10

10 ORIENTATION--information especially likely to be needed by users of a file as a frame of reference for understanding the materials classified elsewhere; organization of the file, special coding decisions, and evaluation of the file.

GUIDE TO THE MM1 ADEN FILE

[The MM1 Aden file is concerned with the British Crown Colony of Aden, consisting of the Aden peninsula and parts of the adjacent mainland (75 sq. mi.), Perim Island (5 sq. mi.) in the strait of Bab el Mandeb, and the Kuria Muria Islands (approximately 28 sq. mi.) located just off the Dhufar coast of Oman. The Aden peninsula was first occupied by the British in 1839 as punishment for the mistreatment of shipwrecked English sailors. The Kuria Muria Islands, Perim Island and part of the mainland adjoining the peninsula were acquired by the British by gift, occupation and purchase in the period of 1854-1857. With the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 the Port of Aden became an important station on the Red Sea route to the East. The Colony was administered by a governor appointed by the crown, assisted by an executive council of four, and, after 1947, by a legislative council of sixteen. After 129 years of British rule Aden Colony as well as the Protectorate became independent on November 30, 1967, changing its name at that time to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Total estimated population of the Colony in 1955 was 100,000 with 73% of this figure being Arab, 12% Indian, 5% Somali, 9% Jews and 1% European. Most of the Jewish population in the Colony emigrated to Israel in 1946. It should be emphasized here that the MM1 Aden file deals only with the Aden Colony. Information on the Aden Protectorate will be found under MM2 Hadhramaut.

The file itself consists of eight sources, all in English, numbered as sources 2-9. Sources 3-8, all written by government officials of the Great Britain Colonial Office as annual reports on Aden, provide a wide variety of ethnographic data on the Colony. These annual reports, however, are dated and provide information only for the years 1937, 1938, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1952. Interwoven with the ethnographic data is a considerable amount of information on the functioning of the British Colonial government. Since these reports also contain information on the Aden Protectorate as well as the Colony, the researcher is advised to use caution in selecting cultural materials from these sources. 2: Hickenbotham is a superficial account of the author's personal experiences as a resident colonial official during the period of 1951-1956, although it does present some information on political change and development in the Colony. 9: Møller, written by a physician, describes the technical procedures and results of a mass tuberculin vaccination program in Aden carried out by the United Nations World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund. Of the eight sources in the file numbers 3-8 are evaluated as "3" (good useful sources but not uniformly excellent), source number 2: Hickenbotham as both "4" and "5" (excellent secondary and primary data), and 9: Møller as "5" (excellent primary information). The file was processed primarily in 1955, with one later addition, 2: Hickenbotham, made in 1968-1970.]

3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

000

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF ADEN FOR 1938

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I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY

Geography

131 The Colony of Aden is situated on the south coast of Arabia and is bounded on the seaward side by the Gulf of Aden and on the landward side by the Aden Protectorate. It comprises :—

101
361
133

(*a*) The peninsula, an extinct volcano in the crater of which lies the old town of Aden which is the main commercial and residential centre of the Colony. On the north shore is the modern harbour suburb of Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area usually referred to as Steamer Point, a large part of which is leased in perpetuity to the Air Ministry with the exceptions of the areas occupied by Government House, the Eastern Telegraph Company's buildings and the Political Secretary's house. To the North of Tawahi lies the dhow harbour and the village of Maala.

(*b*) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad and Buraikha and

P. 2

101

361

Fakum, the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula, are situated 133
in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

DESCRIPTION

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jabel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there are 504
some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward and
north-west of the peninsula. Crater, the main Arab town, is situated 361
at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the
crater of the extinct volcano on the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain which is barely ¾ mile wide at 133
its narrowest point near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at 311
Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden 241
belonging to the Aden Settlement, but except during the cold
weather months produce is very limited. There are also privately- 423
owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

PERIM

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is bare, 133
rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile
northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet (65 m.) high. The
surface of the island is grooved with dry water courses and covered
with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the subsoil being sand and
conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal [504]
light, lie on the southern side of the island. Perim was at one time
of importance as a coaling station, and the Eastern Telegraph
Company and Lloyd's were represented there. There are now no
commercial concerns on the island.

Climate

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden under [654]
the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of the European 132
General Hospital. The minimum day temperature recorded was
69·1 in February, 1938, and the maximum was 101·5 in July, 1938.
The rainfall totalled 1·59 centimetres. Hot sandy winds prevailed
as usual during the south-west monsoon. There are no crops in [483]
Aden, which depends on supplies from other countries, principally
India and the interior.

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e., during the north-east monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e. in July and August, strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of May, June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and are often

OOO ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF ADEN FOR 1937.

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

131 The Colony of Aden is situated on the south coast of Arabia and is bounded on the seaward side by the Gulf of Aden and on 101 the landward side by the Aden Protectorate. It comprises—

(*a*) the peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Aden Settlement to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the names of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan on which the buildings have been constructed, and lastly the dhow harbour and village of Maala;

(*b*) the isthmus known as Khormaksar;

(*c*) an area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad and Buraikha and Fakum, the last two on the Little Aden peninsula are situated in this area;

(*d*) the island of Perim.

29:Dunn S-4 (1952)1952 MI Middle East

Hadhramaut MM2
Aden MM1

COTTON IN ARABIA

PESTS AND DISEASES

H

"At first, as was to be expected, the cotton crop as a whole was remarkably free from major pests and diseases, but these are now beginning to appear. Bacterial blight *(X. malvacearum)*, has not so far been evident, the land having started clean and the seed having been introduced from Tokar where the disease is not prevalent. The almost complete absence of rain during the growing season also makes any secondary spread of the disease unlikely. 248 136 242

"Jassids are present in small numbers and may tend to increase, and American bollworm *(Heliothis armigera)* is beginning to appear in quite large numbers in Abyan.

"At Lahej the most serious pests are the red bollworm *(Diparopsis castanea)* and the pink bollworm *(Platyedra gossypiella)*.

PROSPECTS

H

"It is unlikely that production of cotton in the Aden Protectorate will ever be on a very large scale as the area of land which can conveniently be flooded is limited. At present some 30,000 acres are in use in Abyan, of which 9,000 are under cotton and the target, when all proposed canals are finished, is about 50,000 acres, with cotton on about 20,000 acres in a good flood year. With developments in other areas the total area under cotton may be extended to 30,000 acres. 248

RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTATION

H

"The Senior Entomologist of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, at the request of the Director of Agriculture, visited Aden in January 1951 to make a survey of the insect pest position, and the Corporation's senior officer in the Sudan is now spending half his time in Aden pending full time employment by the Abyan Board later. He has started selection work on the X1730 A seed from the Sudan and is arranging for regular supplies of pure seed to be produced in the area. In addition other strains are being tested in the variety trials and observation plots, including a strain of Wilds which matures very early and occupies the land for only six months. If this proves successful it might enable a food crop to be grown in the same year as the cotton crop. 654 242

"A Colonial office mission also visited Aden early in 1951 to examine the technical, agricultural and financial problems involved and to make recommendations for the development of the scheme and the establishment of any research work that may be needed."

ADEN

A

The crown colony of Aden located on a tiny peninsula on the coast of the protectorate actually dominates the area. Though the colony is only 75 square miles in area it has almost 100,000 people. The port of Aden has been an important trading center since the time of the ancients. This was the crossing point for the Abyssinians as early as 3,000 B.C. It was the final port of call for the Indian traders in the same century. It was also a chief port on the Indian trade route during the Roman times. Today Aden is the principal port and the commercial center for the entire Arabian Peninsula and one of the main crossing points for the African Moslems trekking to Mecca. 101 161

18: U. S. Dept. of State G-4 (no date) ca. 1946 MJ1 Saudi Arabia

Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM21

A The city of Aden together with the peninsula of Little Aden, the territory of Sheikh Othman, and the Island of
● 101 Perim thus form a Crown Colony under direct British rule. (5)

A
642
648

5. The British distinguish between two basic types of colonial administration: direct rule and indirect rule. The former means that the area is administered directly by British colonial officials without any native governmental machinery as is the case in Aden Colony. In the latter case use is made of existing native institutions and many of the actual administrative functions are in the hands of native governments under the control of British colonial officials.

A
[101]

The islands of Kuria Muria, and Kamaran are also British possessions administered under the control of the Governor of Aden.

This means that no native government whatsoever functions in the area. As a colony, Aden is part of the British national territory and its inhabitants are British subjects. In spite of the transfer of administrative control over Aden to the Colonial Office, the ties with India have not been completely broken. A large amount of British
A Indian legislation, which had been made applicable to Aden, con-
692 tinues in force. The judicial organization, moreover, is still closely
671 linked with India since appeals from the Aden Supreme Court lie in the High Court in Bombay. In dealing with any legal case centered in Aden, British Indian substantive and procedural laws have, therefore, to be taken into account.

H 2. The Aden Protectorate. The present organization of the Pro-
642 tectorate is based upon the Aden Protectorate Order in Council of
648 18 March 1937. (6) Under it the Governor of the Colony is at the

6. S. R. & O. 1937, pp. 750-57; amended 10 July 1940, S. R. & O. 1940, pp. 397-98.

same time Governor of the Protectorate. (7) The functions exercised

H
600 7. A protectorate, even one very closely resembling a colony, is not part of the national territory of the protecting state but

22: Reilly G-3 (1933-41) 1941 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
ADEN MM1

H 000 653 185 long been distracted by blood feuds and brigandage. An energetic Agricultural Officer appointed by the Colonial Office has initiated experiments that are producing very promising results on the Audhali plateau to the north-east of Aden, and in other districts where water is available for irrigation. Medical and educational progress is as yet only in its initial stage, but a beginning has been made in the establishment of local dispensaries, and the institution at Aden of a Protectorate College for the sons of chiefs has met with encouraging success.

A 101 162 177 H 648 It is a fundamental principle of our policy in the Aden Protectorate that the Arab character of the country must be preserved. In this respect the Protectorate differs from the colony of Aden, which it adjoins. The colony is a small territory comprising the town and port of Aden; and, although the majority of its inhabitants are Arabs, it has long been a cosmopolitan community, in which Europeans, Indians, Jews, and Somalis mingle with the Arabs in friendly co-operation and a common loyalty to the British Crown and administration. The Protectorate, on the other hand, is recognized to be wholly Arab country. There is no intention on the part of the British Government to annex any part of it or to introduce any direct British administration. 648 Our ambition and our hope are to produce in Southern Arabia an example of friendly and willing British and Arab co-operation, in which we give the best we can in the shape of advice and technical help without disturbing the national characteristics of the people. All efforts at reform are fated to meet with opposition from some quarters, and especially from those that are interested in the maintenance of old abuses, and our experience in the Aden Protectorate is no exception in this respect. On the whole, however, we have received a cordial, and often an eager, response. British officers working in Aden and the Protectorate have been rewarded not only with understanding and support, but also with liking and friendship that have bound them by personal ties to these Arabs, who have so much in common with the H 609 648 186 British in their individualism, their adventurousness, their humour, and their love of freedom. Now, when the Empire is at war and is passing through critical days, it is a pleasure and an encouragement to see the spontaneous loyalty and affection that have been displayed by the people of Aden reflected also in the Protectorate that we so long neglected but are now at last trying sincerely to befriend. In the towns and in remote villages in the mountains the people have gathered in their mosques to pray for British victory. Their friendship did not falter in the dark days of last summer, and now that victories have

4: Great Britain, Colonial Office

MM1 Aden MM1

● 102

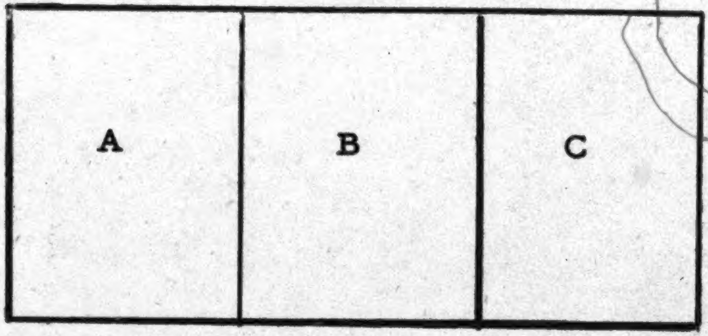
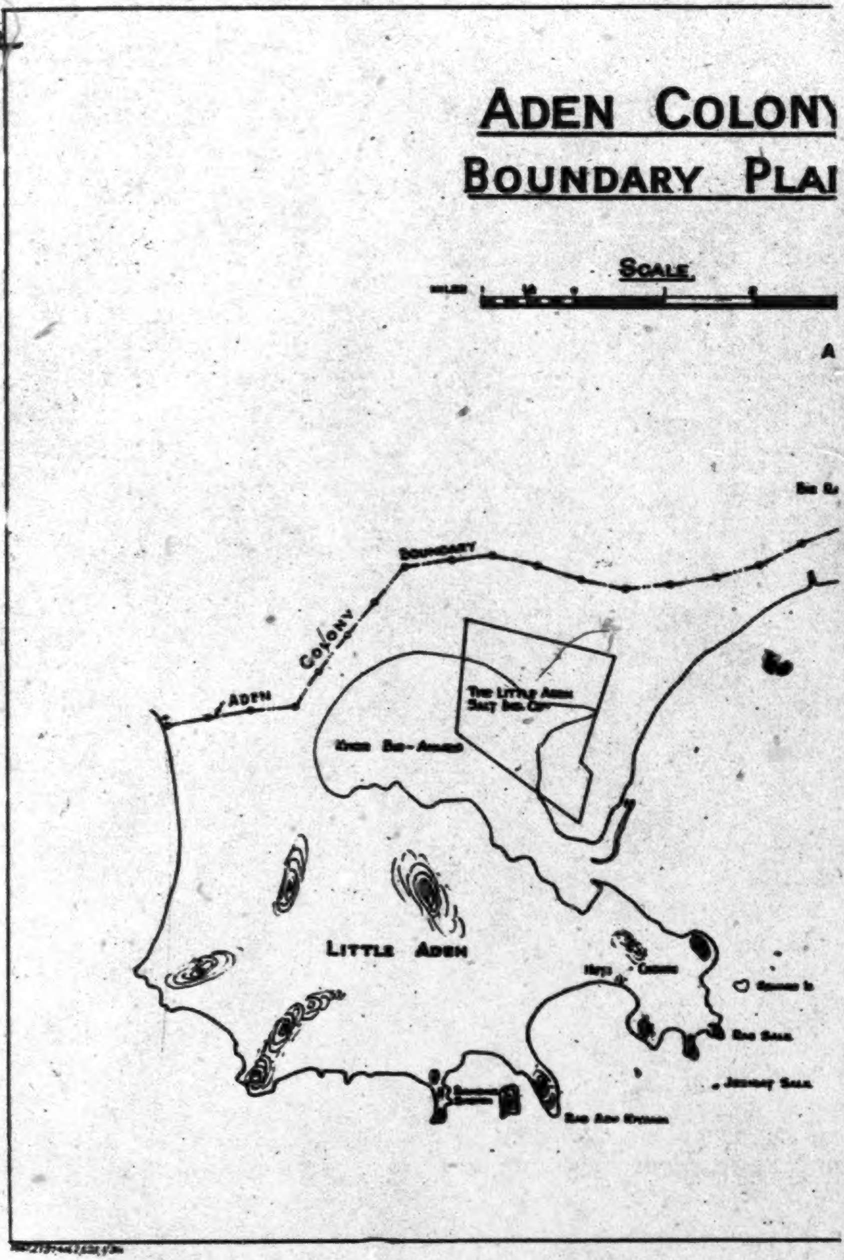


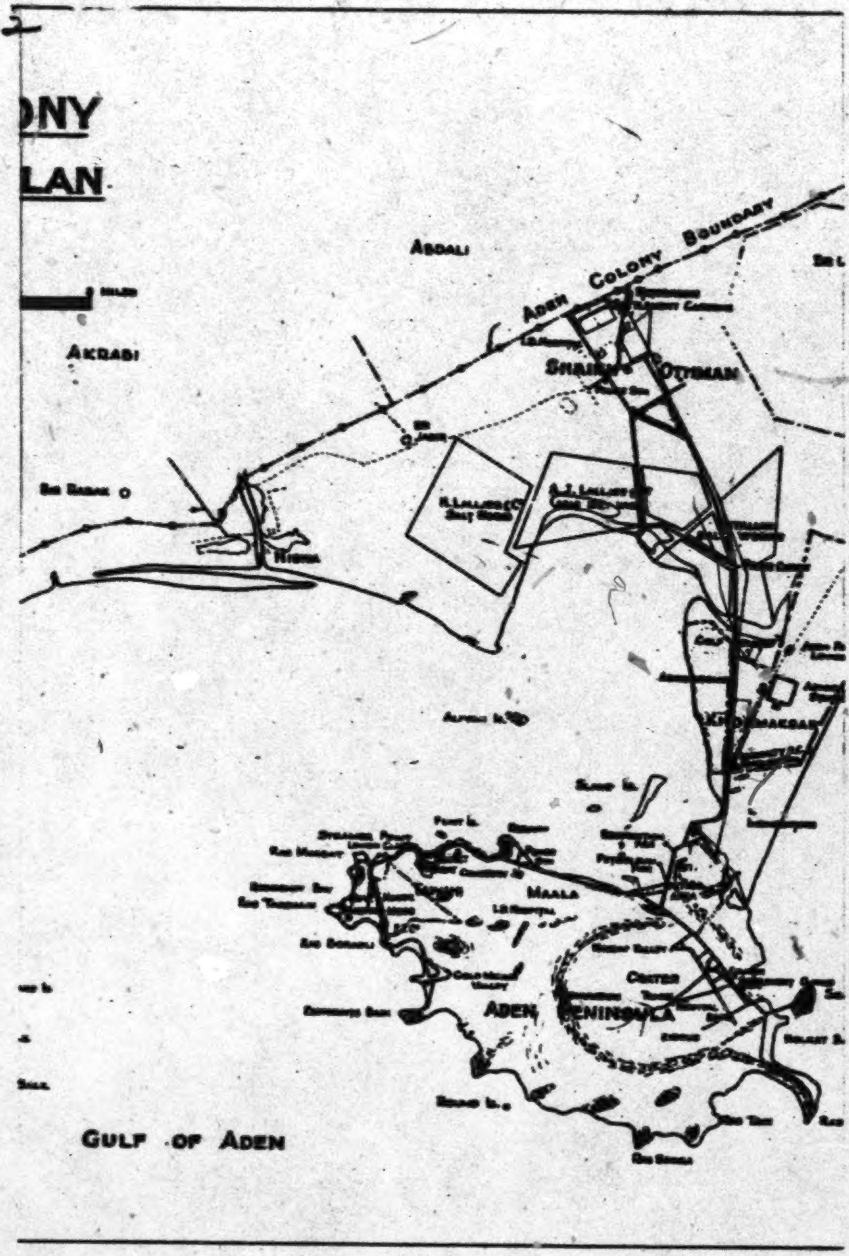
Chart of position of sections of end map.

4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MM1 Aden MM1

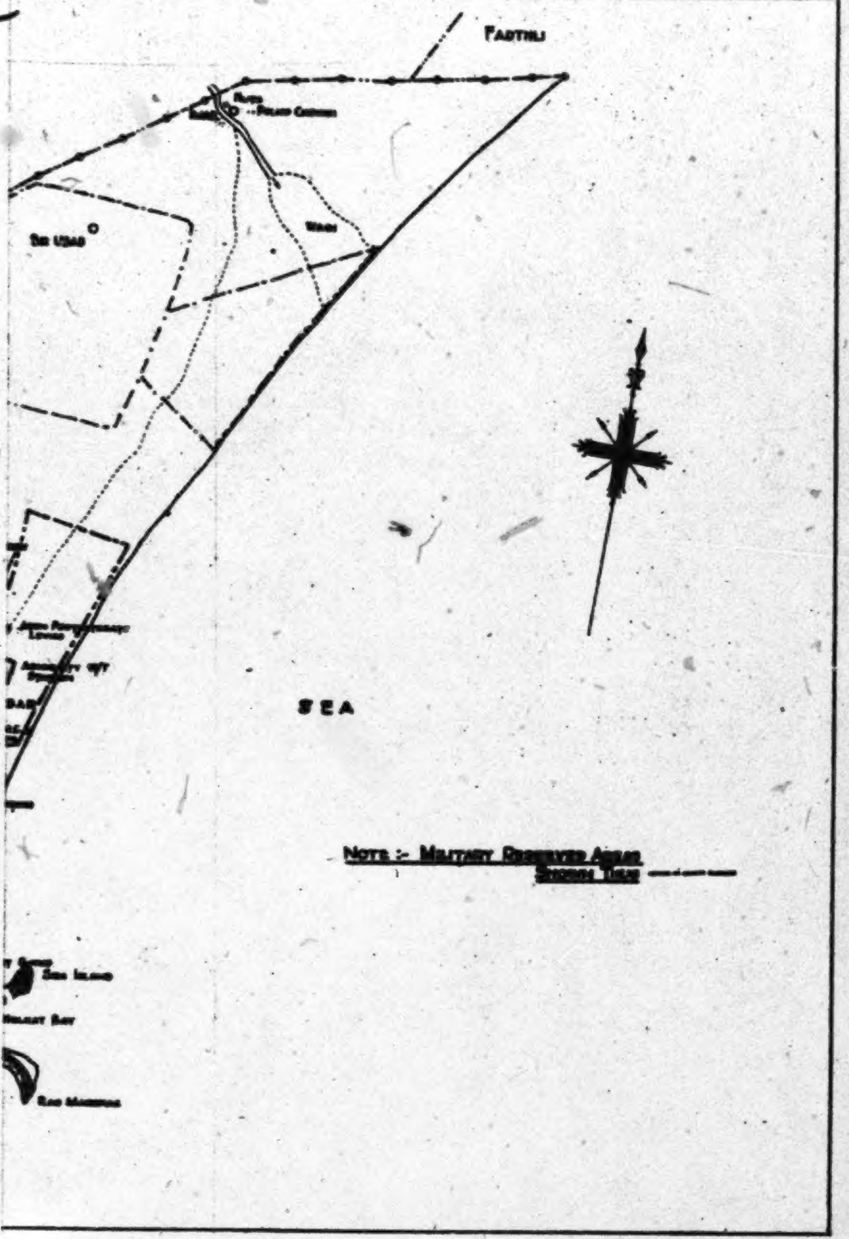
102


ADEN COLONY
BOUNDARY PLA
SCALE
A
ADEN COLONY BOUNDARY
The Little Aden Salt Ind. Co.
Khor Bir-Ahmed
LITTLE ADEN

End map (A)


ONY
LAN
Abdali
Aden Colony Boundary
Akrabi
Sheikh Othman
Hiswa
Khormaksar
Maala
Tawahi
Crater
Aden Peninsula
Gulf of Aden

End map (B)

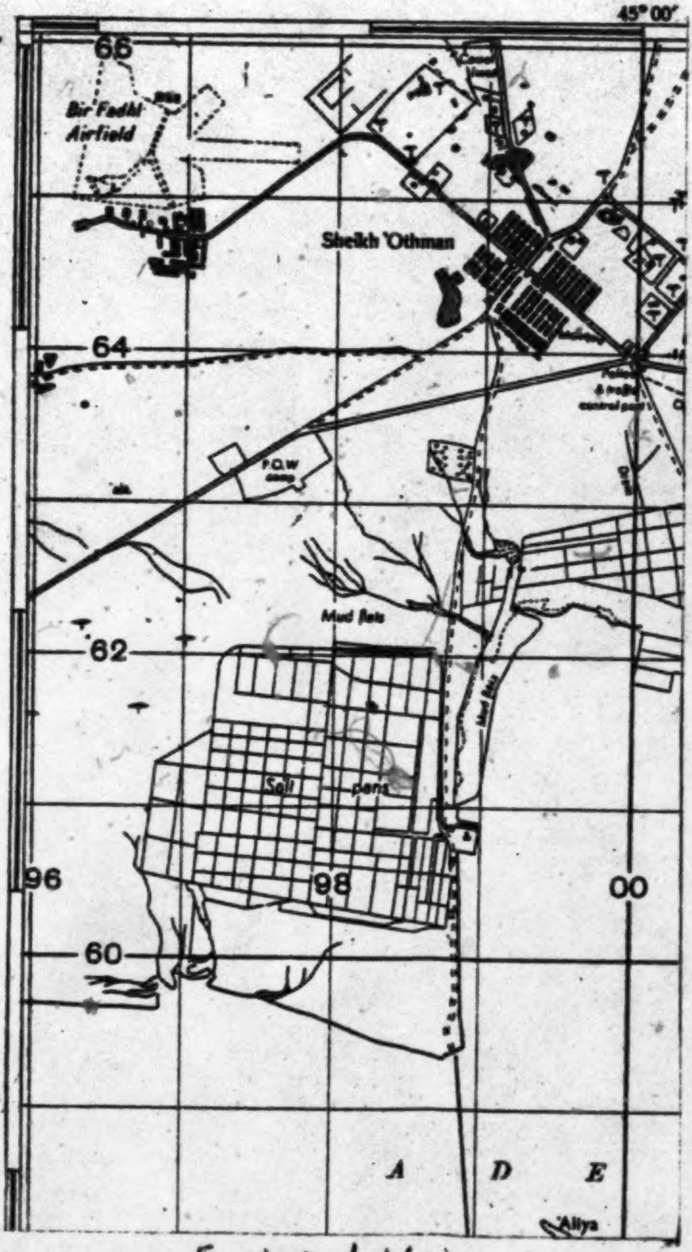

Fadthli
Police Canteen
Bir Ubad
Wadi
SEA
Sira Island
Holkat Bay
Ras Marshag

Note :- Military Reserved Areas Shown Thus

End map (c)

5:Gt. Brit.. Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

● 102

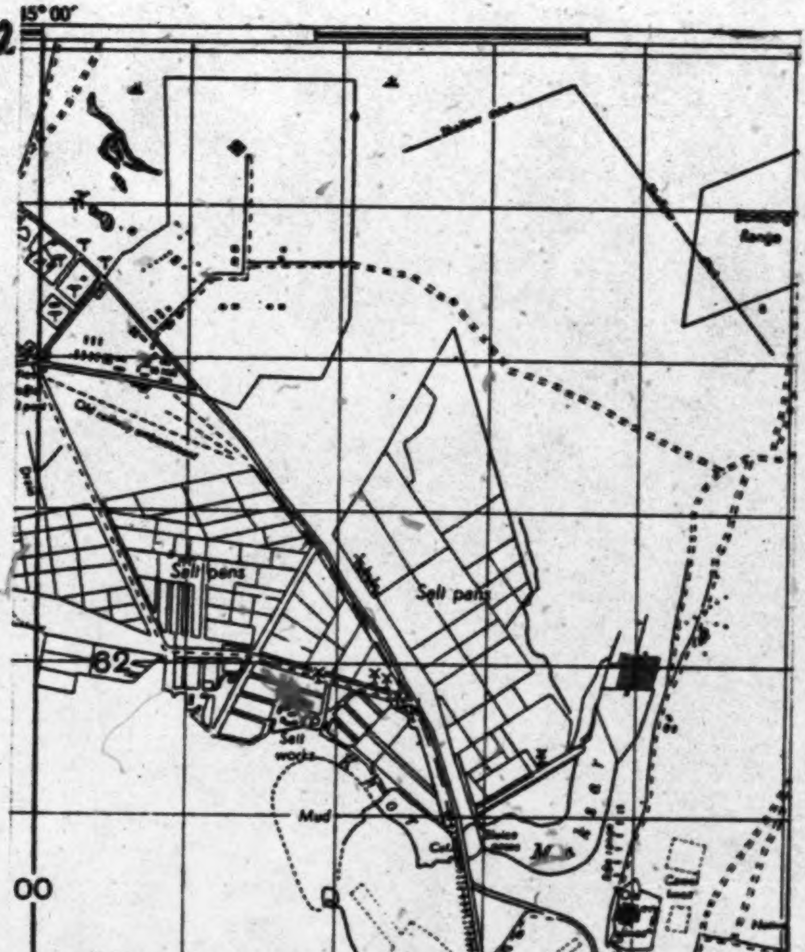

45° 00'
66
Bir Fadhl
Airfield
Sheikh 'Othman
64
Police & traffic control post
P.O.W camp
Mud flats
62
Salt pans
12° 50'
96
98
00
60
A D E
'Aliya

End Map 1(A)

5;Gt. Brit.. Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

ADEN

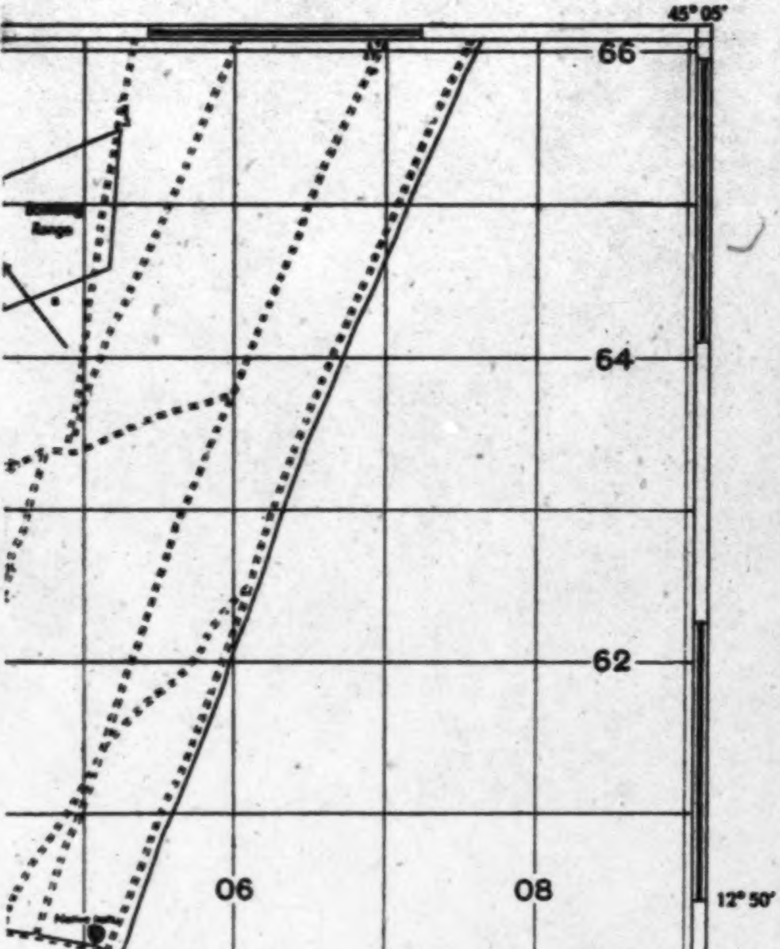
● 102


15° 00'
Salt pans
Salt pans
82
Salt works
Mud
00
60
Khormaksar Airfield
N

End Map 1 (B)

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden

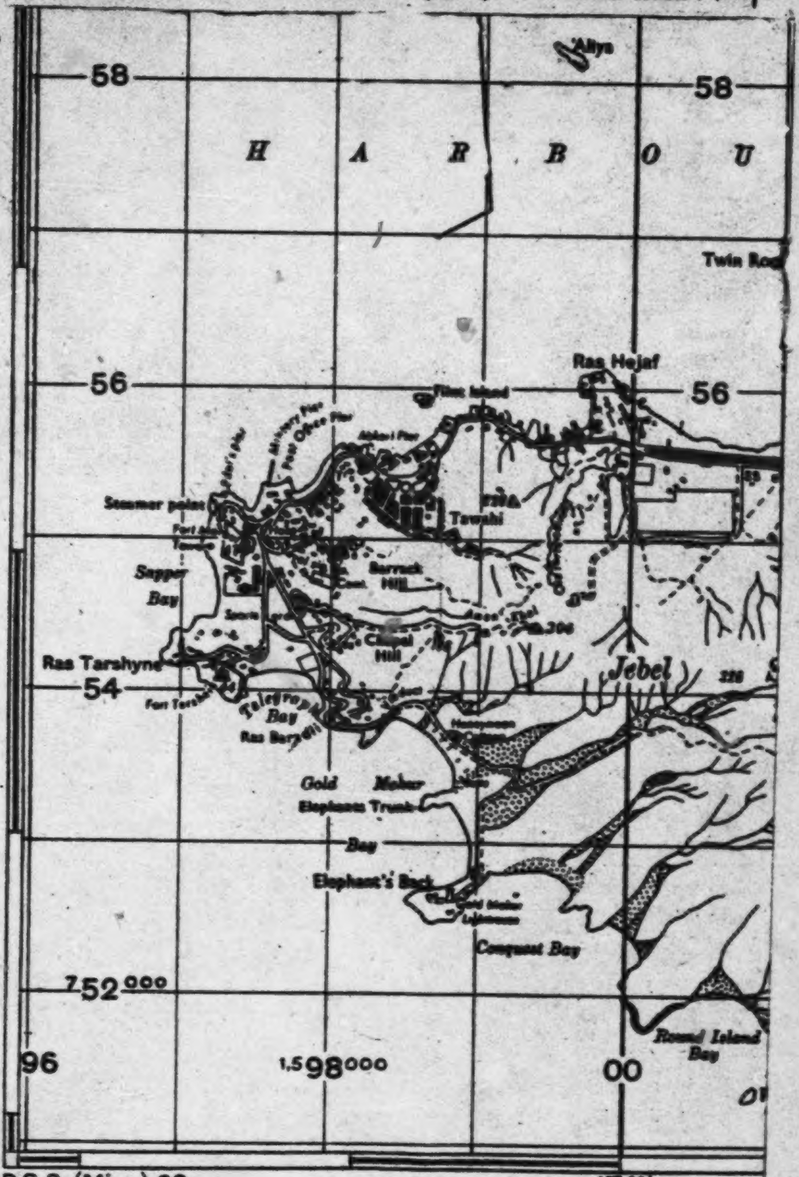
102


45° 05'
66
64
62
60
06
08
12° 50'
Range

EndMahl (C)

102

5; Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM/


58
58
H A R B O U
'Aliya
Twin Ro
Ras Hejaf
56
56
Flint Island
Military Pier
Post Office Pier
Abkari Pier
Steamer point
Fort
Tawahi
Sapper
Bay
Barrack
Hill
Ras Tarshyne
Fort Tarshyne
Chapel
Hill
Jebel
54
Telegraph
Bay
Ras Boradli
Gold Mohur
Elephants Trunk
Bay
Elephant's Back
Gold Mohur
Conquest Bay
Round Island
Bay
752000
96
1,598000
00
12° 45'

D.C.S. (Misc.) 20.

45° 00' East of Gr

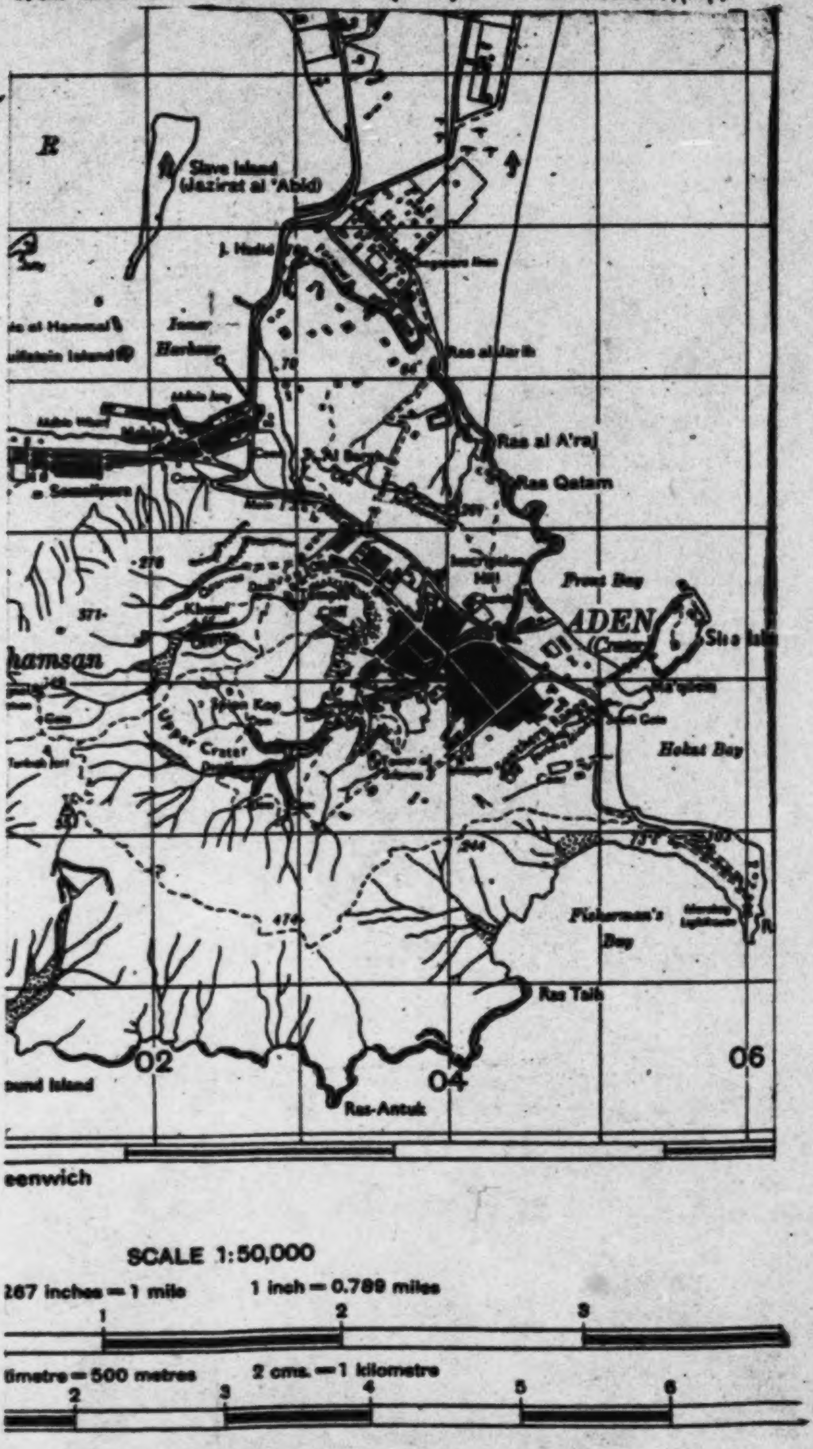
MILES
1
¼
½
¾
0
1 Centi
KILOMETRES
1
½
0
1

End Map 1 (D)

2481-3614-8163-1250-12/48(Ty.P)

5:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

•102


R
Slave Island
(Jazirat al 'Abid)
J. Hadid
Inner Harbour
...s al Hammal
...ulfatein Island
Ras al Jarib
Ras al A'raj
Ras Qatam
Somalipura
278
371
...hamsan
Inscription Hill
Front Bay
ADEN
(Crater)
Sira Island
Upper Crater
Hokat Bay
244
474
Fisherman's Bay
Ras Taih
Ras-Antuk
...ound Island
02
04
06
...eenwich
1
2
3
2
3
4
5
6

SCALE 1:50,000

...267 inches = 1 mile   1 inch = 0.789 miles

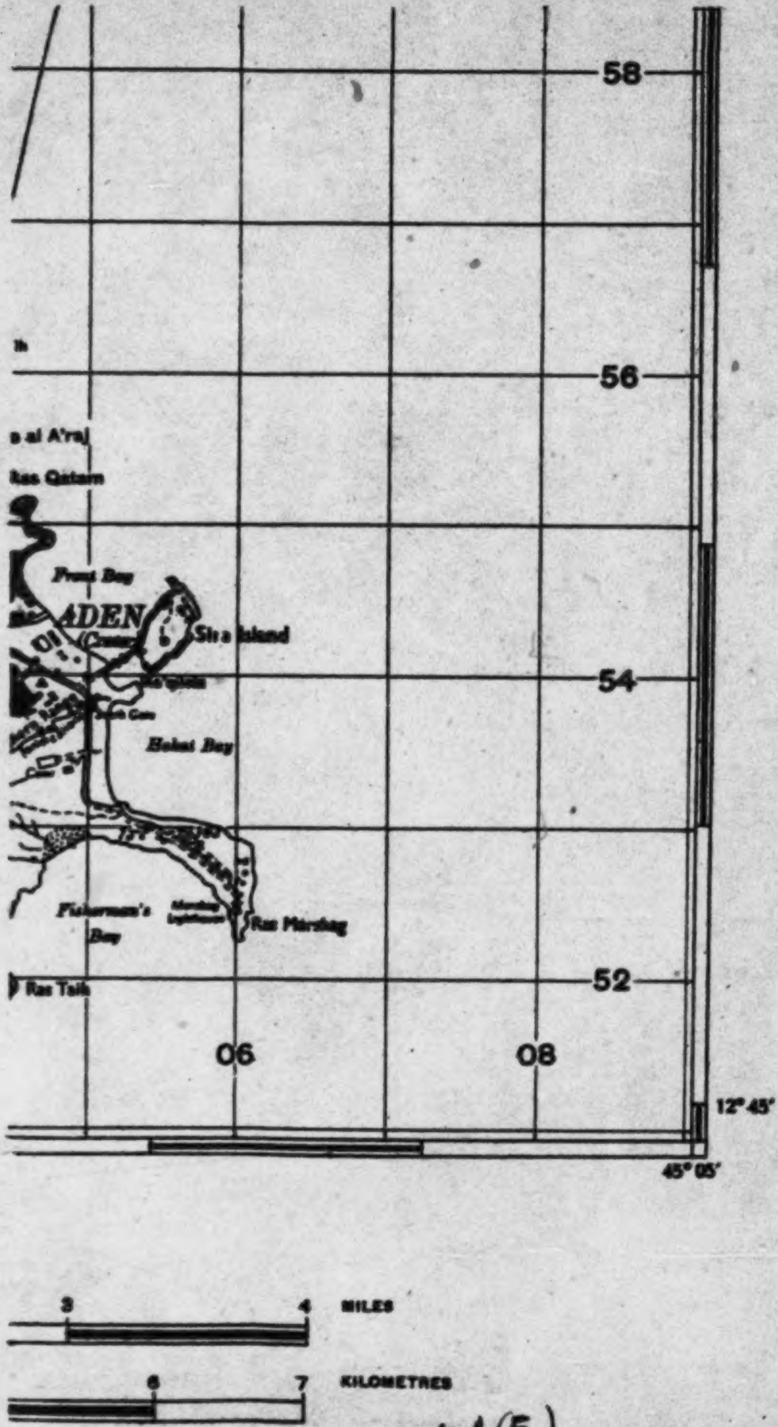
...timetre = 500 metres   2 cms. = 1 kilometre

HEIGHTS IN METRES

End Mah 1 (E)

5;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MMI

102


58
56
54
52
06
08
s al A'raj
Ras Qatam
Front Bay
ADEN
(Crater)
Sira Island
Holkat Bay
Fisherman's Bay
Marshag Lighthouse
Ras Marshag
Ras Taih
12° 45'
45° 05'
3
4
MILES
6
7
KILOMETRES

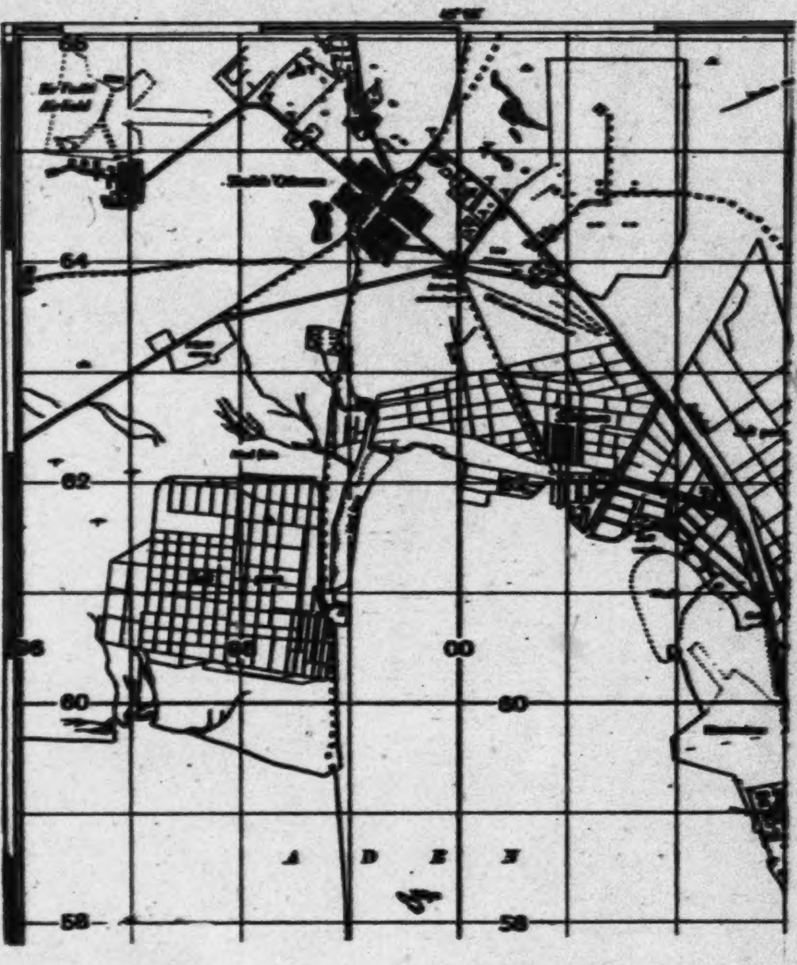
End Map 1 (F)

6: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948)1950 MM1 Aden

MM1

ADE

● 102



66
64
62
60
60
60
58
58
A D E N

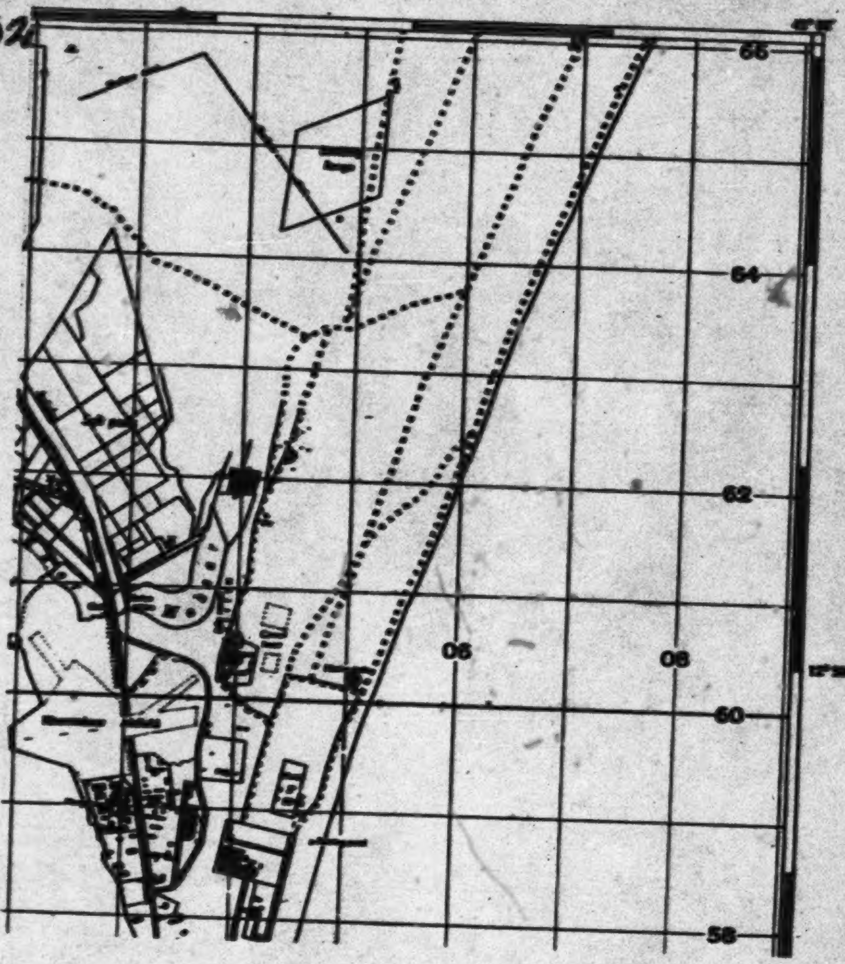
End Map 1 (A)

6; Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden

MM1

DEN

102



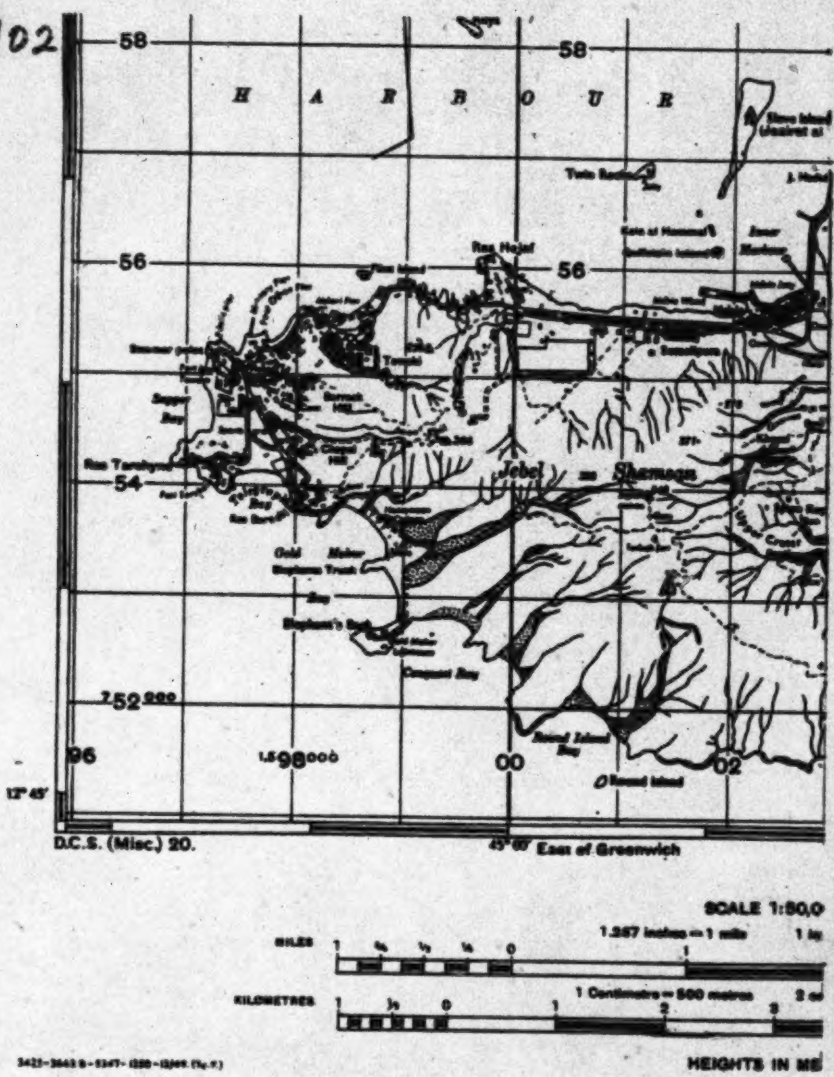
66
64
62
60
58
06
08

End Map 1 (B)

6: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden

MM1

102

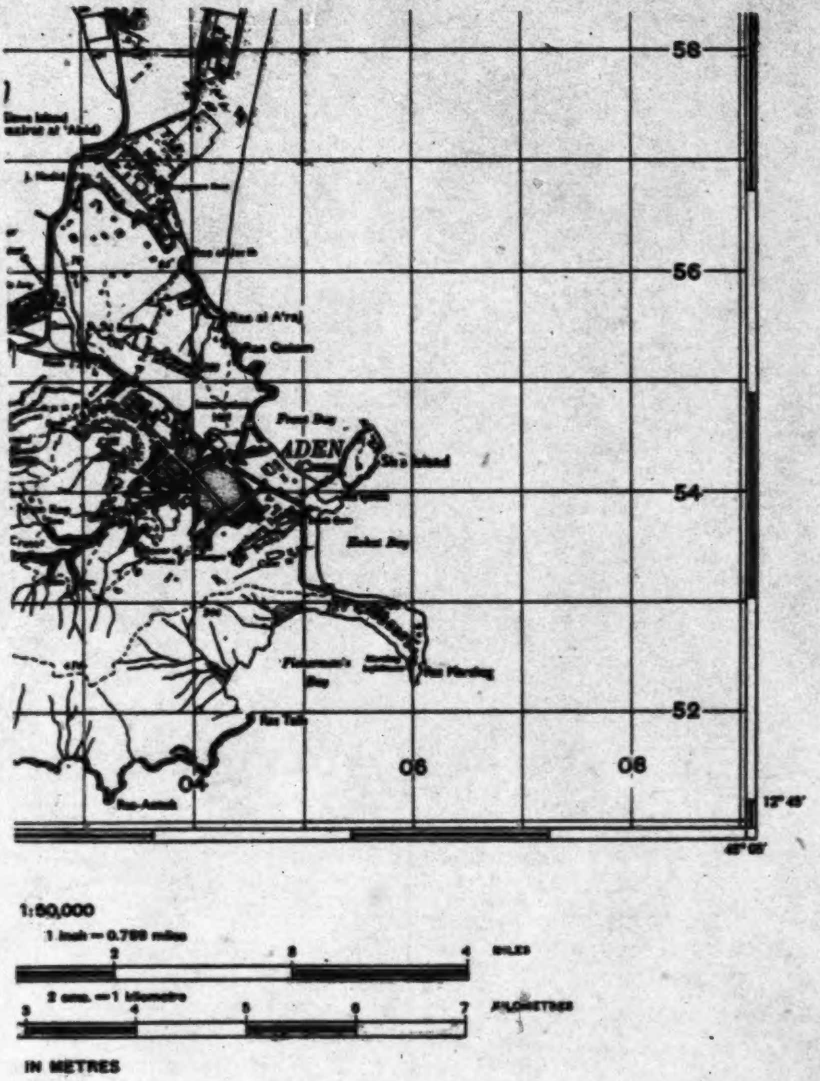

58
H A R B O U R
Slave Island
Inner Harbour
Ras Hajaf
56
Steamer Point
Tawahi
Sappar Bay
Ras Tarshyne
54
Jebel Shamsan
Gold Mohur
Elephant's Trunk
Bay
Elephant's Back
Conquest Bay
Round Island Bay
Round Island
52
96
98
00
02
12° 45'
D.C.S. (Misc.) 20.
45° 00' East of Greenwich
SCALE 1:50,0
1.267 inches = 1 mile
MILES
KILOMETRES
1 Centimetre = 500 metres
HEIGHTS IN ME

End Map 1 (C)

6; Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden

MMI

102



58
56
54
52
04
06
08
ADEN
12° 45'
1:50,000
1 inch = 0.789 miles
2
3
4
MILES
2 cms. = 1 kilometre
3
4
5
6
7
KILOMETRES
IN METRES

End map 1 (D)

7: Great Britain, Colonial Office MM1 Aden MM1

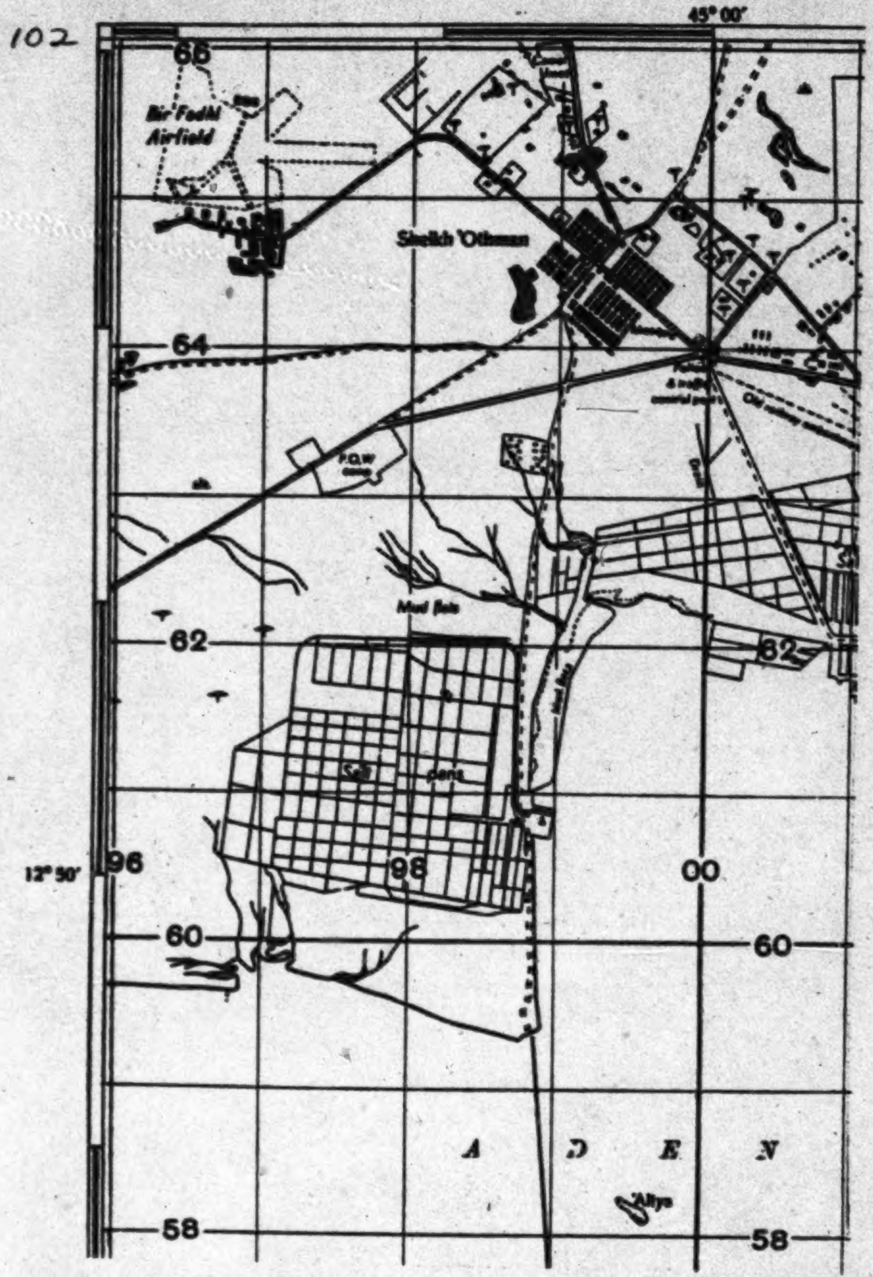
102

A	B	C
D	E	F
	G	

Chart of position of sections of end map 2.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

102

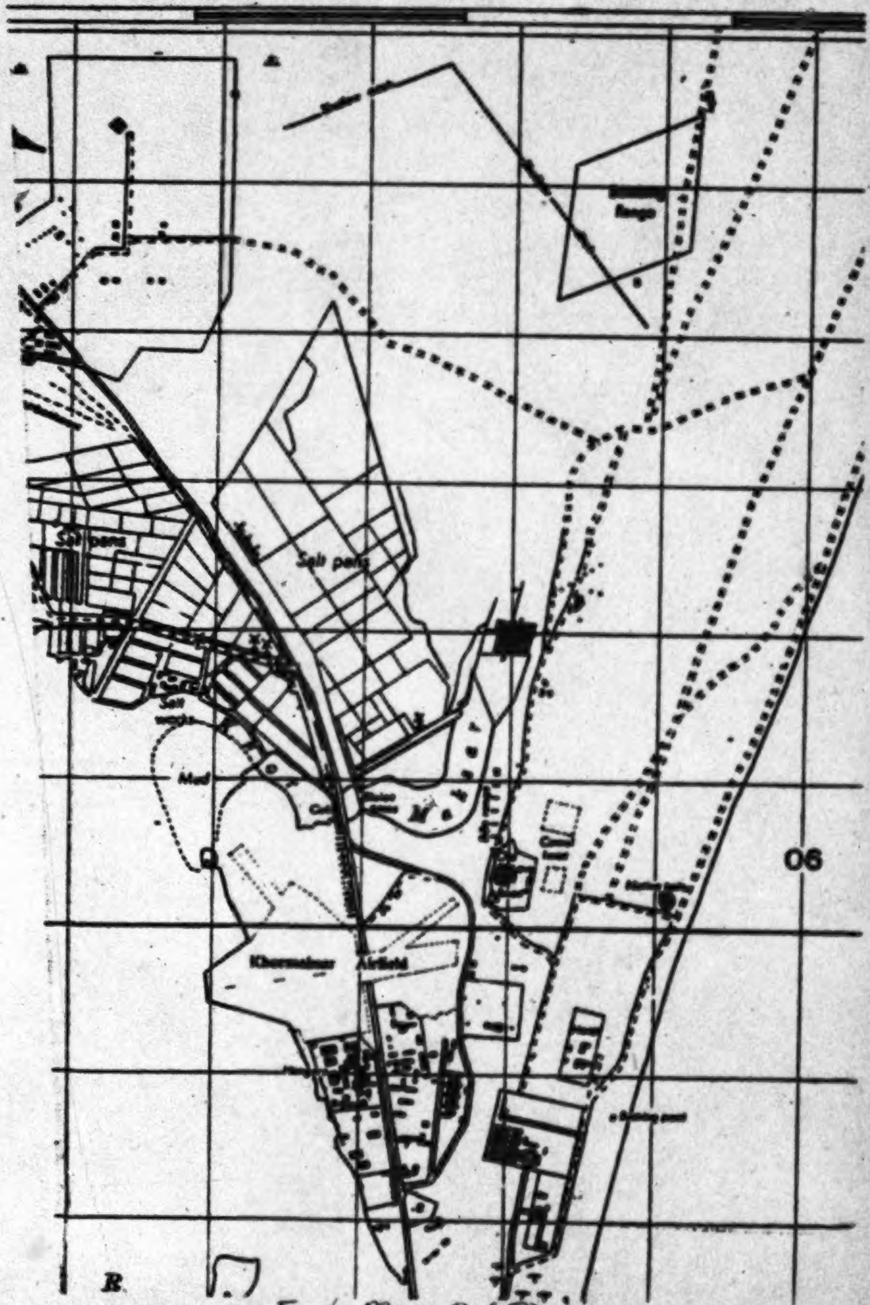

45° 00'
66
Bir Fadhl Airfield
Sheikh 'Othman
64
P.O.W. camp
Mud flats
62
62
Salt pans
12° 50'
96
98
00
60
60
A D E N
'Aliya
58
58

End Map 2 (A)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden mm1

ADEN

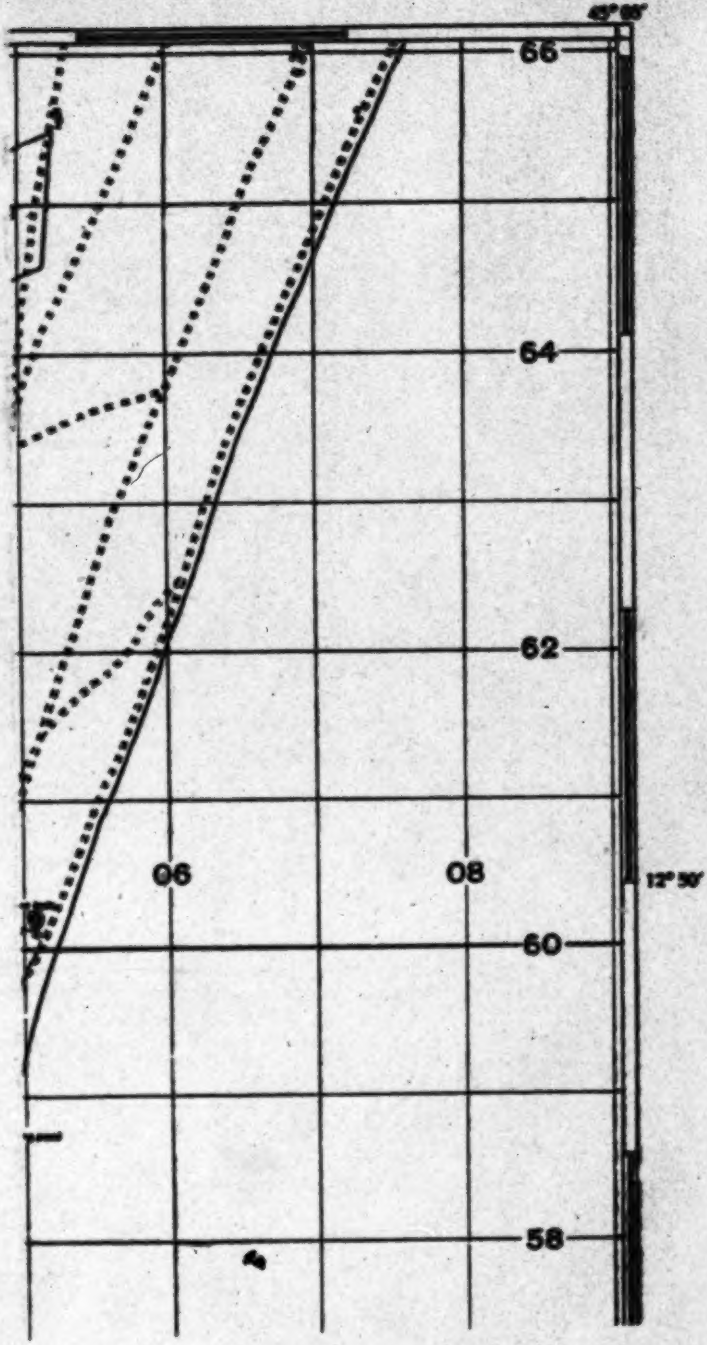
● 102



Salt pans
Salt pans
Salt works
Mud
Khormaksar Airfield
06
R.

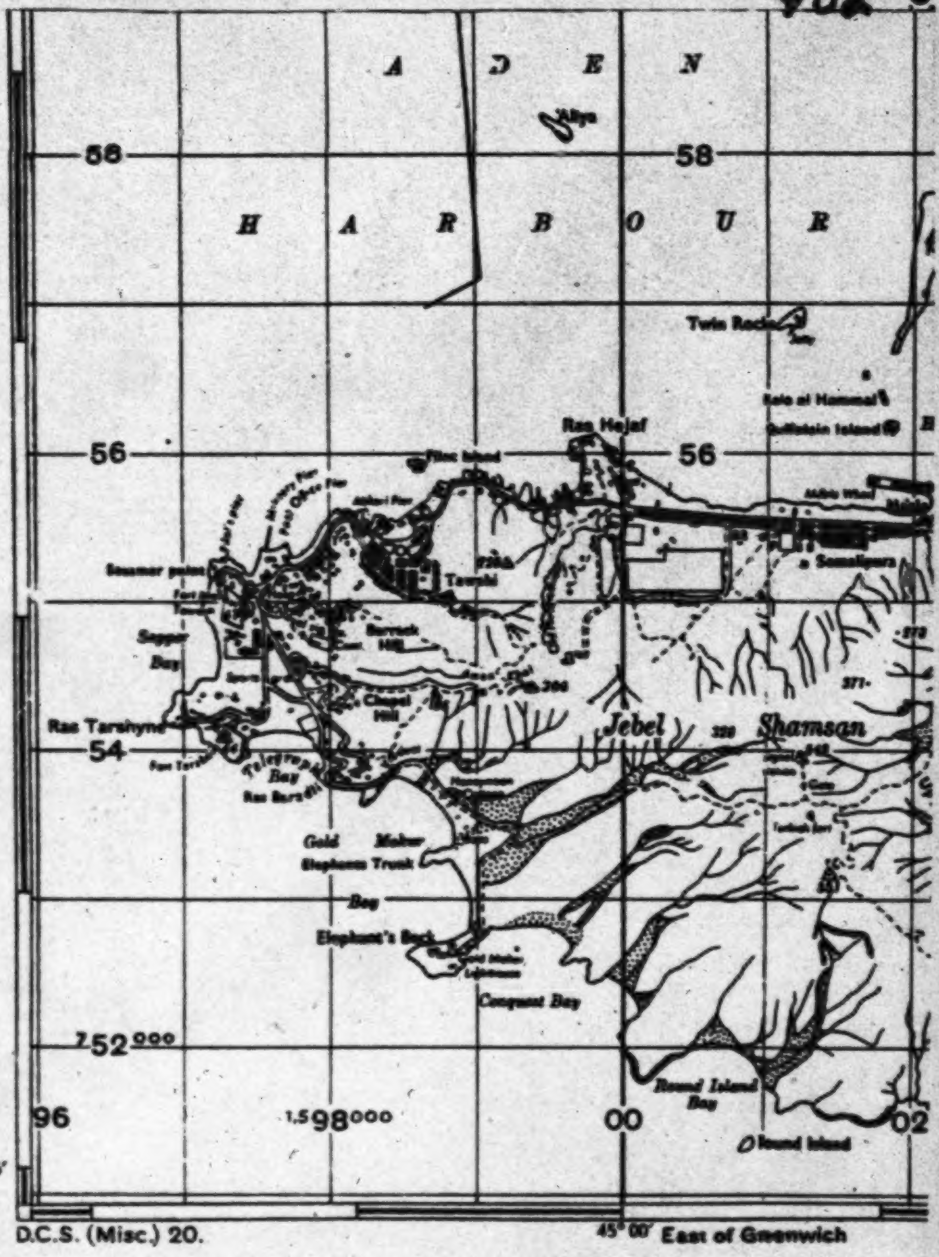
End Map 2 (B)

102


45° 05'
66
64
62
60
58
06
08
12° 50'

End Map 2 (c)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1 102


ADEN
HARBOUR
58
56
54
752000
96
1598000
00
02
45'
Twin Rocks
Ras Hejaf
Steamer point
Tawahi
Sapper Bay
Barrack Hill
Chapel Hill
Ras Tarshyne
Telegraph Bay
Gold Mohur
Elephants Trunk
Bay
Elephant's Back
Conquest Bay
Jebel Shamsan
Somalipura
Round Island Bay
Round Island

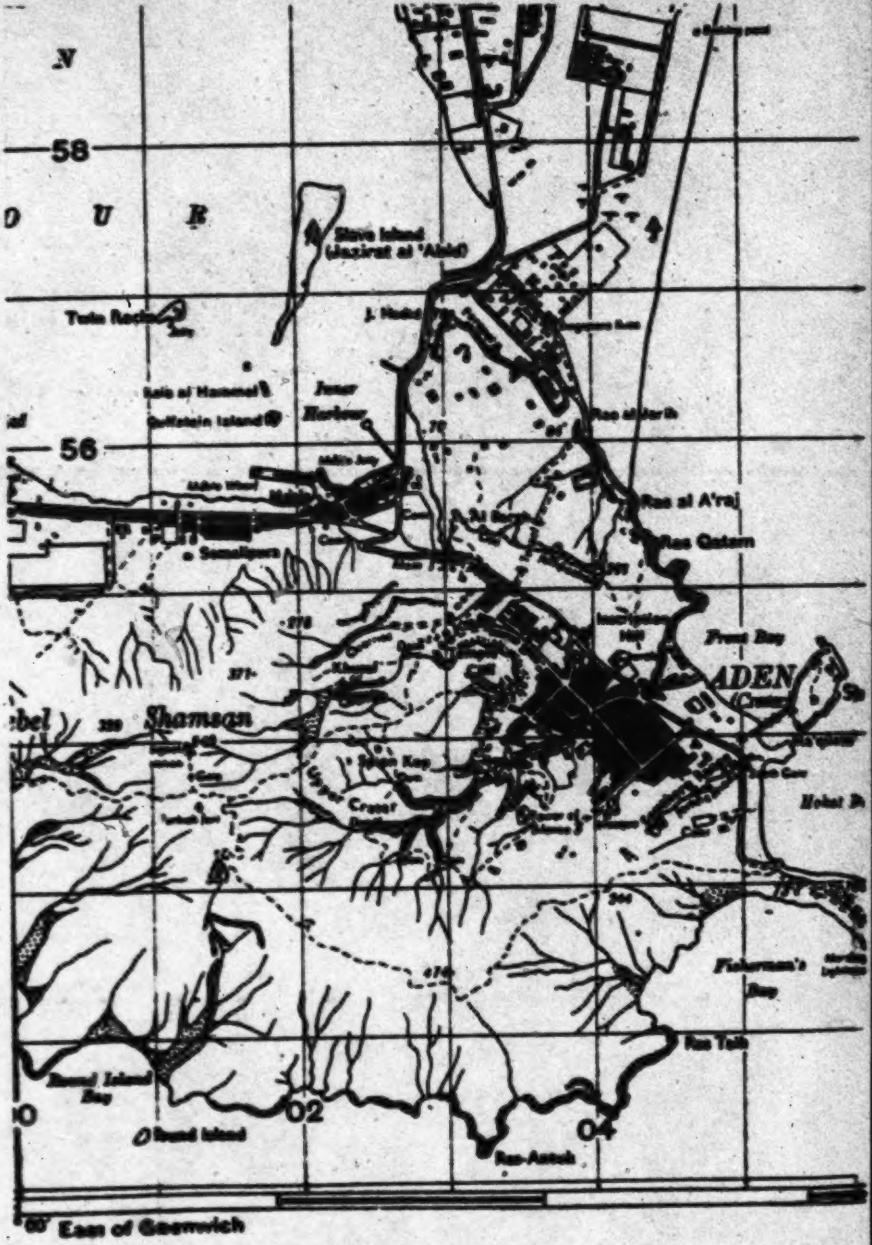
D.C.S. (Misc.) 20.

45° 00' East of Greenwich

End Map 2 (D)

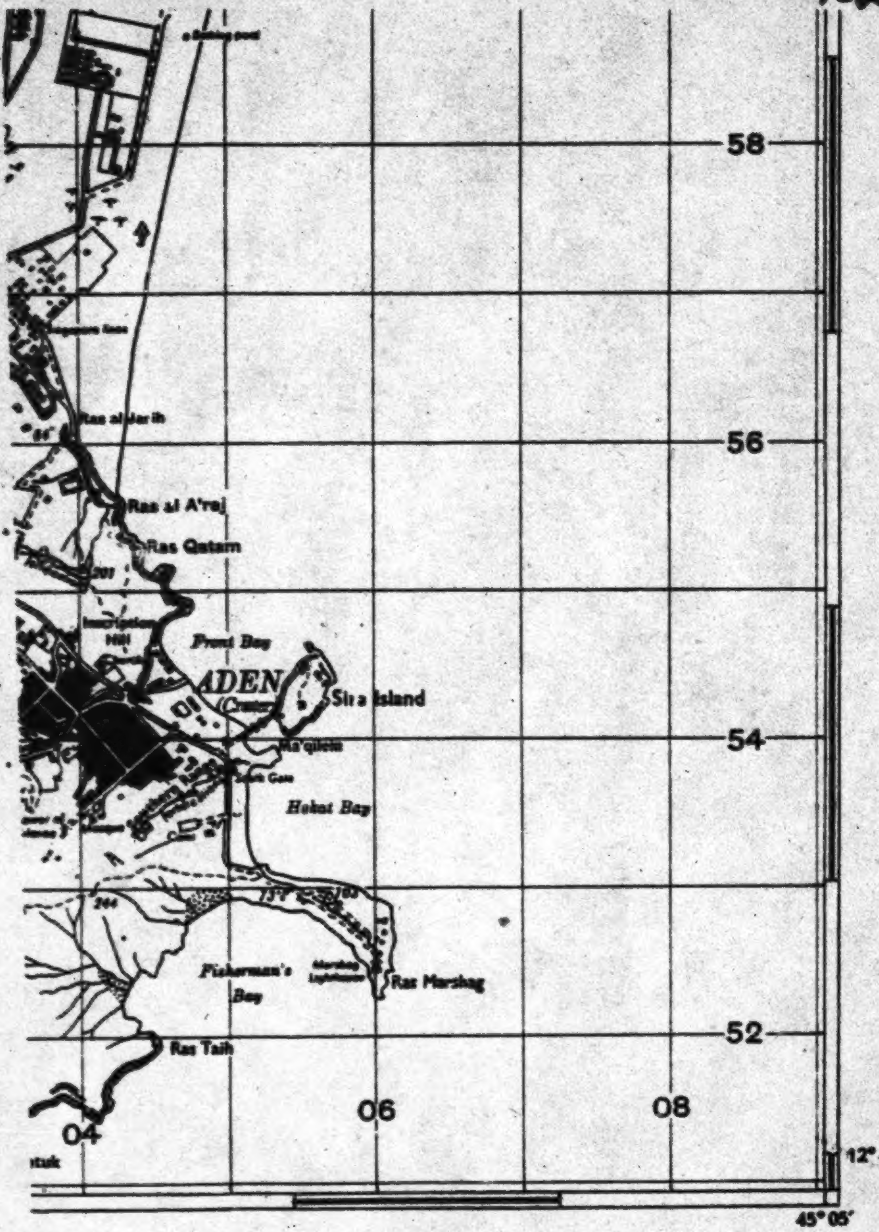
7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

102


N
58
D U R
Slave Island
(Jazirat al 'Abid)
Twin Rocks
J. Hadid
Sala al Hammal
Gulfstein Island
Inner Harbour
Ras al Morbat
56
Ma'alla Wharf
Somalipura
Ras al A'raj
Ras Qatam
Inscription Hill
Front Bay
ADEN
(Crater)
Jebel Shamsan
Upper Crater
Hokat
Fisherman's Bay
Ras Tarshyne
Round Island Bay
Round Island
Ras Aaroch
00
02
04
00' East of Greenwich

End Map 2 (E)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

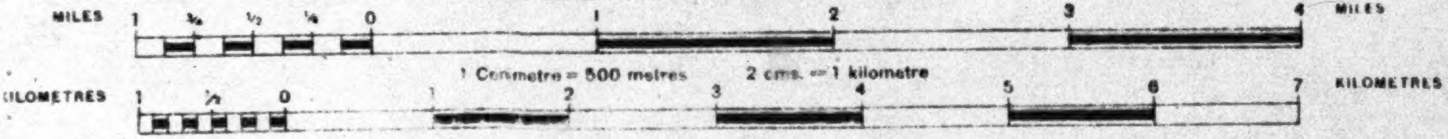

58
56
54
52
04
06
08
Ras al Jerih
Ras al A'raj
Ras Qatam
201
Inscription Hill
Front Bay
ADEN
(Crater)
Sira Island
Ma'qiem
Hokat Bay
244
163
Fisherman's Bay
Marshag Lighthouse
Ras Marshag
Ras Taih
12° 45′
45° 05′

End Map 2 (F)

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office-G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden mm1

SCALE 1:50,000

1.67 inches = 1 mile 1 inch = 0.789 miles


MILES
1
¾
½
¼
0
1
2
3
4
MILES
1 Centimetre = 500 metres
2 cms. = 1 kilometre
KILOMETRES
1
½
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
KILOMETRES

HEIGHTS IN METRES

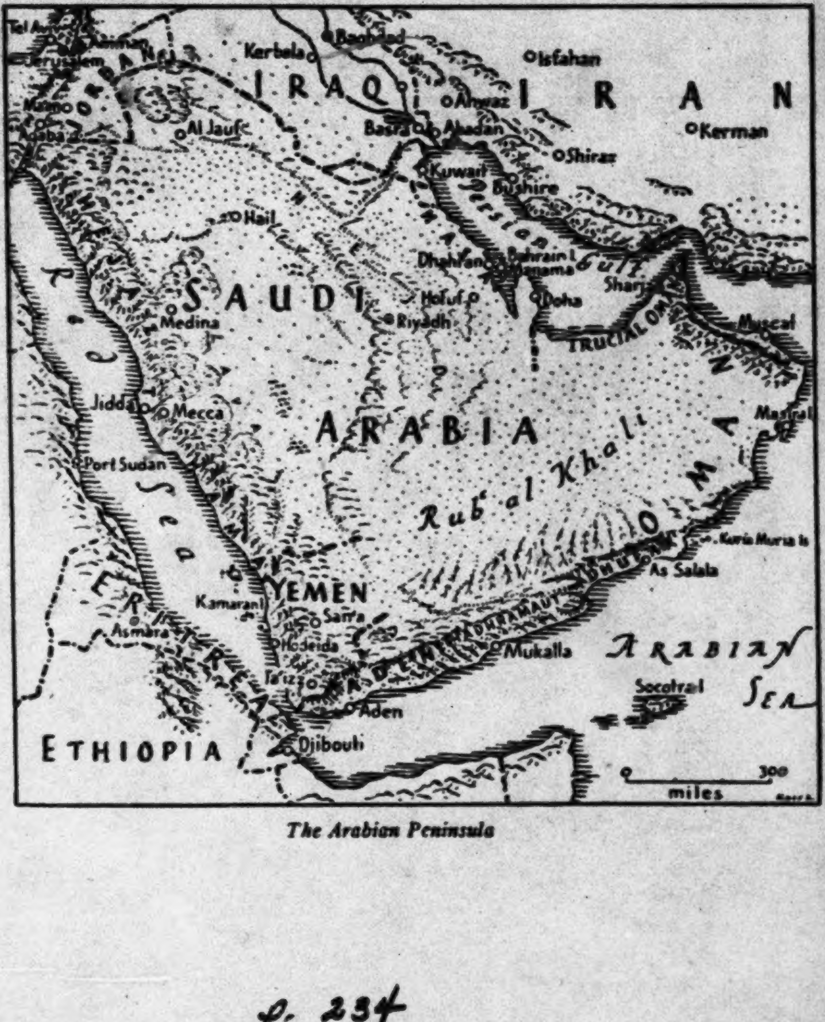
End Map 2 (c)

102

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1961) 1964
M1 Middle East

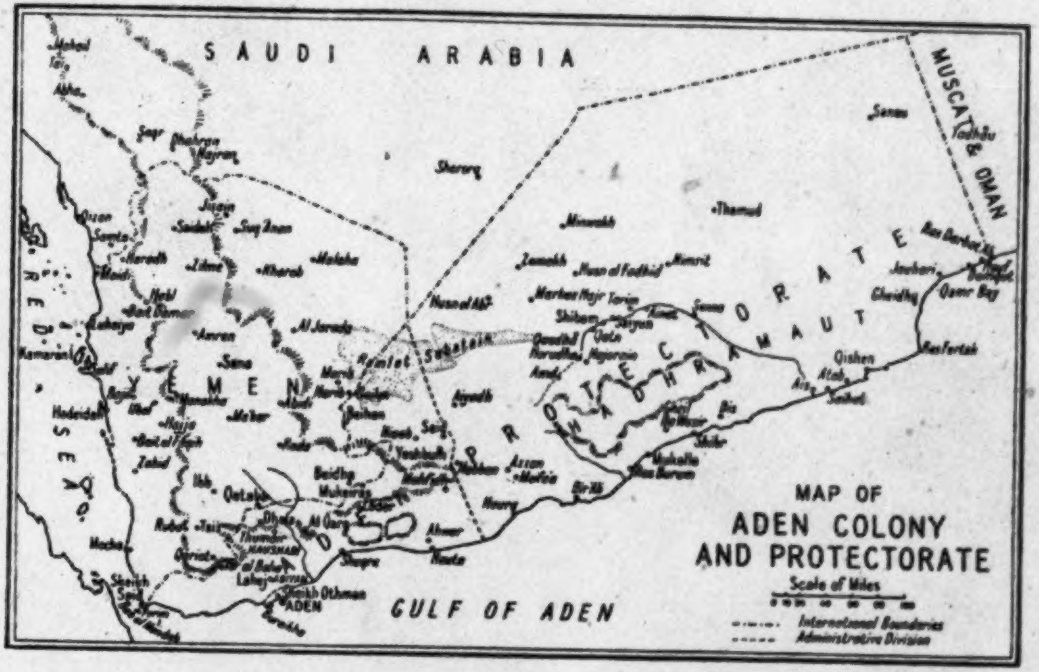
ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM 2

A/102
H/102


Tel Aviv
Amman
Jerusalem
JORDAN
Ma'an
Aqaba
Kerbela
Baghdad
IRAQ
Isfahan
IRAN
Ahwaz
Basra
Abadan
Kerman
Al Jauf
Shiraz
Kuwait
Bushire
NEUTRAL ZONE
Persian Gulf
Hail
Dhahran
Bahrain I.
Manama
Sharja
SAUDI
Hofuf
Doha
Medina
Riyadh
TRUCIAL OMAN
Muscat
Red Sea
Jidda
Mecca
ARABIA
Masira I.
Port Sudan
Rub' al Khali
OMAN
Kuria Muria Is
DHUFAR
As Salala
YEMEN
Kamaran I.
San'a
HADHRAMAUT
ERITREA
Asmara
Hodeida
Mukalla
ARABIAN SEA
Ta'izz
ADEN
Socotra I.
Aden
ETHIOPIA
Djibouti
0
300
miles

The Arabian Peninsula

p. 234


SAUDI ARABIA
MUSCAT & OMAN
RED SEA
YEMEN
PROTECTORATE
HADHRAMAUT
GULF OF ADEN
Ramlat Sabatain
Sana
Marib
Beidha
Mukeiras
Ibb
Qataba
Taiz
Hodeidah
Zabid
Mocha
Kamaran
Lahej
Sheikh Othman
ADEN
Shuqra
Ahwar
Nisab
Shibam
Saiun
Tarim
Mukalla
Shihr
Qishen
Ras Fartak
Qamar Bay
Thamud
Sharura
MAP OF
ADEN COLONY
AND PROTECTORATE
Scale of Miles
International Boundaries
Administrative Division

2: Hickinbotham G-4,5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI
[P. XIV]

102
131
361
r33

2: Hickinbotham, Tom. Aden. With a foreword by Lt.-Colonel Sir Bernard Reilly. London: Constable and Company, Ltd., 1958.

Pp. xiv, 242; 13 plates including frontispiece; 1 map; index.

Yale: DS247 A28 H5.

/Written in the form of a personal memoir of the author's official experiences as Governor and Commander and Chief of the British Royal Colony and Protectorate of Aden, from 1951 to 1956 this volume directs its main appeal to the general reader who would appreciate a broad, wide-ranging coverage of twentieth century political changes and developments in Aden. His descriptions of his experience as resident colonial official, of his encounters with high and low ranking Aden subjects, and of his travels and visits through the Colony and Protectorate offer a highly readable and engaging, although sometimes superficial, commentary on the British colonial administration of one of its overseas areas./

Field date: ca. 1931-ca. 1957
Analyst: Gilbert Winer

Evaluation: Government Official-4, 5
Processed in 1968-1970

111 MM1 Aden

3: Great Britain, Colonial Office. Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Aden, 1938. Annual Colonial Reports, no. 1936. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1940.

Pp. 40.

Yale: O7605. R22. 1938.

/This is a brief report on various governmental activities in Aden Colony during the year 1938. Among the topics covered are population, health, commerce, labor, education, communication facilities of all kinds, judicial affairs, and financial matters. --Analyst/

Field date: 1938 Evaluation: Government Official-3
Analyst: Robert J. Smith Processed in 1955

111

MM1 Aden

4: Great Britain, Colonial Office. Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Aden, 1st April-31st December, 1937. Annual Colonial Reports No. 1883. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1939.

Pp. 35, 1 map.

Yale: O7605. R22. 1937.

/Among the many topics discussed in this report, population distribution, education, production, commerce, communications, crime and justice, public and municipal finance are more fully treated. Helpful supplementary material can be found in the tables and statistics on education, imports and exports, crime and justice, finance, and others. Also included is an end map of the colony indicating industry, public facilities, and military reserve areas. --Analyst/

Field date: 1937
Analyst: Beverly Meeker

Evaluation: Government Official-3
Processed in 1955

111 MMl Aden

5: Great Britain, Colonial Office. Colonial Office Annual Report on Aden for the year 1947. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1949.

Pp. 77; 2 maps

Yale: 0X7605. R22. 1947

[This is a comprehensive government report on the status quo of the Aden Colony in 1947 of which the last eighteen pages are devoted to the survey of the Aden Protectorate. Summarily the topics covered are: population, geography and climate, labor and occupations, law and order, government finances for that year, trade, social services, public utilities and banking. The Aden Protectorate is given a more synoptic treatment yet the same aspects are covered as are mentioned above. --Analyst]

Field date: 1947
Analyst: Olivia Maldonado

Evaluation: Government Official--3
Processed in 1955

111 MM1 Aden

6: Great Britain, Colonial Office. Colonial Office Annual Report on Aden for the year 1948. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1950.

Pp. 78; 2 maps

Yale: O 7605.R22. 1948

[This is a Colonial Office annual report on the Aden Colony and Protectorate in 1948. The first sixty pages are a review of conditions in the Colony and the last eighteen are devoted to the Protectorate. Summarily, the aspects treated in the report are: population, geography and climate, labor and occupations, agriculture, commerce and industry, banking and currency, social services, judicial administration and legislation, public works and utilities and statistics as to public finance and revenue. --Analyst]

Field date: 1948
Analyst: Olivia Maldonado

Evaluation: Government Official--3
Processed in 1955

7: Great Britain, Colonial Office. Report on Aden for the Years 1949 and 1950. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1951.

Pp. 86; 4 plates; 2 maps; bibliography.

Yale: 07605.R22.1949-50

/This report contains material on government organization, administration, activities and on the economy of Aden Colony and of the Aden Protectorate. There is also information given on the population, climate and geography of the two areas. Material on the Protectorate will be found in the MM2 Hadhramaut file. --Analyst/

Field date: 1949-1950
Analyst: Beverly Meeker

Evaluation: Government Official-3
Processed in 1955

8: Great Britain, Colonial Office. Colonial Office Report on Aden for the years 1951 and 1952. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1954.

Pp. 90; 1 map

Yale: O 7605. R22. 1951-52

[This report, put out by the British Colonial Office, is a review of conditions in both the Aden Colony and Protectorate in the years 1951 and 1952. Included is information on population, geography and climate, occupations and labor, agriculture, commerce and industry, banking, social services, judicial administration and legislation, public works and utilities and statistics as to public finance and revenue--Analyst].

Field date: 1951-52
Analyst: Olivia Maldonado

Evaluation: Government Official-3
Processed in 1955

111 MM1 Aden

9: Møller, Herbert, Knut Berg, Hans Christensen. BCG-Vaccination Campaign in Aden Colony. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, Vol. 10, pp. 113-125. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1954.

Yale Medical Library

[The technical procedures and results of a mass tuberculin vaccination carried out by the United Nations World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund are reported here. One quarter of the Colony population was vaccinated, 2,000 of whom were school children. Facsimiles of the cards used in the project are reproduced at the end of the article. --Analyst.]

Field date: 1952
Analyst: Olivia Maldonado

Evaluation: Physician--5
Processed in 1955

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947)-1949 MMI Aden MMI

Appendix I

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(as at 31st December, 1947)

His Excellency the Governor.
Hon. Chief Secretary.
Hon. A. Muchmore, C.B.E.
Hon. F. B. Taylor, O.B.E.
Hon. E. D. W. Crawshaw.
Dr. the Hon. E. Cochrane.
Hon. J. Goepel.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.

Official Members

Hon. E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
Hon. W. L. Osborne, O.B.E.
Hon. J. Goepel.
Hon. H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.

Unofficial Members

Hon. F. B. Taylor, O.B.E.
Hon. Khan Bahadur M. A. K. Mackawee, O.B.E.
Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali.
Hon. Seyid Abdu Ghanem.
Hon. Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw.
Hon. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, B.A., LL.B.
Hon. Judah M. Yahooda.
Hon. S. N. Day.

Appendix II

LIST OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

113

(On sale through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.)

Official Gazette (weekly). Subscription Rs. 20 (with legal supplements) per year.
Aden Protectorate Gazette (quarterly). Subscription Rs. 5 per year.
Annual Report by the Financial Secretary for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1947.

113

Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the year 1946.
Report of Education Department for the year 1946–47.
Annual Report of the Aden Police, 1947.
Annual Veterinary Report for 1946.
Annual Report of the Audit Department for the Financial Year 1946–47.
Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony of Aden for the year 1948–49.
Trade and Navigation Report of Aden for the years 1942 *to* 1945.
Trade Report for 1946. (In press.)
Administration Report of the Aden Port Trust for 1946–47. (Published by the Aden Port Trust.)
Annual Report on Agriculture in the Aden Protectorate, 1947.
General Map of the Colony of Aden. Scale 1 inch = 4,166 feet. Price Rs. 5.

6:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

Chapter 6: Bibliography

I. HISTORY, TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

A 113
H 113

Burckhardt, J. L., *Travels in Arabia*, 2 vols. London, Henry Colburn, 1829.

Forbes, H. O., *The Natural History of Soqotra and Abd-el-Kuri.* Liverpool, 1903.

Hunter, Capt. F. M., *An Account of the British Settlement of Aden in Arabia.* London, Trubner, 1877.

Ingrams, W. H., *Arabia and the Isles.* London, John Murray, 1938.

Niebuhr, C., *Voyage en Arabie* (French), 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1776.

Philby, H. St. J. B., *Sheba's Daughters.* London, Methuen, 1939.

Philby, H. St. J. B., *A Pilgrim in Arabia.* London, Robert Hale, 1946.

Scott, Hugh, *In the High Yemen.* London, John Murray, 1942.

II. POPULAR HISTORY AND TRAVEL

Bury, G. W., *The Land of Uz.* London, Macmillan, 1911.

Goepel, J., *Guide to Aden Colony.* 1949.

Jacob, H. F., *Perfumes of Araby.* London, 1915.

Jacob, H. F., *Kings of Arabia.* London, Mills & Boon, 1923.

Stark, Freya, *East is West.* London, John Murray, 1945.

Stark, Freya, *Seen in the Hadhramaut.* London, John Murray, 1938.

Stark, Freya, *Southern Gates of Arabia.* London, John Murray, 1936.

Stark, Freya, *A Winter in Arabia.* London, John Murray, 1945.

III. ARCHAEOLOGY

Thompson, G. Caton, *Moon Temple at Hureidha.*

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

(On sale through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.)

Official Gazette (weekly). Subscription Rs. 20 (with legal supplements) per year.

Aden Protectorate Gazette (quarterly). Subscription Rs. 5 per year.

Annual Report by the Financial Secretary for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1947.

Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the year 1946.

Report of Education Department for the year 1946–47.

Annual Report of the Aden Police, 1947.

Annual Veterinary Report for 1946.

Annual Report of the Audit Department for the Financial Year 1946–47.

Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony of Aden for the year 1948–49.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

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Trade and Navigation Report of Aden for the years 1942 to 1945.

Trade Report for 1946.

Administration Report of the Aden Port Trust for 1946–47. (Published by the Aden Port Trust.)

Annual Report on Agriculture in the Aden Protectorate, 1947.

General Map of the Colony of Aden. Scale 1 inch = 4,166 feet. Price Rs. 5.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Aden. Draft Instructions under the Royal Manual and Signet to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Aden. Cmd. 5222, 1936.

A Report on the Social, Economic and Political Condition of the Hadhramaut. By W. H. Ingrams. Col. No. 123, 1936.

Blindness in British African and Middle East Territories. H.M.S.O., 1948.

Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in Aden in December, 1947. Col. No. 233, 1948.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

A
204

The following are the more important periodicals published in Aden:

Official Gazette	English weekly.
Reuters Bulletin	English daily (Roneo).
Dikra	Arabic weekly.
Fatat al Jazirah	" "
Nahda	" "
Shabab	" "

Chapter 6: Reading List

H
113
A
113

BELHAVEN, Master of., *The Kingdom of Melchior*. London, Murray, 1949.

BURCKHARDT, J. L., *Travels in Arabia*. 2 vols. London, Henry Colburn, 1829.

● BURY, G. W., *The Land of Uz*. London, Macmillan, 1911.

FORBES, H. O., *The Natural History of Saqotra and Abd-el-Kuri*. Liverpool 1903.

GOEPEL, J., *Guide to Aden Colony*. Aden, 1949.

HUNTER, F. M., *An Account of the British Settlement of Aden in Arabia*. London, Trubner, 1877.

INGRAMS, W. H., *Arabia and the Isles*. London, Murray, 1942.

INGRAMS, Doreen A., *Survey of Social and Economic Conditions in the Aden Protectorate*. Aden, 1949.

MEULEN, D. VAN DER, *Hadramaut—some of its mysteries unveiled*.

MEULEN, D. VAN DER, *Aden to the Hadhramaut*. London, Murray, 1947.

PHILBY, H. ST. J. B., *A pilgrim in Arabia*. London, Hale, 1946.

SCOTT, HUGH, *In the High Yemen*. London, Murray, 1942.

STARK, FREYA, *Seen in Hadramaut*. London, Murray, 1941.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

(Obtainable, if in print, from H.M. Stationery Office, London).

Aden. Draft Instructions under the Royal Manual and Signet to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Aden. Cmd. 5222, 1936. Price 2d. (by post 3½d.)

A Report on the Social, Economic and Political Condition of the Hadramaut, by W. H. INGRAMS. Colonial No. 123, 1936. Price 3s. 0d. (by post 3s. 2d.)

A Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in Aden in December, 1947. Colonial No. 233, 1948. Price 9d. (by post 10½d.)

Blindness in British African and Middle East Territories, 1948. Price 2s. 0d. (by post 2s. 2d.)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

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113
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(Obtainable, if in print, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies,
4, Millbank, London, S.W.1).

Official Gazette (weekly). Subscription Rs. 20 per year (includes legal supplements).

Aden Protectorate Gazette (quarterly). Subscription Rs. 5 per year.

General Map of the Colony of Aden (Scale 1 inch = 4,166 feet). Rs. 5.

Report on Social Conditions and Welfare Services, by M. H. KHALIFA.

Annual Departmental Reports : Agriculture (Aden Protectorate); Audit; Education; Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure; Financial; Medical and Sanitary; Police; Prison; Trade and Navigation; Veterinary; Aden Port Trust (Published by the Aden Port Trust).

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 ~~MMI Aden~~ MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

PORT ADMINISTRATION

A 504 647 The Port of Aden is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951). The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

A 502 505 The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

A 504 The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years.

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

A 804 Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Reading List for Colony and Protectorate

A 113 H 113

BELHAVEN, Master of. *The Kingdom of Melchior.* London, Murray, 1949.

BURCKHARDT, J. L. *Travels in Arabia.* 2 vols. London, Henry Colburn, 1829.

BURY, G. W. *The Land of Uz.* London, Macmillan, 1911.

FORBES, H. O. *The Natural History of Sacotra and Abd-el-Kuri.* Liverpool, 1903.

HUNTER, F. M. *An Account of the British Settlement of Aden in Arabia.* London, Trubner, 1877.

INGRAMS, W. H. *Arabia and the Isles.* London, Murray, 1942.

INGRAMS, DOREEN A. *Survey of Social and Economic Conditions in the Aden Protectorate.* Aden, 1949.

MEULEN, D. VAN DER. *Hadhramaut—some of its mysteries unveiled.* Leyden, 1932.

MEULEN, D. VAN DER. *Aden to the Hadhramaut.* London, Murray, 1947.

PHILBY, H. ST. J. B. *A Pilgrim in Arabia.* London, Hale, 1946.

SCOTT, HUGH. *In the High Yemen.* London, Murray, 1942.

STARK, FREYA. *Seen in Hadhramaut.* London, Murray, 1941.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadramaut MM2

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

(Obtainable, if in print, from H.M. Stationery Office, London).

A 113
H 113

Aden. Draft Instructions under the Royal Manual and Signet to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Aden. Cmd. 5222, 1936. Price 2*d.* (by post 3½*d.*)

A Report on the Social, Economic and Political Condition of the Hadhramaut, by W. H. Ingrams. Colonial No. 123, 1937. Out of print.

A Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in Aden in December, 1947. Colonial No. 233, 1948. Price 9*d.* (by post 10½*d.*)

Report on the Abyan Scheme, 1951. Colonial No. 283, 1952. Price 8*s.* 6*d.* (by post 8*s.* 9*d.*)

Blindness in British African and Middle East Territories, 1948. Price 2*s.* 0*d.* (by post 2*s.* 2*d.*)

(Ob[illegible]able, if in print, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.).

Official Gazette (weekly). Subscription 30*s.* per year (includes legal supplements).

Aden Protectorate Gazette (quarterly). Subscription 7*s.* 6*d.* per year.

General Map of the Colony of Aden (Scale 1 inch = 4,116 feet). 7*s.* 6*d.*

Report on Social Conditions and Welfare Services, by M. H. Khalifa.

Annual Departmental Reports: Agriculture (Aden Protectorate); Audit; Education; Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure; Financial; Medical and Sanitary; Police; Prison; Trade and Navigation; Veterinary; Aden Port Trust (published by the Aden Port Trust).

14: Liebesny G-4 (no date)1947 MI Middle East M\
Aden Colony MM1

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648

themselves. Suzerainty over the small states of Arabia has changed frequently throughout history, and conflicting claims persist to this day. These claims are made even more troublesome by the fact that many of the desert borders of these countries have never been fully established, and are hardly more than theoretical lines on the map.

In spite of these manifold difficulties, Great Britain has succeeded in establishing and maintaining firm control over the southern and most of the eastern coastal region of the Peninsula, and in tying the various sheikhdoms and sultanates of that area fairly closely to the fabric of the Empire. On the basis of their legal relationship to Great Britain, the dependent states and territories in the Arabian Peninsula may be divided into three general categories: (a) British colonial territory (Aden Colony); (b) British protectorate (Aden Protectorate); and (c) semi-independent states under British protection (the Persian Gulf states).

THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF ADEN[1]

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The Colony. The city of Aden and the surrounding territory were occupied by a British force in 1839. Upon its annexation in the same year, Aden was made part of the Bombay Presidency and remained in this status until 1932 when it was constituted a separate province. The reorganization of the government of India in 1935 brought about a further change in Aden's administrative position, for Article 288 of the Government of India Act of that year separated Aden from India and envisaged its reorganization as a Crown Colony subordinated to the Colonial Office in London. A Royal Order in Council was issued on September 28, 1936, which introduced what may be termed a new constitution for Aden.[2]

This constitution follows the usual lines of the fundamental laws for British Crown Colonies whereby only the basic legislation

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[1] See in general Robert R. Robbins, "The Legal Status of Aden and the Aden Protectorate," *American Journal of International Law*, vol. 38 (1939), pp. 700–15. On Aden and the Persian Gulf States, see Fritz Bleiber, "Die voelkerrechtliche Stellung der Staaten Arabiens," *Zeitschrift fuer oeffentliches Recht*, vol. 19 (1939), pp. 137–63.

[2] *Statutory Rules and Orders* (S. R. & O.), 1936, pp. 1–17.

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

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1. Aden, Colony of, Medical Department: Annual Report of the Medical Department for the Year Ended December, 1944, Aden, Caxton Press, 1945.
2. ——: Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the Year Ended 31st December, 1945, Steamer Point, Aden, Caxton Press, 1946.
3. ——: Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the Year Ended 31st December, 1946, Steamer Point, Aden, Caxton Press, 1947.
4. ——: Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the Year Ended 31st December, 1947, Steamer Point, Aden, Caxton Press, 1948.
5. ——: Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the Year Ended 31st December, 1948, Steamer Point, Aden, Caxton Press, 1949.

p. 252(c)

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954
M1 Middle East

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

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TABLE IV. RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS FOR REGIONAL LYMPH-ADENOPATHY 9-14 WEEKS AFTER VACCINATION (IN LEFT DELTOID REGION) AMONG BOYS FROM 12 SCHOOLS IN ADEN COLONY, 1952 744

Lymph-node findings in axillary and supraclavicular regions	Left side		Right side	
	number	%	number	%
No enlargement or less than 1 cm	996	83.5	982	82.3
Enlargement of				
1-1 ½ cm	181	15.2	188	15.8
2-2 ½ cm *	16	1.3	23	1.9
3 cm or larger	—	—	—	—
Total examined	*1,193*	*100.0*	*1,193*	*100.0*

* All found in the axillary region.

* * *

The BCG-vaccination programme in Aden Colony was organized by Dr. E. Cochrane, formerly Director of Health Services, Aden Colony, on behalf of the Government. The programme was planned and technically supervised by Dr. Herbert Møller, BCG Adviser, World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean. 114

The field work reported in detail in this report was largely the responsibility of Dr. Knut Berg (WHO), Miss Agnes Bentsen (WHO), and Mrs. Jane Fazem (Aden). The post-vaccination tuberculin tests were given and read by Miss Bentsen; Dr. Berg measured the vaccinal lesions and examined for regional lymph-adenopathy.

RÉSUMÉ

Une campagne de vaccination systématique au BCG a été entreprise à Aden, dès février 1952, par l'OMS et le FISE, en collaboration avec les services de santé gouvernementaux. Durant le premier mois, les tests et la vaccination ont été limités aux écoliers et aux jeunes adultes. Ils furent étendus, plus tard, au reste de la population. Les réactions de 5 mm et plus au Mantoux 5 UT ont été considérées comme positives. Toutes les précautions furent prises pour que la tuberculine et le BCG soient transportés à basse température et que le vaccin soit conservé et utilisé à l'abri de la lumière solaire. 000

La campagne avait pour but de soumettre aux tests tous les habitants de 1-18 ans. Ce but ne put être réalisé que pour environ la moitié d'entre eux. On vaccina 35% des sujets soumis à l'épreuve prévaccinale. En avril-mai 1952, soit 9-14 semaines après la vaccination, on procéda aux tests postvaccinaux.

La courbe de distribution des réactions prévaccinales présente le caractère bimodal caractéristique des populations non vaccinées : environ deux tiers des enfants de 6-8 ans sont « négatifs ». Leur nombre diminue avec l'âge, de sorte que deux tiers environ des enfants de 15-18 ans sont « positifs ».

La courbe de distribution des réactions à l'épreuve postvaccinale est unimodale. Presque tous les enfants vaccinés avaient acquis un certain degré d'allergie, comparable à celui que l'on avait observé chez les enfants positifs à l'épreuve prévaccinale.

Tous les enfants présentaient des réactions locales, allant de la simple induration à des croûtes et cicatrices. Chez 8% d'entre eux, des ulcères non cicatrisés ont été observés. Aucune complication ganglionnaire n'a été notée.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

Foreword

by Lt.-Colonel Sir Bernard Reilly,
K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.

ADEN has been much in the news in the year 1958 and 800 public interest has been roused by the growing importance of the Colony and by the troubles that have beset it, and still more its immediate neighbour, the group of small Arab States which form the Aden Protectorate. To most travellers to the East Aden was known in the past merely as a port of call, hot and unattractive with its background of barren rock and sand, though some could sense its latent vitality and see a beauty in the heights and promontories encircling its harbour and their vivid colouring under a sunset light. More recently there has been an increasing awareness that in the changing conditions of the Middle Eastern and Eastern world Aden has sprung into the front rank as a fuelling port and as a commercial and strategic centre on the sea and air routes between Europe, Asia and East Africa. It has also become one of the points round which a political contest for influence and control is being waged between the rival competing forces of the modern world. The publicity and attention which the affairs of Aden now receive have led to a demand for more knowledge and understanding of what sort of place it is.

Sir Tom Hickinbotham is especially well qualified to supply 114 this knowledge for he has given many years of public service to Aden and has worked for it in varying capacities. He, as a young Indian Army officer who had joined the Indian Political Service, first came to Aden in the days when it was still administered from India as Personal Assistant to the then Resident, who happened to be myself. As for many others,

[p. viii is blank]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957);
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Foreword

114 the first impression made on him by Aden was not favourable, and I have what in retrospect is a rather diverting recollection of how, about a week after his arrival, he asked leave to explain to me that he did not like the look of Aden, the look of its people or, in fact, anything about it, and that he wished to be sent back to India as soon as possible. As again in the case of many, indeed most, others whose lot it has been to live in Aden for some time, his feelings were soon reversed, and he developed an interest in Aden and its welfare and an affection for its people, which they, when they came to know him, warmly reciprocated.

The second appointment which Hickinbotham held in Aden gave him the opportunity to come into closer touch with the inhabitants of the Colony and their affairs. He became Civil Secretary, a post which has since disappeared but was analogous to the present Chief Secretaryship. To his responsibilities as Civil Secretary were added from time to time a surprising number of other divergent duties, which included Judge of the Sessions Court, Inspector of Education and Superintendent of Customs, Salt and Excise.

Those functions must have helped him to expand his wide [504] understanding of various aspects of Aden life. Next, after an interval of some years spent in countries neighbouring the Persian Gulf, Hickinbotham returned to Aden as Chairman of the Port Trust, a post of vital importance to the Colony whose commercial prosperity was founded on and is still dependent upon the activities of the port. It had been usual for this appointment to be held by an engineer, a qualification which Hickinbotham, in spite of his versatility, did not possess. But during the time that he had previously lived in Aden he had acquired an intimate acquaintance with the life of the harbour through his personal interest in ships and boats and in the local people who earned their living in Aden waters. [123] This and a natural grasp of business and finance enabled him to preside over the semi-autonomous Port Trust Board with complete success, and this further widening of his practical dealing with Aden's administration led in 1951 to his appointment as Governor of Aden.

Foreword

Now at last Hickinbotham occupied a position in which the 114
scope of his responsibilities included the Aden Protectorate as 123
well as the Colony of Aden, for as Governor and Commander-
in-Chief he was Governor of the Protectorate as well as
Governor of the Colony. It has been thought by some that the 648
term "Governor of the Aden Protectorate" is a misnomer, for 643
it is not the policy of the British Government to govern the
Protectorate directly, but to leave the control of its internal
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Majesty's Government. Under these treaties the British
Government are bound to give the Rulers protection against
external attack, and through the Governor of Aden the Rulers
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miles: the Protectorate is a largely mountainous and thinly [134]
populated area with comparatively small fertile cultivable parts
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the Governor in the Protectorate thus differs fundamentally 643
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The Arabs of the Protectorate tribes made a natural appeal 114
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It is a pleasure to me to commend this work to all those 000
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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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YEMEN ML1
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H.R.H. SAIF AL ISLAM AL HASSAN, THEN PRIME MINISTER OF THE YEMEN, AND MYSELF AT ADEN AIRPORT

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[facing p. 35]

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ADEN

[p. III
title page]

by

Sir Tom Hickinbotham

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K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., O.B.E.

with a Foreword by

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Author's Note

THE purpose of this book is to make available to people in the United Kingdom an accurate picture of the country and people of the Colony and the Protectorate of Aden, and by so doing to serve the people of those territories among whom I have spent many interesting and happy years. 121

I have tried to practise a moderation my friends may scarcely recognise as characteristic but will, I trust, applaud, while at the same time producing a clear and definitive sketch.

My thanks are due to the Colonial Office for kindly allowing me access to my own despatches, and to Mr. N. J. V. Watt, the Public Relations Officer in Aden, who provided me with material without which I should have been much handicapped.

COLCHESTER
May 1958

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Foreword

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May 1958

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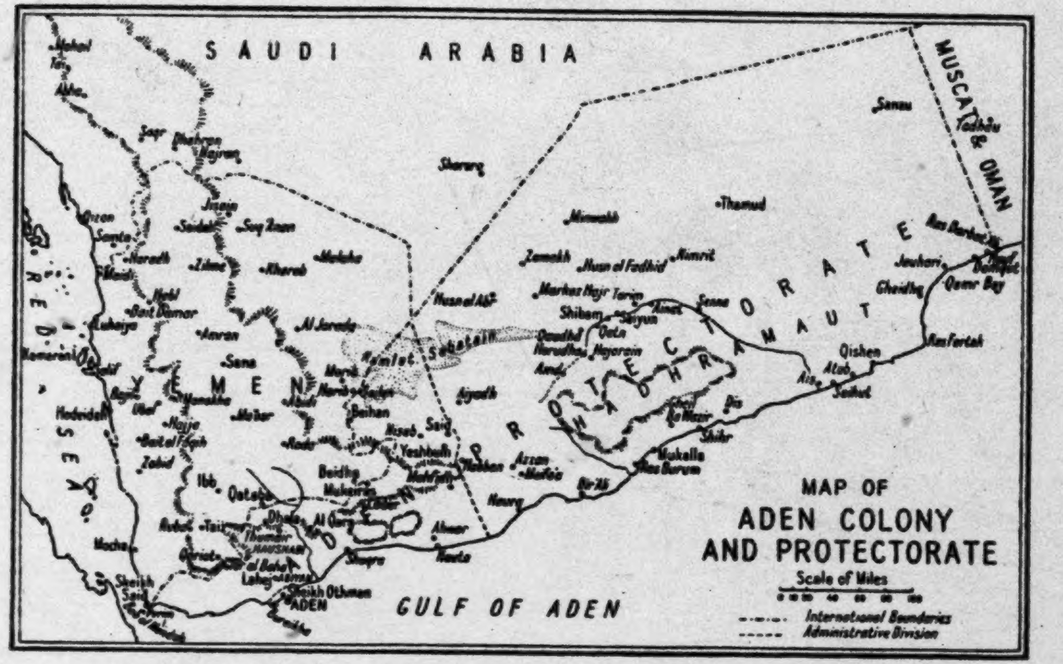
MAP OF ADEN COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

SAUDI ARABIA
MUSCAT & OMAN
YEMEN
PROTECTORATE
HADHRAMAUT
ADEN
RED SEA
GULF OF ADEN
Ramlat Sabatain
Sanau
Shorora
Thamud
Minwakh
Zamakh
Husn al Fadhil
Nimrit
Markaz Hajir
Tarim
Shibam
Saiyun
Husn al Abr
Qatn
Hauradha
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Sana
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Baihan
Nisab
Yeshbum
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Habban
Azzan
Mefaa
Nawra
Bir Ali
Mukalla
Ras Burum
Shihr
Qishen
Atab
Saihut
Ras Fartak
Jauhari
Gheidha
Qamr Bay
Ras Darbat Ali
Hodeida
Kamaran
Luhaiya
Bajil
Zabid
Beit al Fakih
Ibb
Qataba
Dhala
Taizz
Mocha
Sheikh Said
Lahej
Sheikh Othman
Beidha
Mukeiras
Shuqra
Ahwar
Raida
Abha
Najran
Jizan
Sabya
Sadah
Saq Daan
Ras Fartak
Scale of Miles
International Boundaries
Administrative Division

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PART I

CHAPTER ONE

Entrance

AUGUST 4TH, 1951 was a clear and, for the time of year, reasonably cool day, with a light breeze quite unlike normal August weather in Aden, with leaden skies and a gusty wind which did little to relieve the heat, but rendered life more uncomfortable by blowing sand and dust about on shore and whipping the tops off the waves in the harbour. The new term would begin in a calm atmosphere climatically, and that was all that concerned me for the moment as I stood beside the Captain on the bridge of the s.s. *Glenorchy* as she moved slowly down the channel into the Inner Harbour.

Four months earlier I had been Chairman of the Aden Port Trust, an unofficial civilian responsible to the Trustees for the administration of the harbour; an appointment I had accepted at the end of 1947 after the grant of independence to India and Pakistan had brought to an abrupt and premature close my service in the Indian Political Service. Then one evening in April I returned to my house from a Housing Committee Meeting and was told that the Acting Governor wished me to ring him up as soon as possible. I telephoned the A.D.C. at Government House and was at once put through to Goode[1] who had been acting as Governor since Sir Reginald Champion had gone home on leave pending retirement. He said he had received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies which he would send down by the A.D.C. for me to see. He asked if I had any idea what it was about, and I lied to him for the only time in my association with him, telling him that

[1] Now Sir William Goode, K.C.M.G., Governor of Singapore.

Aden

I had no idea. Of course I had an idea, but not even to myself was I prepared yet to admit that the hopes which I had forced myself to put aside might, indeed, be going to come true. If I had only stopped for a moment to think I would have realised that Governors, acting or otherwise, do not send their A.D.C.s running about with telegrams after civilians; they summon them to their presence, unless, of course, something very unusual has happened. It had, and the next morning I explained to Bill Goode and he understood—he always did.

The telegram was an instruction to the Acting Governor to inquire whether I would be willing for my name to be submitted to His Majesty for appointment as Governor of the Colony and the Protectorate of Aden.

The *Glenorchy* was gay with bunting, and the ships at anchor in the harbour were dressed from stem to stern in honour of the occasion, while on shore flags flew from the public buildings and the principal business premises. There was a movement at the Prince of Wales pier as we dropped anchor opposite the Port Trust building and two launches put off from the landing steps and came towards us. In the first, flying the yellow quarantine flag, was the Port Medical Officer, and in the second, flying the Colony flag, was Bill Goode, still Acting Governor. The launches followed each other alongside our gangway and the Medical Officer came on deck, while the Acting Governor, observing protocol, remained in his launch until quarantine clearance had been given. The Captain and I left the bridge and went down to the head of the gangway ready to receive the Acting Governor. The quarantine formalities were quickly over, and down came our quarantine flag from the masthead, and up the gangway came the Acting Governor.

Goode and I went to my cabin to discuss the details of the formal arrival, which I had been informed would not take place until four o'clock in the afternoon. It had been brought home to me very quickly how true is the Arab proverb which runs, "The master of the house is the servant of the servants of the house." Mid-day was considered to be too hot to parade the troops who would mount the Guard of Honour, so His Excellency the

Governor designate must remain hidden in the ship until the 000
atmosphere ashore was more agreeable for military exercises.

Goode and the A.D.C. and I lunched together in the deserted saloon, all the passengers who, unlike myself, were free agents, having gone ashore despite the heat. After lunch Goode and the A.D.C. returned to the shore, and left to myself, I went to my cabin and sat under a fan and chatted to my Arab servant, Salem, who was busily engaged in laying out for the first time my white ceremonial uniform with its almost indecently bright and new gold epaulettes. We talked of the town and the Protectorate and the shooting prospects for the coming winter season, and a host of other unimportant matters. We had known each other for twenty years, and between us there was a degree of understanding and mutual respect, which made our relationship closer than that of just master and servant; we were friends. One of the great charms of the Arabs of [184]
tribal status from the Protectorate is that when they enter
service with understanding people they are never familiar and [609]
never presume. Salem and I, when on tour in the Protectorate, have on more than one occasion sat, together with the local Ruler, on the floor and eaten with our hands from the same dish, and then, twenty-four hours later, thanks to air transport, Salem, dressed in immaculate white uniform with a red fez on his head, has superintended the service of refreshments at an official function over which I have presided at Government House. Sometimes when strangers have obviously been much impressed by his correct and formal demeanour, I have had an almost irresistible desire to laugh and tell them what he and I were doing so short a time before; but I have restrained myself. It would not have done, so very few would have understood—more is the pity.

The hot afternoon passed pleasantly enough and all too soon it was time for me to put on my cool-looking, but in reality, very hot uniform and don my regulation white helmet surmounted by its plume of red and white feathers; all very glorious, but remarkably uncomfortable. As soon as I was dressed I went out on deck and found the A.D.C., a retired Commander of the Royal Navy, ready and waiting and the launch alongside.

Aden

From the deck I could see that people had gathered on the hillside overlooking the landing stage to watch the fun. Three years later they were to gather there again and to cover the entire hillside to welcome Her Majesty the Queen. On the pier itself I could see a group of Officers in white uniform and ladies in summer frocks, standing talking by the red ceremonial carpet which led up into the Memorial Hall. They were the senior Civil and Military Officials and their ladies who would be the first to greet me on arrival.

Four o'clock came, and after a brief word of appreciation to the Captain, I followed the A.D.C. down the gangway and into the waiting launch. The launch crew were old friends, servants of the Port Trust, and their friendly smiles and greetings gave me confidence as we moved quickly shorewards. I was nervous when I left the ship, and I won't deny it; I had always disliked publicity, and in particular, public speaking, and here I was really in the limelight, and, what was worse, I had to make a speech. The crew of that launch gave me confidence because they obviously had confidence in me and by the time we were alongside the pier and I had, as it were, come under the starter's orders, I had myself well in hand.

I landed and salutes were exchanged; I moved down the line of distinguished persons, shaking hands and saying a word or two to each one in turn. Then, accompanied by the Acting Judge of the Supreme Court, I moved down the red carpet and up the steps into the deep shade of the Memorial Hall which leads from the pier to the town and which houses the memorial tablets of the last two great Wars.

Inside the building I was confronted by the élite of the Colony, arranged on rows of chairs facing the entrance through which I had come. Immediately in front of me was a small table provided with two chairs and furnished with a piece of blotting-paper, an ink-stand and a copy of the Holy Bible. Everyone rose as I entered and resumed their seats as soon as I had taken mine, with the Judge on my left. The dignitaries, who had followed me in, took their places on my right and composed themselves for the next part of the ceremony.

Then the Judge rose and commenced to read the Royal

Commission. I noticed that he was perspiring, which was not surprising, because his black gown worn over a dark lounge suit must have made him most uncomfortable. There were no fans in that Hall and his wig must have added considerably to his distress. I noticed, too, that his hand was shaking as he held the Commission, and realised with some surprise that I was not unique in being nervous.

The reading of the Commission came to an end, and everyone stood up as I rose and took the Bible in my right hand. I repeated the words of the Oath after the Judge and then raised the Bible to my lips. The photographers were very busy and their flash-lights were quite blinding in the comparative gloom of the building as I duly signed the Oath Book. That done we all sat down, and suddenly there was a loud and startling report. The Commissioner of Police and the senior military officers were on their feet in an instant, and for a moment there was that dead silence and complete immobility which shock always produces. It was momentary, but complete. There was then a general sigh of relief throughout the Hall when it was seen that I was quite unharmed and not even alarmed. It was not a revolver shot, not an attempted assassination—nothing nearly so exciting—but just a faulty flash-light bulb which had exploded, making an unexpectedly loud noise in that confined space.

As soon as everyone who had stood up had sat down again, I commenced my address which was short and to the point and ended on the note that I was precisely the same person they had known a few months before as Chairman of the Port Trust, and even before that, when I had served in Aden in the days when it was administered from India. Whether they liked it or not, at least they knew with whom they would have to deal during the next five years. Appointment to high office had not changed me overnight.

My address completed I walked forward and shook hands with the people gathered there, before moving down the steps, escorted by the Air Officer Commanding and attended by the A.D.C., to the saluting point in front of the Guard of Honour of the Royal Air Force Regiment, which had been drawn up

000 to the east of the building. The Guard presented arms and the opening bars of "God Save the King" were played by the band of the Aden Protectorate Levies, while I stood rigidly at the salute. The inspection followed and a very sincere word of congratulation to the Guard Commander on the "turn-out" and bearing of his men. Then, another "present" and I was conscious that the ceremony was over; over without a hitch, except for the flash-lamp bulb, and that had added a little excitement to the proceedings.

The Government House car, flying the Colony flag on the bonnet, drew up, and after returning the salutes of the Air Officer Commanding and Goode who, no longer Acting Governor, was once again Chief Secretary, I drove off to Government House. As the car drove away the spectators clapped and I waved my acknowledgment. They are not a demonstrative people, the Arabs, and seldom do they forget their good manners and raise their voices to cheer. They did when the Queen came and right heartily too.

The water-front was lined by the employees of the Port Trust in their blue uniforms who had been marshalled to do honour to their late or ex-Chairman. They seemed rather listless, in fact, bored, which was not surprising as they had had to stand waiting in the sun for rather a long time, while their friends and relations enjoyed a public holiday.

At Government House the servants, from the highest to the lowest, were assembled to greet their new master. They looked happy and cheerful, and I shook hands with all of them with real pleasure. I went inside and was led to the great, gaunt, windowless bedroom which had been the private apartment of all my predecessors. It was too much. I was appalled by the place. I might have stepped into my predecessors' shoes, but I could not bring myself to sleep in their bed in that room. I rebelled and ordered my suitcases and impedimenta to be taken to the principal guest room, with which I was already well acquainted. Later, perhaps, when I had become more accustomed to my new role, I might have the courage to occupy the traditional chamber, but for the moment it was asking too much.

The new term had begun.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER TWO

Early Days

"ARRIVED at Aden at 4 p.m. The place is not as I had 000
expected and I found I had forgotten all about it. It looked just like a penal settlement and the nearer one got the more unprepossessing the place became"; such was the entry in my diary for October 4th, 1931.

It was the normal reaction of most people who see Aden from the deck of a ship at the tail end of the summer, and, like most people, I knew very little about the town, less about the Protectorate, and nothing at all about the history of the place.

The first authentic recorded mention of Aden is to be found in the Bible at the 23rd verse of the 27th Chapter of Ezekiel, where it is written: "Haran, and Canneh, and Eden, the merchants of Sheba, Asshur and Chilmad, were thy merchants." When I read this verse I was puzzled by the rendering of Aden as "Eden", and I consulted my Arabic version of the Scriptures and was reassured by finding that the word "Eden" was spelt in precisely the same way as it is written in Arabic today. If additional evidence of the identity of this "Eden" with Aden is required, it is to be found in the very next verse which runs
as follows: "These were thy merchants in all sorts of things,
in blue clothes . . ." The reference is to the indigo impregnated [291]
cloth which is still worn by very many of the inhabitants of the [386]
Protectorate and was a common sight in the Colony a few [178]
years ago.

The early history of Aden is difficult to piece together, con- 175
sisting as it does of travellers' tales and records, some undoubt- 504
edly true, but others of dubious authenticity, but the one

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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504 undeniable fact is that Aden's importance in the past, and important it was, was due as it is today to its magnificent harbour. Curiously enough the harbour was, in bygone days, on the east side of the peninsula in what are now known as Front Bay and Holkat Bay. It was not until the middle of the last century that the present harbour on the west side was surveyed and brought into use as Front Bay gradually silted up and Holkat Bay, never a safe anchorage, was abandoned.

175 The prosperity and the wealth of Aden as a trading centre
434 has always attracted the envious attention of the rulers of the
648 Yemen be they Himyarites or Sabeans, as they were at the beginning of the Christian era, or Abyssinians, as they were five hundred years later when the Persians in their turn invaded that country, or Turks, as they have been twice during the last thousand years, or just plain Yemenis, as they are today. I do not propose at this stage to consider past and present relations between Aden and the Yemen; they will become apparent as my story unfolds.

175 The Imams of the Yemen were not alone in their wish to
648 control the destiny of Aden. The Portuguese were the first European nation who attempted to establish themselves in the town. This they did on Easter Day in 1513 when Don Alphonso d' Albuquerque, who had arrived from Goa the previous day with a fleet of twenty ships, landed over a thousand soldiers with scaling ladders to storm the fortifications. The attempt failed, and after a four-day siege, during which Don Alphonso's men succeeded only in capturing an outwork and some thirty or forty pieces of ordnance, the troops were withdrawn and after cannonading the town in a fit of temper Don Alphonso sailed away up the Red Sea.

Three years later the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt sent his Commander, Rais Suleiman, to take the town by assault, but the attempt failed. The fortifications of Aden were so damaged, however, that the Governor was prepared to surrender the place to the Portuguese when they appeared on the scene again later in the same year. They had other preoccupations at the time and refused the offer, only to find later when they again returned that the fortifications had been repaired and the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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Governor in no mood to treat with them. The Portuguese had to wait nearly fifty years before the inhabitants of Aden, weary of Turkish rule, handed the town over to them. The Turks had captured Aden by treachery in 1538. They arrived in a fleet of ships and landed a number of sick men who were carried ashore and accommodated in the town. Then they invited the Governor to visit the flagship. He did so and was promptly seized and hung. At the same time the sick men in the town were miraculously restored to health, rose from their beds as able-bodied soldiers, and with little trouble the wily Turks were in control.

The Portuguese remained at Aden for a few months only, before being forced to surrender the town in 1551 to the Capidan of Egypt; in other words, the Turks were back in possession again and it was during this Turkish period of control that British ships first came on the Aden scene, when Captain Sharkey in the *Ascension*, a ship of the East India Company, paid a visit and was well received.

The Turks withdrew from Aden in the first half of the seventeenth century, and Aden was free from invasion from the sea for approximately two hundred years until, in fact, we came on the Aden scene again and Aden became what it still is today, a British possession.

By 1839 the greatness that had been Aden's had disappeared and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy, the leader of the expedition which secured the town for the British Crown and who was to become the first Resident, has left on record his first impression of the place:

> "The little village (formerly the great city) of Aden is now reduced to the most exigent condition of poverty and neglect. In the reign of Constantine this town possessed unrivalled celebrity for its impenetrable fortifications, its flourishing commerce, and the glorious haven it afforded to vessels from all quarters of the globe. How lamentable is the present contrast."[1]

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[1] Hunter's *Statistical Account of the British Settlement of Aden*, 1877, p. 169.

Aden

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[312] That Aden still possessed some fine buildings even as late as 1710 we know from the record left by a French traveller who, after referring to the "handsome" aqueduct which had been built originally in 1500 to bring water into the town from Sheikh Othman ten miles away, and deploring the state of the fortifications, referred to the town in the following terms:

[342] "The city is still considerably large and one may still see
several handsome houses two storeys high with flat roofs, but
[349] there is also an abundance of rubbish and ruins. It must be
[368] owned that there is nothing finer of its kind than the baths there.
They are lined with marble or jasper and covered with a hand-
[532] some dome, having a hole at the top to let in light, and adorned
on the inside with galleries supported by magnificent pillars."[1]

178 There was no sign of this delightful place when I arrived,
368 nor were there any public baths, swimming or otherwise, until
346 twenty-four years later when I opened the handsome Municipal
Swimming Bath in Holkat Bay, but by 1931 Aden was by no means in an "exigent condition of poverty and neglect". Far from it; it was a flourishing town, though all that remained of the ancient splendour was the tall white minaret in Crater overlooking what is now the Football Stadium. A lonely ghost from the past whose mosque has long since disappeared.

000 My disagreeable first impression remains with many travellers for the rest of their lives and the mere mention of the name Aden is sufficient to conjure up in their imaginations an exaggerated recollection of heat, haze and noise and, above all, a barrenness beyond belief.

312 In the early nineteen-thirties fresh water from wells in the
village of Sheikh Othman had only recently been brought in to
the main town and the population were still dependent mainly
on condensed water for drinking purposes, and there was
virtually no water at all for gardens or any other form of
000 cultivation. Only a few like myself succeeded in penetrating
the haze and forgetting the lack of vegetation and the discomfort of prickly heat, as we became more and more absorbed with the people and their problems and travelled beyond the

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[1] Dr. J. C. Young, *Ancient History of Aden*, 1923.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

narrow confines of the rocky headland on which Aden lies into 000
the interior of the Protectorate; a land of hills and deserts and of wild and warlike people as lovable as they are childlike and wayward. I have met many people who have passed through Aden and they have all disliked it, while at the same time I have met almost as many people who have lived there and they have all spoken with affection of the place. Arabia is a hard mistress who conquers slowly but, having conquered, never, never relaxes her hold, nor does the victim wish for release.

The Colony of Aden, as it is known today, it was called the 131
Settlement when I first went there as a Government servant, 133
is quite a small area only 75 square miles in extent. In appearance 361
it resembles a lobster's claw, a maimed lobster, with one
half of the claw shorter than the other. The claw is open and
between the two halves lies the harbour. On one side of the [504]
harbour is the peninsula of Aden proper, and on the other the peninsula of Little Aden, now re-named Bureikha—just two promontories jutting out into the Gulf of Aden. The one on which the town of Aden stands is connected to the mainland by a narrow isthmus, the other is almost part of the mainland. Both these promontories are hilly and are connected to each other by a narrow strip of plain running round the northern side of the harbour from Little Aden, widening considerably to include the town of Sheikh Othman and the village of Imad and eventually reaching the sea again at the Khormaksar beach some eight miles to the east of Aden town. The boundary of the Colony has been demarcated and has not been in dispute for many years. The island of Perim, which lies at the bottom end of the Red Sea, is part of the Colony, why, precisely, I have never been able to understand. Perim was at one time a relatively important coaling station, with a garrison of Indian Army troops, but now that coal has been superseded by oil it is deserted, except for the personnel of the two important lighthouses, a few fishermen, and a detachment of Armed Police from the Colony Police Force.

The main commercial centre of the Colony lies in the midst 566
of the old volcano and is appropriately called "Crater". The [133]
trading and maritime suburbs of Tawahi (Steamer Point to 361
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133 passengers from ships) and Ma'alla are built on the northern
and western slopes of Jebel Shamsan, the highest peak of the
volcanic range of hills surrounding Crater. Jebel Shamsan is
quite a presentable hill, for it is just over 1,700 ft. in height
and was at one time adorned with a signal station.

361 The isthmus which joins Aden to the mainland is called
133 Khormaksar and is as flat as the proverbial pancake. During
132 the monsoon winds of summer it is a hellish place of drifting
508 sand and it is here that the Royal Air Force have their station;
707 the military and civil airport are also here. Close by the airport
are the houses of the more senior civil and military officials
361 and a few ordinary folk, who are, on the whole, much better
647 paid than the officials, but of course not nearly so important.
648 Originally there were only two rows of houses, one of brown
houses and the other of white houses, and since they were inhabited mainly by officials, they were, not unnaturally, known
as Downing Street and Whitehall. Now there are rows and
rows of houses, all variations of the usual colonial box theme
in architecture, incredibly ugly but reasonably comfortable,
but I am glad to say Whitehall and Downing Street are still
the really fashionable roads.

361 At the northern and landward end of the isthmus there is the
351 town of Sheikh Othman with its pleasant gardens so well
known to many tourists. Sheikh Othman was also, until quite
recently, well known in a less desirable way to visitors and
residents alike, but in modern times morals seem to have
improved, and while the gardens have been enlarged, the other
361 attractions have been reduced. The town was not acquired by
648 any splendid feat of arms, but by a purely commercial transaction.
175 It was bought from the Sultan of Lahej in 1882. Aden,
on the other hand, was invested in 1839 by an armed expedition
from India, carried in ships of the Indian Navy. The reason
for this expedition is said to have been to punish an outrage
which had occurred when the crew of an English ship wrecked
on the coast near Aden were maltreated. In point of fact the
probabilities are that the reason for our somewhat drastic
action was because we wished to control the only good
harbour between India and Egypt and use it as a coaling station

for our ships. As negotiations with the Lahej Sultan, who then 361
owned the Aden Peninsula, had broken down, the deadlock 648
was solved by force. The original owner of Little Aden was 175
the Akrabi Sheikh, a quite unimportant person whose minute 175
territory is surrounded on three sides by his infinitely larger and 648
more powerful neighbour Lahej. Whether or not the Akrabi 643
Sheikh was entitled to sell is a matter which has occupied the minds of the Sultans of Lahej from time to time even up to the present day, but sell the Sheikh did in 1888 and buy we did, and that for all practical purposes is that.

Aden has been safe from foreign aggressors since we our- 175
selves filled that role in 1839; except for a brief period during 648
the First World War when a part of what is now the Colony 926
was occupied by Turkish forces. This rather curious state of 721
affairs came about in this way: Lahej, the name usually given to the capital of the Sultanate of the same name, the premier of all the Protectorate States by virtue of the importance of that State combined with the fact that the Lahej Treaty was the first to be concluded in the year 1839, is only some 17 miles to the north of Sheikh Othman. In 1915 the Turkish wolf came down on the Aden fold by way of the donkey-cum-camel tracks from Taiz in the Yemen. The then Sultan of Lahej, a good friend of ours, marched against the common foe with what tribesmen he could rally to his banner and at the same time he very properly called on the General Officer Commanding the Aden Garrison for assistance. In Aden there was, of course, tremendous excitement as a column was hastily organised and assembled at Sheikh Othman. It was the most ill-fated column that ever set out; there were incredible delays at the start, with the result that the troops did not begin their advance until the sun was well up. It was the height of summer and the 17 miles across which they had to move on foot were sandy and devoid of practically all forms of cover. The water for the column was carried on camels; the camels ran away shortly after the start. Whether this was of their own volition or whether they were encouraged to do so by treacherous drivers is a matter of opinion, for no records of that disastrous march are known to exist. The troops continued their advance and they went on

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over the hot sand, some of them to their death from heat exhaustion and thirst, but most of them did, in fact, arrive at the thin palm groves of the Lahej Oasis. Many more would have failed and died but for the European merchants of Aden, who, obtaining ice from the ice factories in the town, sent it out in Ford cars after the column. The cars stuck in the sand, but mercifully not all in the same place, so that many of those who failed to complete the march and turned back found ice to sustain them at intervals across the desert until once again they were able to reach Sheikh Othman. As I have said, the majority of the column did reach Lahej and with it was an officer of my acquaintance who was one of the only two members of the Garrison who had ever been there before this disastrous military adventure. One day, twenty years later, as he and I drove together to Lahej to a lunch party being given by the Sultan, he pointed to a small clump of thorn bushes under which, on that memorable day, he had crawled to escape from the heat of the sun, utterly exhausted. He told me that when he had partially recovered he thought to himself: "If I stay here I shall certainly be shot as a deserter. If I try and go on I may die, but on the other hand I may get there." So choosing the uncertainty in preference to the certainty he did go on and he reached Lahej.

Those of the column who did get through were hastily reorganised and were disposed to meet the advancing Turks. By one of those odd changes of climate which occur in the tropics it poured with rain that night and it was indeed a miserable remnant of the column that saw the sunrise the next day. At daylight the troops moved forward through the northern limits of the Oasis and out on to the plain that leads up to the foothills to make contact with the Sultan's force, which they knew to be engaged with the enemy. The Sultan himself came riding back to meet these British reinforcements and to inform them of the enemy's dispositions and of those of his own soldiers. He met them. It was the last thing he ever did. They shot him dead. They thought he was a Turk, and then, without coming to grips with the Turkish forces at all, they turned back whence they had come, back all the way to

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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Aden. The Turks occupied Lahej as they had already occupied 648
the territories of the Haushabi Sultan and the Amir of Dhala, 726
two Protectorate rulers whom the British Government had 721
undertaken to defend. They advanced to Sheikh Othman and they occupied the whole of the northern side of the harbour, even the Little Aden headland.

I have never understood why the combatants never fired at each other across the harbour. Maybe the Turks had no guns, or if they had, they were not powerful enough, or perhaps the guns of the fortress could not be trained away from the sea like those of an even greater fortress in a later and greater war. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that neither side seems to have made any effort to interfere with the other.

When I first knew the Residency, as Government House 000
used to be called, there was mounted on the northern verandah overlooking the sea an enormous brass telescope beneath which a wooden table stood on which had been cut bearing lines on to the Turkish position on the north side of the harbour. The General Officer Commanding, who, at that time, was also the Resident, could thus with the least inconvenience to himself examine the enemy's position when he had finished his breakfast and before he applied his mind to greater things. The telescope still remains at Government House, though unfortunately the range table has disappeared.

The Turks remained in Sheikh Othman until eventually the 175
General, another General this time, bestirred himself and 648
marched against them; then they retreated to Lahej and they remained there until 1918 when Turkey was out of the war, and then they surrendered. Rude people say that the military authorities were induced finally to take belligerent action by the Committee of the Khormaksar Golf Club. The Golf Club's course, unfortunately, lay between the Turks and the British, and this was highly inconvenient to the members, so their representatives are said to have waited upon the General and pointed out that in the circumstances then prevailing golf was more exciting than comfortable. This tale may well be false and is certainly exaggerated, but there is no doubt whatsoever that there was a certain lack of initiative in the conduct of the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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648 military authorities throughout this episode in the history of the Colony.

643 In my early days in Aden, government was comparatively simple. The Resident, who was the senior civil official and *ex-officio* Commander-in-Chief, drove down to his office in Tawahi every morning from the Residency to deal with routine affairs and see anyone who cared to call on him. All were welcome, from the more senior departmental officers to the humblest of the humble of the subjects of His Majesty. Sir Bernard Reilly, who then held that position, had an amazing capacity for work and for play, and he succeeded in remaining outwardly completely unruffled even when dealing with important operations in the Protectorate which involved that much discussed topic, bombing, or when provoked by the Governments of both India and Bombay who invariably treated Aden as if it was a small town in the Bombay Presidency. Such was his conduct in public, but in private I have known him to express his views both freely and frankly.

645 In addition to the Resident there were four of us in the Secretariat, Gordon[1] of the Indian Political Service, who was the First Assistant Resident, Champion[2] of the Colonial Service, who was the Political Secretary, Lake,[3] the one and only Political Officer, and myself. I acted as Second Assistant Resident, in addition to my other duties at the Residency itself where I was a glorified A.D.C. Champion and Lake ran the Protectorate between them with the help of the head interpreter, Khan Bahadur Muhammed Salim Ali, an elderly gentleman with a Mongolian caste of countenance, who sat in a particularly small room under the stairs surrounded by papers, smoking a very bubbly water pipe, with his turban-like head-dress on the back of his head or resting among the files, depending upon the heat of the room and his own degree of irritation. He had a remarkably hoarse voice and wore a pair of spectacles on the end of his nose, over which he peered at the crowd of Sheikhs, tribesmen and hangers-on, all wanting something and

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[1] Now Lt.-Colonel J. de la H. Gordon, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

[2] Now Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

[3] Lt.-Colonel M. C. Lake, C.M.G. (dec.).

all talking at once, who squatted in what little space there was 645
inside the room and overflowed into the passage outside. The work these three men did was incredibly difficult and yet they were successful to a remarkable degree, and succeeded in maintaining not only security on the trade routes in the Protectorate, but at the same time they were able to strengthen the ties between Government and the Rulers.

Outside the Secretariat there were only three European officers of the Government. The senior was the Chairman of the Port Trust Board and of the Settlement Board, and at the time of which I am writing the appointment was held by an officer of the Royal Engineers who had been seconded to the civil engineering side of the Government of India. He presided over the Board of Trustees of the Port and was also the Chief Executive Officer, and in addition he managed the affairs of the Settlement. The Settlement, as I have already indicated, was a term which included all the British territory which is now the Colony, and the Settlement Board was the successor
of what in fact had been a Municipal Committee. A munici- 632
pality was formed some while after our occupation of Aden in 1839, but it was not until 1882 that any attempt seems to have been made to produce a set of municipal rules. In 1900 the local authority ceased to be called a Municipal Committee and became known as the Aden Settlement. As such it, in fact, did everything, and rather more, that an ordinary municipality
does in this country. The "rather more" being control of the [648]
electric light supply and also the water supply, both profitable undertakings which were wrested from it when in 1937 Aden became a Crown Colony and the new Colonial Government was in search of funds.

The next important European officer was the Judicial Assist- 692
ant, who succeeded in combining with a reasonable degree of success the duties of legal adviser to the Resident and Judge of
the District and Sessions Court. The last, but by no means 625
least important of the European officers, was the Commissioner of Police who was seconded from the Indian Police and under the District Magistrate was responsible for the maintenance of law and order.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMED MACKAWEE, K.B.E.

[facing p. 18]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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Aden

645 647 The most outstanding personality that Aden has ever produced was the late Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammed Abdul Qadar Mackawwi, K.B.E. I came to know him intimately in course of time and to benefit greatly, not only in my early days in Aden, but later when I was Governor, from his wise advice. He was a fine man and a credit to any country, and it was Aden's misfortune that ill health should overtake him just when his wise counsel was most needed. He died in 1953.

The first time that I came in contact with him occurred in this way: One morning I was in my office in the Secretariat and the Resident rang his bell, and as I entered his office he said:

"Here are the nominations to the Port Trust Board which I have discussed with the Chairman. They must go to Bombay for the Governor's approval as soon as possible," and he handed me a file.

"Have you made any alterations, Sir?" I inquired.

"No. The Chairman wants me to drop Mackawwi, he thinks he is on too many committees and that he should have a rest. At least that is what he says, but in fact he finds him an infernal nuisance. No. I am not going to drop Mackawwi; if I did there would be no-one to keep the Chairman up to his work," was the answer I got.

It was later the same morning that Mackawwi came to see me. Tall and almost incredibly thin, with ears even more prominent than my own, he wore a small grey moustache and a tuft of white hair which would have been an imperial if it had only been rather higher up on his chin. He had that quiet dignity of manner which is a characteristic of all well-bred Arabs. He was dressed, as was his normal custom, in a long white cotton gown which reached to his feet, over which he wore a coat of the same material and colour and a waistcoat adorned with a gold watch-chain. His head-dress in winter was an embroidered red woollen turban, and in summer a lighter one of silk surrounding a small, white, knitted cotton cap. On ceremonial occasions and sometimes when it was really cold in the winter, he wore a black overcoat which he had bought in London on the only occasion that he had visited the United Kingdom. Though invariably polite, even when

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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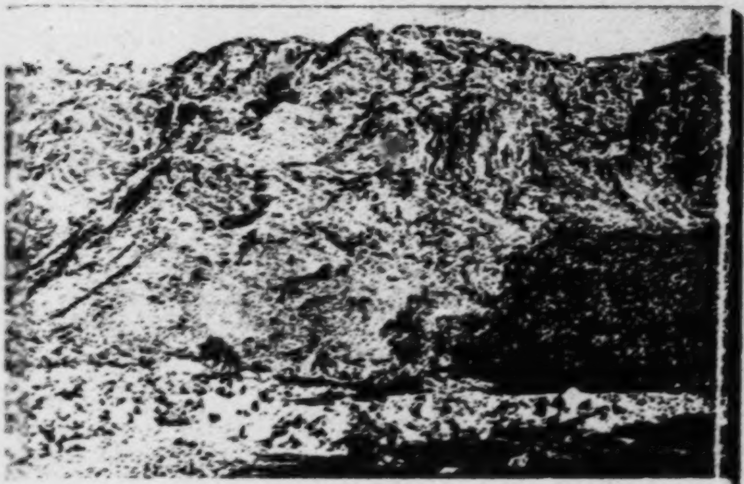
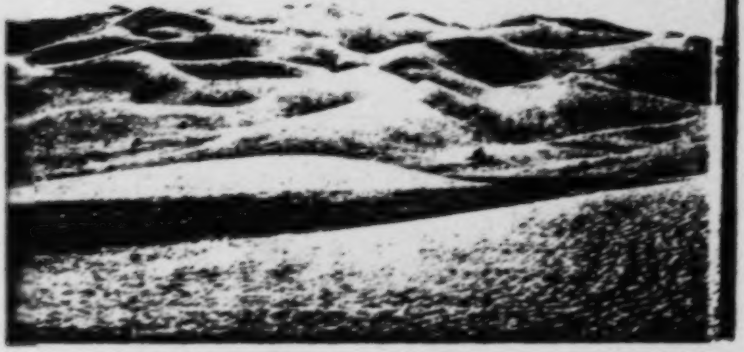


THE AUDHALI ESCARPMENT



SAND DUNES OF THE RUBA-AL-KHALI IN THE NORTHERN REACHES OF THE PROTECTORATE

[facing p. 19]

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annoyed, he was rather a trying visitor because he never spoke above a whisper and was in consequence at the best of times very difficult to hear; in Committees it was often quite impossible to follow what he was saying unless one was seated next to him. His family, as the name implies, came originally from Mecca, but he himself was of mixed blood; one of his grandmothers was a Somali and his mother was of Egyptian descent. His father had been the Settlement engineer, a man of unusual talents who had written two small books, one on Chemistry and the other on Muslim Law; and being a man of remarkable integrity had died with no fortune to leave to his sons. Mackawwi was largely self-educated and started to earn his living as a petition writer and a teacher of Arabic to the Officers of the garrison. Ambitious and restless he turned to trade and began to deal in hides, skins and coffee on borrowed capital. He was fortunate and industrious, and as his business expanded he travelled in the Red Sea area, visiting the Yemen ports, Abyssinia and the Sudan.

In the Sudan he met General Sir Reginald Wingate and Lady Wingate whose brother, General Sir Leslie Rundle, had been a pupil of his as a young officer. Sir Leslie and his sister were the children of Mr. Rundle, the Royal Naval Mate who first planted the Red Ensign on the soil of Aden in 1839 at Sirah Island in Crater. He was promoted to Lieutenant for his courage and leadership on that occasion, and his flag has been framed and now hangs in Government House.

Realising the need in Aden for a good contractor, Mackawwi added building to his other activities. He was so successful in this new venture that by the time I came to know him his trading activities had ceased completely and he devoted his working hours to contracting. His leisure, if it can be so described, was spent in public work and charitable enterprises.

On this our first meeting he came to the point immediately. "I want to talk to you about the Port Trust Board and the Settlement Committee. There should be more Arabs on them; this is essentially an Arab country and I alone represent my people on the Port Trust," he said, "and on the Settlement Committee there are only two of us."

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

"I agree with you, Khan Bahadur, and I am sure the Resident shares your views, but whom can you suggest? Who among the Arabs has the necessary education, knowledge of English and time to spare to serve on either of the Boards? If you will only let me know I shall speak to the Resident most willingly," was my reply.

"Why ask when you know the answer, there is no-one, no-one who is sufficiently well educated and what is worse, no-one who is sufficiently public spirited. The older merchants think of nothing but money and care little for their country, all they want is to be left in peace to trade. The younger men are inexperienced and in fact are not properly educated. It is a very serious state of affairs, and I am worried, very worried."

"What are you worried about?" I asked.

"Provincial autonomy in India and its effect on Aden. Have you thought what will happen when India gets self-government, as I am sure she will? You Englishmen and we Arabs understand each other reasonably well, but we will never submit to Indian domination. Arabia is asleep and has been for hundreds of years, but the awakening is near and that is really why I am afraid. I am afraid of what will happen to the Arabs if they wake up too suddenly, because to be startled from sleep is dangerous and men can do strange things between sleeping and waking. I am afraid that we Arabs may not know our enemies from our friends and do ourselves much harm by acting too hastily."

He was very serious, and for a time he sat motionless, gazing out of my window across the harbour to the faint outline of the mountains in the distance and then he came back to the subject of India.

"What has India done for us? Nothing. We are backward, very backward and the fault is entirely with India. Education is essential, is essential to all people and to us more than most, for we have none. Where is it? You have seen the schools, you have seen the Indians who teach. Where are the Arab teachers? Oh, I know that you will answer that we must be patient and that we have none in Aden, but they can be brought from other Arab countries, and until we have competent Arabic-speaking teachers of our own language we shall make no 000 progress. One of my sons, who is in Edinburgh, has just failed an examination and of all things he has failed in Arabic. It is a disgrace and for that disgrace we have India to thank. We are not part of that country geographically and we are not the same people and we do not speak the same language."

He paused again, and then with an abrupt change of subject went on:

"We have no newspapers, but unfortunately we have got [204] lawyers. Newspapers, properly managed, can be useful and let the Government know how the people think and make the people think in the right way, but they can be dangerous unless they are in the hands of experienced and honest men, and we have none. Where is the experience to come from? Maybe [693] it is as well that we have no newspapers, but the lawyers, well, that was a serious mistake, they should never have been allowed to practise until the people were better educated; they are a plague, they are worse than locusts, they make mischief and they encourage people to go to courts. At the present time they are too busy making money to think of other things, but they will once they have grown fat and then they will talk politics to the people and this before the people are properly awake. It will be dangerous and Government must take the necessary measures."

He had an irritating habit, as I was to realise later, of saying that Government must take "the necessary measures" and not saying what form the "measures" should take. So often in the future was he to diagnose the distemper, but unfortunately not very often was he able to suggest the remedy. His reference 693 to the lawyers was to be repeated from time to time through the years that I knew him. They had been allowed to practise in the courts in Aden in 1928; before that they were prohibited from appearing in court, although there had been no prohibition on their acting as legal advisers out of court. At that time [563] the Bar was approximately one hundred per cent. Indian and was to remain so for nearly twenty years, and it is probably this monopoly of the Bar by Indians which accounted to some extent for Mackawwi's dislike of lawyers, but it was not the

693 whole reason, because there was a great deal in what he had said. In the early days certainly, there was a tendency for some of the less scrupulous legal practitioners not to attempt too seriously to dissuade their clients from going to court when they had no case.

800 Mackawwi now turned to the Protectorate, and said:

"You have not seen the Protectorate yet?"

"No," I replied.

"They are ignorant and poor people and something should be done for them," he said.

"What should be done?" I inquired. It was a question I was often to ask him and sometimes he did give me an answer, but more often than not the reply came,

"I do not know, but something should be done, something should be done before it is too late."

At this point the bell rang from the Resident's room and Mackawwi, unfolding his legs—he had been sitting with one thrown over the other—rose to his feet and with a particularly charming smile shook hands, and drifted through the door and away as if carried by the light breeze that blew that morning from the sea.

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668 From the time that Aden was first acquired by us it formed part of the Bombay Presidency, but by 1932 political developments in India had reached a stage which made a break with Bombay inevitable. The Resident had been consulted, and it had been made clear to the authorities in India and London that the Arabs, who formed the majority of the population of the Settlement, would react most unfavourably to any suggestion that Aden should continue to be under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government once provincial autonomy had become a fact in India. We took the view in Aden at that time that it would not be practicable for Aden to continue under control which had passed into the hands of the Indians themselves. Aden was not an Indian Colony, and over the years the Arabs had learnt one thing very clearly and that was not to expect generous treatment from India.

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668 To understand the attitude of the Arabs to other races it must be realised that they consider themselves and always have, as

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as superior to all people of colour and as equal in every way 563
with ourselves and the Americans. The other European races 668
fall, in their view, into a category somewhere between the Eastern and African races and the British, and it was therefore unthinkable that once the Aden Arabs had understood the implications of our policy in India that they would submit tamely to Indian domination. As Mackawwi said, they had been asleep for years, but now were beginning to stir and show signs of awakening.

In the spring of 1932, as Second Assistant Resident, I signed 642
the Government Notice informing the public that Aden had 648
been created a Chief Commissioner's Province under the direct control of the Government of India and was therefore no longer subordinate to the Government of Bombay. The issue of this very important Notice, which was in fact the first step on the road to internal self-government (though no-one recognised it as such at that time) caused little comment in Aden, except among the Parsees who viewed the transfer with disfavour. They had friends and relatives in Bombay and hoped that with the coming of Provincial autonomy to that Province they would have been able to play an even greater part in Aden affairs in the future than they had done in the past.

The practical effect of the change was that instead of the 648
Bombay Government making kind noises when some proposal for the improvement of the lot of the people of Aden was submitted to them and passing it on to the Government of India, with the strongest recommendations and a clear indication that they could not make the necessary finance available, the Government of India just said "No" at once. The result was precisely the same although indeed speedier and had the advantage that no false hopes were encouraged in the inexperienced.

The continued lack of sympathy on the part of the Govern- 648
ment of India during the years following the transfer from 668
Bombay could have but one result and that was to make the Arabs resent more and more the link between Aden and India. It had become a fetter to be shaken off as soon as possible. Mackawwi, and those who thought as he did, began to take

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668 more interest in political matters and their numbers began to increase rapidly. The advent of Provincial autonomy in India only added fuel to the fire of discontent and the thought that one day the Central Government in Delhi might follow, almost certainly would follow, the example of the Bombay and other Provincial Governments and that British officials in Aden might be replaced by Indians was intolerable. The Arabs became seriously alarmed and even the Hadhrami merchants paused in the counting of their profits to survey the scene. They did not like what they saw and they joined forces with Mackawwi and his friends who led a deputation to the Resident. The deputation asked that the Settlement of Aden should be treated in the same way as the Protectorate, which had been transferred to the control of the Colonial Office in London in 1928, and that in future they should come under the direct authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. They did not wait upon the Resident in any servile spirit, they came as the leaders of the people, and they came armed with their conditions. Aden was to remain a free port, no new taxation was to be imposed unless local circumstances made it essential and the judicial appeals were to continue to the High Court of Bombay.

The views of the Arabs were transmitted to London and New Delhi. Meanwhile the Arabs held meetings and the Parsees led the opposition and in turn held meetings. The meetings organised by the Parsees were well attended by the Arabs attracted, so uncharitable people said, by the refreshment that was provided by these well-to-do gentlemen.

As is customary when something is referred to London, nothing very much happened for some time, and the Arabs made the next move which took the form of a written memorandum embodying their views and their requests and the guarantees for which they had asked. This in turn was sent to London and New Delhi, and in consequence further negotiations followed which, from the Arab point of view, were
642 successful. Their request was granted and their conditions were
648 accepted and, in 1937, on April 1st, the Settlement of Aden became a Crown Colony under the direct control of the

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Colonial Office in London. Another fetter had been thrown aside. 648

I must say a word here about that part of the guarantee which ensured that Aden should remain a free port, for it is of the greatest importance. Aden was at that time, and I am glad to say still is, the great distributing centre for imports from the West and the East round the shores of Arabia and down the African coast. Cigarettes, piece-goods, provisions, machinery, sugar and grain all come to Aden in ocean-going vessels from all over the world and find their way by coastal steamers and country craft up and down the Red Sea and round the neighbouring coast. These steam coasters and country craft on their return voyages bring gums, hides and skins and coffee to Aden to be cleaned, sorted and graded, bagged or baled and exported to Europe and the United States of America. Aden has maintained her position as a great *entrepôt* by virtue of four factors and they are, her geographical position, her natural harbour, her security and her freedom from import and export duties. Only an act of God could alter the configuration of Arabia or fill the harbour by some tempestuous upheaval beyond the control of man, and security will remain and be maintained as long as Great Britain remains great. The only doubtful factor at any time was freedom from customs duty, and the Arab leaders and their advisers in 1937 knew how essential it was to secure, in so far as they possibly could, this freedom as a preliminary to the transfer. None of us in Aden knew what the precise income of the new Colony would be and none of us knew what it was going to cost to run a Colony efficiently, especially a Colony which had been neglected for so long. What we did know was that the imposition of import or export duties, which might seem to be an obvious source of revenue, would in fact have a disastrous effect on the trade of the Colony. At the same time we were well aware that even British Government Departments have been known to be very short-sighted when pressed by the Treasury to find money to meet a deficit. Everyone expected that there would be a deficit if Aden was to have even half what she needed so badly—hence the insistence of the Arabs led by Mackawwi on this guarantee.

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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CHAPTER THREE

The Port Trust and the Legislative Council

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IN 1948 I was appointed Chairman of the Aden Port Trust by the Governor-in-Council.

When I took over my new duties the port was handling some 220 ocean-going ships of over 200 tons a month and was badly under-staffed. There were only six pilots and the Chief Engineer's Department was working night and day to maintain the floating craft. Oil was rapidly replacing coal as ships' bunkers, and 80 per cent of the ships using Aden harbour were calling primarily for fuel oil. Some years ago two men reached a bunkering agreement which was to be the foundation of Aden's prosperity. One was Lord Cadman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, now B.P. Ltd., and the other Lord Inchcape, Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The former said, in effect, if you put your ships in at Aden I will see that they are fuelled, and the latter agreed. Thus, almost overnight, Aden became a major oil re-fuelling port, whereas before she had depended principally on her coal-bunkering facilities to attract shipping.

Port dues and other charges had been kept as low as economic considerations would allow; the level of taxation in the Colony was reasonable and trade was brisk on a sellers' market as the shortages caused by the World War began to be made good and more and more commodities, unseen for years, came back on to the market. Shipping at Aden had reached the pre-war level and had continued to increase monthly as more and more vessels were released from their wartime occupations and came back to their peacetime trade, and the shipyards in the United Kingdom and elsewhere turned

504 505 their thoughts and hands to the production once again of merchant ships.

It is interesting to note that immediately before the Suez crisis in 1956 over 5,000 ships a year, representing more than twenty-two million net registered tons of shipping were calling at Aden. They took some four million tons of oil away from the harbour in their bunkers, much of which was supplied by the Aden Refinery which was completed in 1953.

504 505 433 441 167 464 The consequence of all this was a considerable expansion of business, not only in the port, but also in the Colony as a whole, and more and more people flocked in from the mainland and from overseas to supply the labour required by merchants and by building contractors who were beginning to make good the time that had been wasted during the war years, when building in any form other than for purely military purposes had been impossible. [362] The consequences, or one of them, of this influx of people was to make the housing shortage acute and was to cause me, as a Legislative Councillor, many weary evenings on Committees. At the same time our shortage of staff and floating craft was a major preoccupation during my mornings and evenings in the Port Trust building. Skilled men were almost impossible to find, and high wages were not the solution to the problem, because everybody had been abroad during the war and now that it was over everyone wanted to stay at home; added to which there was the six-year gap represented by the war years in the production of skilled men, in particular in the engineering profession. It was a difficult time, but we overcame the major obstacles and the port was never forced to close even for an hour. Sickness reduced our ranks temporarily and tugs broke down and launches ran into each other, but the work went on, thanks to the supreme loyalty of the Port Trust employees.

504 505 (464) Eventually more pilots were recruited and half-fledged engineers found and pilot launches and a new tug ordered, but as soon as the men could be found and the craft launched so the demand increased, and in 1951 when I left the Port Trust my task was still far from complete. All our time, however, was

504 not spent in the struggle for staff and the effort to keep abreast
505 of the shipping expansion. We found time to decasualise our
labour and to revise and improve our terms of service until
now they bear little resemblance to what they were ten years
[745] ago. A families' medical service was introduced, which was a
sort of modified National Insurance Scheme confined to the
families of our employees, and this was but one of the many
improvements which the wisdom of the Trustees enabled us
to make.

504 The future of the Port was never far from the minds of the Trustees, nor was the need to keep pace with the Suez Canal development and our rival across the Gulf of Aden, Djibouti, the capital of the French Somali Coast. Development plans were made by our consulting engineers in London and they included the deepening of some of the berths to thirty-nine feet. The deepest berths we had in 1948 were thirty-six feet. Land reclamation schemes to utilise the spoil from the necessary dredging were conceived and were approved. We had a busy time, for with all these preoccupations we had to plan and build accommodation for our own rapidly expanding staff. This was an immediate and urgent necessity and it was done.

The port development, dredging and land reclamation schemes, which started on paper in the late forties, have now either been completed by my successor, or are in the last stages of implementation. They do not contain any provision for deep-water alongside berths, although I, like practically all my predecessors, gave much consideration to this proposition and even went so far as to have a scheme prepared by our Consulting Engineers. However, after consultation with the Directors of the leading steamship Companies I abandoned the idea and decided instead to deepen the channel to Ma'alla Wharf to eighteen feet, and to extend that wharf so that large coasting vessels could come alongside there and load and discharge. The cost of alongside berths for the large passenger and cargo ships would be tremendous and unjustified unless and until Aden becomes a major terminal port with thousands and thousands of tons of cargo to be handled weekly.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

The Port Trust and the Legislative Council

The Board of Trustees who manage the Port are nominated 655
by the Governor and they represent financial, shipping, oiling 647
and trading interests in the Colony and the prosperity of 504
their own interests depends on the continued prosperity of the Port, just as the prosperity of the Colony depends on that of the Port. Government is represented on the Board by the Financial Secretary, the Royal Navy by the Resident Naval Officer, and the Air Officer Commanding has his own representative, so that the Chairman has a body of able men personally interested in the well-being of the port who have among their number experts in finance, business, shipping and naval and military affairs. Trading and shipping interests may on occasion clash, so normally their representatives are approximately equal in numbers and no particular interest is allowed to predominate. The system works very well, and I see no reason why it should not continue to do so, but some people may consider that the time has nearly come when the practice for all the Trustees to be the Governor's nominees should be modified. This is a matter of opinion, and there are certainly some people who would like to see the Chamber of Commerce and the Aden Shipping Federation directly represented. Labour, as such, is not represented on the Board and until their leaders have more experience and are more mature it would be unwise to experiment in this direction.

The Trustees meet at least once a fortnight, and are required to do so by the Act which gives them authority, and to encourage them not to neglect this duty they receive a fee for each attendance. The Act also lays down that the fee is payable only to such of the Trustees as are present from the beginning to the end of the meeting. It is not often that such common-sense is met with in official Acts.

In my time the Trustees always forgathered before the 600
meeting on the verandah of the Port Trust building, summer and winter alike. They refused to have anything to do with waiting in the comfortable and reasonably cool Board Room. They did not say anything; they just remained outside on the verandah and a few minutes before the time for the meeting it was customary for the Chairman to join them there.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

Aden

You can picture the scene as I walk out on to the verandah a moment or two before 9.30 a.m., the normal time of the bi-weekly meetings. Most of the Trustees are in the open part of the verandah, smoking and chatting in the sun, except for Mackawwi who, like most Arabs, dislikes the sun, and is in a shady corner talking to the Naval representative, who is probably thinking about horses—he spends all his spare time in the saddle. I count the heads and find two missing, Oil and one of the shipping representatives. It seems that Oil, who is a kindly soul much given to good works, has hurried into one of the offices to telephone Shipping who he fears has forgotten, will arrive late and lose his fee. We wait for a few minutes and then the absentee arrives full of apologies and wearing a bow tie. He represents one of the senior shipping companies, has been a Trustee for years, and has done a great deal of good work though he seldom speaks. I gather my flock and lead the way into the Board Room, where we all take our seats and I nod to the Financial Secretary to the Government who sits opposite me. He and I cross swords from time to time both here and in the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council, where we also sit opposite to each other. Our battles here are light-hearted as, in fact, we work in close accord with Government. It would be absurd and intolerable if we did not, because our interests are so closely inter-connected.

Pipes are being filled and greetings being exchanged, and no-one would believe that the Trustees had, in fact, been doing the same thing outside for the last ten minutes.

The first item on the Agenda is to confirm the Minutes of the previous meeting, and I open the Minute Book and ask if the Minutes of the last meeting, which have been circulated, can be confirmed. No-one pays the least attention, except the Trustee next to me who holds up his hand; he is probably the only one who has heard what I said, so I assume that no-one objects and sign the enormous Minute Book which reposes in the middle of the table. Mackawwi is smoking a cigarette with an expression of faint distaste, as if he was not quite sure whether he liked it or not. He never carries cigarettes himself and, curiously enough, accepts them only from people whom he likes; the

Navy sits next to him and acts as unofficial tobacco supply ship.

By the time I call the next item on the Agenda everyone has settled down and the business is dealt with with commendable despatch, so much so that normally we have completed the Agenda by half-past ten or eleven o'clock, and disperse to meet again in a fortnight's time.

In accordance with a custom which I have maintained throughout my official life, my Office was open to all, and strict orders had been given that I was to be informed directly anyone asked to see me. All sorts of people came, from senior Government officials and business men to the more humble of our employees with financial and sometimes family difficulties.

But the most curious visitor I ever had was a wandering Dervish from the Yemen. He came with a curious tale of having been asked by some people he believed to be Port Trust employees, to cast a spell on me so that I would become ill and have to leave Aden. He said that he thought they came from Ma'alla Wharf where at the time I was conducting an anti-graft campaign with considerable success. The people who came to see him had threatened, so he alleged, to throw acid in my face if he refused their request. I asked him whether he had agreed to put a spell upon me, and he said he had refused to do so and that was why he had come to see me, to warn me, so that I should not be unprepared.

Not unnaturally, I thought that this tale was nonsensical and that my visitor had come in the hope of some financial reward, and I asked him exactly why he had come, pointing out to him that we were strangers and there did not seem to be any particular reason why he should have my interests at heart. If he had been concerned about a breach of the law and what his clients, or would-be clients, might do, then one would have expected that he would have gone to the police. The answer which I received surprised me when he said:

"We are not strangers, because some years ago in the middle of the hot weather when I was walking back across the desert from Lahej to Sheikh Othman, you over-took me in your motor-car; I was very tired and very thirsty, and I fully

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expected the car to drive by, but you stopped the car and invited me to enter and you drove me into Aden. Since that day I have been in your debt, and now I have cleared that debt."

Gratitude is a quality which is only too rare in this world, and the occasions on which people have shown their gratitude to me are so few that I have no difficulty in remembering them. I tried my best to reward him, but he refused to accept a gift of any sort and when, on my behalf, my senior Arab servant tried to persuade him to change his mind he still refused, and he went away empty handed, but with his debt discharged.

Discreet inquiries were made by the police, but nothing was ever proved, and I am glad to say that nothing ever happened, although for a time I confess that I was a trifle uneasy. There was nothing new in the method which my friend suggested the disgruntled employees might make use of to put me out of action, because only a few months before the Matron of the Civil Hospital had had acid thrown in her face and she, poor lady, was blinded. It was a ghastly and horrible business and I only wish that the villain who did it and those who instigated this deed had been caught and brought to trial. During the time that I was Governor the inquiries continued and the efforts went on to bring back the guilty people from wherever they might have taken refuge, and although we were then unsuccessful, the police have long memories and I sincerely trust that one day the guilty will be punished.

Possibly the next most unexpected visitor who came to see me in the Port Trust was M. Antonin Besse, K.B.E., the head and founder of A. Besse & Co., the principal commercial enterprise, other than the oil interests, not only in Aden but in all the surrounding territories. M. Besse was a French National and a short, very quick, dapper man always perfectly dressed in the cleanest of clean linen and with one of the quickest brains that France has ever produced. He had started in Aden as a clerk and by his own efforts and genius had built up his big trading firm, which was one of the most efficiently organised I have ever seen. Shortly before this meeting with him, which I am about to describe, he had given over a million

pounds sterling to Oxford University to found St. Antony College, and that was not the only assistance which he had given to the University, for other Colleges had also benefited from his generosity. I think probably the most outstanding things about Besse were his courage and his advanced ideas with regard to the employment of local labour. He was undaunted whatever scurvy trick fate chose to serve him, and at the same time his personal relations with his local labour were always excellent. He was not always very easy to deal with and seldom worried about what people said or thought of him—and enemies he certainly had, but what successful man has not. 000

At the time of which I speak his principal business was in skins, hides, coffee, piece-goods and electrical goods, while at the same time he had innumerable shipping Agencies and a very important petrol Agency, to say nothing of his own line of coastal steamers which traded round the coast of Arabia down to Mauritius and up into the Mediterranean. I was very glad when His Majesty, King George VI, was graciously pleased to confer upon him an honorary knighthood of the British Empire for his outstanding achievements and his generosity, which had been of great benefit to the Colony. At the same time I was frankly disappointed that he had thought fit to give over a million pounds to the University of Oxford to found a new College, because there seemed to be a sufficiency of University Colleges in the United Kingdom, and what we needed so badly in Aden was a new Civil Hospital. I gave him my views and I told him that I thought he should have put the money back into the place through which he had made it, and that to have built a hospital and to have endowed it would have been a wonderful memorial which would have stood for ever. He took my criticism, my direct attack, very well; he always did, and immediately gave £50,000 to encourage technical education and the education of women in the Colony. The fine administrative block of the Technical Institute [873]
is a memorial to his generosity, and the Besse centre in Crater [562]
where women, who have not had the advantage of a school education, can learn many things, is another of his benefactions.

The head office messenger came hurriedly into my office:

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden .

YEMEN ML1

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IMAM AHMAD BIN YAHYA—THE KING OF THE YEMEN

[facing p. 34]

"Al Besse," he announced.

"And what about M. Besse?" I inquired, somewhat irritated by the abrupt entry.

"He is here," he cried, pointing to the door.

"Here!" I exclaimed, jumping to my feet and hurrying out on to the verandah.

Sure enough there he was and somewhat out of breath, for the stairs were steep and he was no longer as young as he had been, but he was still just as active in mind as he ever had been.

"Good-morning, M. Besse, this is indeed a pleasant surprise," was my greeting.

"Good-morning," he muttered, "I thought I would call in passing as I have been to the airport to meet M. —— from Paris. He is interested in railways, you know, in Djibouti, but he didn't come. He has wasted my time. Never mind, it will be his misfortune," said M. Besse, as I conducted him into my office.

"What a nuisance for you to have had to go all that way to no purpose," I said.

"He will see, but let us talk of more agreeable things," he paused, and then said, "I have been invited to go to Djibouti."

"Are you going?" I asked, somewhat startled, because Djibouti was Aden's rival across the Gulf of Aden, and I very much hoped that Besse was not going to interest himself in the affairs of that port.

"How can I refuse? The Governor has asked me to go over and advise him about the harbour."

"I should be interested to hear what you think about the place when you come back," said I, and meant it. If Besse, who had a number of business enterprises both in Ethiopia and Eritrea and who would benefit very much indeed from an efficiently run port at the end of the railway from Addis Ababa, was going to interest himself seriously in Djibouti, then we in Aden would be hard put to it to maintain our present level of shipping.

He did not seem to have anything else of importance to say, and it soon became apparent that he had called, incidentally going a considerable distance out of his way to do so, for the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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H.R.H. SAIF EL ISLAM AL HASSAN, THEN PRIME MINISTER OF THE YEMEN, AND MYSELF AT ADEN AIRPORT

[facing p. 85]

sole purpose of unsettling my mind by telling me of his proposed visit to Djibouti.

After a few minutes he rose to his feet and said:

"You will dine with me when I return and we shall see."

I conducted him down the stairs to his motor-car, and as he got into it, I said: "M. Besse, you can put all your money into Djibouti and I shan't mind, but not your brains."

He looked round and smiled, but did not speak.

Some few weeks later I was asked to dinner, and as usual Mme Besse was quite charming, and the meal was delicious, with wines from their own vineyard in the South of France. Only Tony, M. Besse's youngest son, was there, and after dinner we watched a film taken at Le Paradou, their home in the South of France, a delightful place which some years later I was privileged to visit.

I left early because I knew that my host, who was invariably at work by half-past five in the morning, liked to retire early. Throughout the whole evening no mention was made of Djibouti, except for my purely polite hope when he greeted me on my arrival that he had had a good trip. Then, as I said good-night to him, he said:

"Hickinbotham, I have not left my brains in Djibouti."

"I am glad to hear it, Sir," I said, and I never said a truer word.

Shortly after I took over as Chairman of the Port Trust, I was sworn in as a member of the Executive Council, and I took my seat on the Council for the second time in the first half of 1948; I had been a member of the Council in 1938 and 1939. In those days we always met in the office of the Chief Secretary in the Secretariat, round an oblong table on the most uncomfortable chairs that it has ever been my misfortune to have to sit upon for hours on end; they were quite dreadful and in the meetings of the Standing Finance Committee, which were held in the same room, they were a distinct disadvantage to Government. Subconsciously, they induced in the most loyal and most docile of the unofficial members a loathing for Government and all its works which found expression in ill temper and petty objections, which I am glad to say were

000 generally withdrawn later. The official members must have been made of sterner stuff, or else they were anatomically unusual, for they never lost their unruffled calm throughout these Standing Finance Committee meetings, which were often long and tedious.

643 645 It is the Governor and the Governor alone who decides what matters should be brought before the Executive Council for their advice, and once he has submitted a subject to his Council and has been given advice, he is required to accept the unanimous view, or the majority view if unanimity is not possible. In very unusual circumstances the Governor can exercise his right to reject the advice he receives from his Council, but if he does then his reasons for so doing must be reported to the Secretary of State, and never in the ten years during which I was in one capacity or another connected with the Executive Council have I known the advice of the Council refused by the Governor.

645 [643] The procedure in Council is in no way complicated. The Governor presides and deals with routine matters first, keeping the more difficult items on the Agenda until the Council has had time to settle down; then he introduces the more complicated subjects and either invites a general discussion or seeks the views of each member individually. Sometimes there is a quick decision, and sometimes there is productive discussion, and sometimes it takes a long time before a conclusion can be arrived at, but invariably in my time did the record in the Minute Book read "... the Governor accepted the advice of Council and ordered accordingly".

I sat between the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General when I was first an "unofficial" member of the Council. The Chief Secretary sat on the right of the Governor who always asked the views of Council in a clockwise direction, which was greatly to my advantage because I was able to benefit from hearing practically everyone speak before it came to my own turn. At least it should have been greatly to my advantage, but on occasion it was quite extraordinary how little information I could gather from the remarks of the majority of my colleagues when I had neglected to do my own homework,

and how tediously verbose they seemed when I had; but 645
invariably the Attorney-General came to my rescue and I had but to agree with him and I was home, as it were. Our meetings were not at all like the free-and-easy chatty Port Trust affairs which, strangely enough, did twice the work in half the time. We were not unlike a rather serious-minded sixth form being taken by the Head in person. Individually we were a curious assortment of talent and mediocrity, inevitable in all great Services, guided very largely by remote control from London. The level in Aden was very high, and this combined with the smallness of the Aden Service made the oddities look odder than they really were. Among the various subjects which come 643
before the Executive Council I think the most difficult, and 645.
certainly the most mentally disturbing, are the petitions for 696
mercy from persons who had been sentenced to death. They are, I am glad to say, few and far between. In such cases the final decision will mean life or death to one person, and make no mistake about it, although the Governor has the advice of Council and he has their aid in the decision which he has to make, the decision is not theirs—it is his. The greatest care is exercised to ensure that a right decision is given and the record of the case and the judgments of the trying Judge and the Court of Appeal are available to the Members and to His Excellency, and they all have the benefit of hearing the clear, concise and unbiased statement of the Attorney-General. There is normally no general discussion after the Attorney-General has finished speaking, but if individual Members have points which they wish to have information upon, they are raised, and when there is no more to be said then the opinions of the Members of Council are taken. This is done according to custom in an unusual way and is in rotation, beginning with the most junior Member and so in order of seniority to the Chief Secretary who is the senior of the *ex-officio* Members of the Council. The question is simple and requires a Yes or a No; it is whether or not the prerogative of mercy should be exercised.

I did not take my seat in the Legislative Council as a nomin- 000
ated Unofficial Member for some time, in fact, not until there

800 was enough business to warrant the Council being called together. Then having taken the oath and signed the Register I found myself immediately leader of the "Opposition". None of us on either side of the Council had any experience of political work or of public speaking, except perhaps for one lawyer on the Unofficial side and the Attorney-General and the Director of Education on the Government side. These gentlemen were accustomed to speaking in the Court or in the lecture hall and classroom, but that was not quite the same thing as addressing a body of men who had no desire to listen to arguments presented purely in a legalistic manner or to be "lectured", however able the lecturer; so even these gentlemen held their peace, except during the Budget Meetings when our lawyer sometimes got rather carried away, occasionally to the embarrassment of his own side, a happening, so I am informed, not confined solely to Colonial Legislatures.

665 There were no political parties at that time in Aden, so that 645 we none of us represented any particular political movement and were, for the most part, elderly gentlemen representative of our own communities in the Colony who had been nominated for our proven loyalty and solid worth, rather than for our [641] aptitude for politics or any particular intelligence. No attempt was made at that time to encourage the younger generation to take a responsible part in the government of the Colony. That was to come later when we had, all of us, more experience 645 and were more sure of ourselves. One of the main difficulties 563 that the Governor must have had in deciding who to nominate to represent the Arab majority of the population on the Legislative Council was that the official language of the Council was English and the common language of all the various committees was also English, and it was well-nigh impossible to find an able man of mature age among the Arabs who not only knew English but was prepared also to give up much of his time to public work. Immature lads there were, but no-one would have welcomed their appointment, least of all the more responsible members of their own community who would have had no faith in "children" as they termed them. Time was needed to mature the "children" and to accustom the grey-

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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beards to seeing comparatively young men in positions of 645
responsibility. In the meantime we held the fort and tried to 563
build up a tradition of sober and gentlemanly conduct in the Council which would curb the impetuosity without breaking the spirit of the younger generation when in the fullness of time they joined us and replaced us.

As the leader of the Unofficial Members in the uneasy calm 645
which had succeeded the Arab-Jewish riots in 1947, the line 662
which I took then and continued to follow throughout my 664
time on that side of the Council was that we were not in the 665
usually accepted sense of the word an opposition. Although we were on the Unofficial side of Government we were jointly responsible with our official colleagues, for decisions taken in the Council which we had supported. It was not often that we raised our voice in opposition in the public meetings of the Council, because we preferred to reserve our criticism for the privacy of the Committee room, and sharp were some of the encounters which took place behind those closed doors. You may wonder why we should be unwilling to oppose Government openly in Council. The reason was that the temperament of people in the United Kingdom and the temperament of people in the Colonies is vastly different. In the United Kingdom very few people concern themselves unduly about the views of the Members of Parliament at Westminster, and verbal duels and quarrels in the Commons seldom, if ever, have the least effect upon public tranquillity. But Parliamentary Reports which are to be found on the minor and less important pages of only a few of the daily newspapers in this country often contain material which in a Colony, in the kindergarten stage of political development, would have a very unpleasant effect. In the Aden of ten years ago a really outspoken attack on the Government by the Unofficial Members would have had but one result; it would have undermined the authority of Government outside the Council Chamber, and in consequence there would have been a deterioration in security. At such a time this would have been serious. Government understood and respected our motives.

With the full approval of my Unofficial colleagues I summoned

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up our attitude in the course of my Address to the Legislative Council in reply to the Governor's Address at the formal opening of the new Session in 1949. The Governor's Address comes on the first day of the new Session and by tradition the Senior Unofficial Member replies immediately after "Questions" on the second day. I had drafted and re-drafted my speech, and I tried to learn the beginning and the end by heart, but when eventually I found myself on my feet in the Legislative Council I cannot recall that ever before have I felt so frightened. I had often read in the reminiscences of important personages that when they made their maiden speech in the House of Commons they had wondered at first who it was that was speaking and whose was the strange voice that they were hearing. I had thought this a gross exaggeration, but when I started to speak myself on this occasion I realised the truth of the statement. My voice sounded most peculiar at first, but after a time I began to be really interested in what I was saying and ceased to be nervous, at least not panic stricken; and to be quite frank, towards the end of my maiden effort I was slightly pleased with the progress I was making, especially when I was, so to speak, on the last lap. On that occasion I used these words:

"... On behalf of my colleagues I assure Your Excellency that we are proud to be associated with, rather I should say, to be a part of, the Government of this Colony and we will ever be ready to undertake any work for the benefit of the community which Your Excellency may decide to entrust to us. We realise our responsibilities and measures necessary for the security and well-being of the people of Aden will always have our support, for only by a united and strong Government can the peace and prosperity of the Colony be assured. ..."

Two years later on a similar occasion I made the position plainer still when I said:

"... Much that I say in my address reflects the views of all

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or the majority of my colleagues, not always, of course, for on occasion I find myself at variance with many of my friends on this side of the Council. These differences of opinion occur even when all the members of the minority party in an assembly such as this are of one political persuasion, but they are normally subordinated to the interests of the party and the opposition generally presents a united front. Here we are not all of the same political persuasion, nor are we an opposition; we are a definite part of the Government of the Colony and as such are responsible to the people of the Colony that we do our duty in furthering their legitimate aims and safeguarding their interests, while at the same time co-operating to the full with the Official Members in all measures which are to the benefit of the Colony as a whole, distasteful though they may be to some individuals. I know that our position is little understood outside this Council and that when the younger members of the public recall that we exist, which I am afraid is not often, they are inclined to look upon us as a collection of elderly gentlemen incapable of saying 'No', who, in return for an enhanced social prestige of rather doubtful value, collect together at the bidding of the Government and agree to everything. Very natural, even some Members of Government have been known from time to time to make the same mistake, but this conception is absolutely wrong and the sooner that is realised, the better. We have our duty to do and we do it however unpleasant it may be, and what is more, we do that duty in the appropriate place—in the privacy of our Committee Room where we can, on occasion, be very outspoken, possibly too outspoken.

"We are members of one family and it ill becomes family members to differ and bicker in public if it can be avoided. Such conduct more often than not only brings discredit on the parties to the dispute with a serious loss of family prestige. Settle your differences at home and face the world united should be our policy and it is one which might be adopted by many persons outside this Council with advantage."

Strange words for the leader of an "Opposition", but it was

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664 a strange place, and what may suit the British, whom no-one
665 understands, does not *ipso facto* suit all the peoples of the
Colonial territories.

645 The Standing Finance Committee, to which I have referred,
was composed then, as it is now, of all the Unofficial Members
652 of the Legislative Council and only two of the Official
Members, the Chief Secretary and the Financial Secretary, the former presiding. Here was a very heavy Unofficial majority in a very vital place, for the Standing Finance Committee controlled Government spending and carried out annually a detailed examination of the Colony Budget, a task which every spring entailed hours and hours of work and long and often acrimonious meetings, which always ended with an increase in mutual esteem. The Government men were able officials and good fellows, and you could have travelled far and long before you came upon a body of Unofficials more public spirited and less self-seeking.

645 Gradually we all became more articulate, more experienced
662 and more responsible in our actions and in our words. Our
664 main platform was the expansion of education, the provision
665 of adequate housing for the mass of the population, the provision of a good new civil hospital, and lastly, steady political development. It is curious that in those early days of the Legislative Council no-one clamoured in the Council for elections or for self-government, and we did not adopt the usual "run before you can walk" attitude of minority parties and extremists in some other Colonial Legislatures. It was not because we were apathetic, but rather, I suppose, because being older men than is usual in such institutions we were more alive to our own and other people's limitations and realised that we must learn our job before we could ask for promotion. At the same time we realised also that what was in one way our strength, for it indicated experience, was also our weakness, for some of us were too set in our ways to welcome change in a rapidly changing world. The yeast of youth was needed to leaven the experience of age, and I am glad to say that we did realise that, and in 1950 on behalf of my colleagues I stressed this point when I said:

"At the same time I feel it my duty to say that we realise 645
that in the not too distant future an awakening sense of 662
responsibility among the younger members of the community 664
may justify Your Excellency's successor in making changes in 665
the membership on the Unofficial side of the Council. If and when that time comes, I shall have occasion to refer to this later, we will be very willing and ready to do all that we can to co-operate. The honour of office has its undoubted attractions, just as it has its responsibilities, but those, and we trust that you will consider us among them, who really have the good and well-being of the people of the Colony at heart do not need the spur of public office to induce them to sacrifice their time and sometimes interests for the good of the community."

These may have been the words of one man, but it must be realised that they were the sentiments of all the Unofficial Members who had approved these words at a private meeting held in my office some days earlier. It was a broad enough hint for anyone, but little did I realise then that they were, in fact, addressed to myself and that it was I who was destined to be His Excellency's successor.

I am afraid that neither the Press nor the public were much 645
interested in our work in the Council; there was nothing 204
spectacular, it was not "news" and not even that section of the 208
Press which was already beginning to write of self-government in a most uninstructed manner and to put forward the claims of Arabic to be recognised as an official language, took the trouble to be present at the Reporters' table during the
ordinary meetings of the Council. This does not mean that [643]
editors and reporters were absent from the official opening ceremony of each new Session of the Council; this was our one gala day of the year when the Governor, in full uniform, complete with feathers in his hat, and wearing his Orders and Decorations, with guards of honour and salutes, formally opened the new Session and delivered "the gracious Address", after handing decorations to those whom His Majesty had been graciously pleased to honour. This was quite a different state

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204 of affairs; it was a spectacle, it was "news", and what was no
208 less attractive a social occasion of the first magnitude. The élite of Aden society were there and the editors were not left out, but when the tumult had died down and the multitude departed, the editors, who were often their own reporters, were found to have gone as well.

619 It must not be imagined that real feeling about the political
[665] future of the Colony was non-existent. There were many people who were, in fact, seriously concerned, and a number of individuals looked forward to the time when they would be able to have a greater share in the control of their own affairs, but at that time there was nothing in the nature of a "party", as we understand the term in this country, inspired with nationalist ideas in any section of the community.

177 The Arab awakening was being accelerated by the rapid
668 educational developments in the Colony and by the radio; the
[204] first a good influence, the second poisonous to young minds
[208] with its half-truths, anti-British propaganda and reports of riots and students' demonstrations, which were such a feature of those years. The first phase of this awakening was the realisation that with few exceptions the worthwhile work in the Colony was in the hands of foreigners to Aden, and the younger generation began to wonder and to ask why strangers had the cream of the employment while they had to make do
464 with what was left. Mercifully the trade expansion after the war was creating fresh employment daily and there was work for every employable lad on leaving school, and I regret to say, very often before he should have left school. The murmuring did not go unheeded by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council and we warned Government that there would be trouble unless the rights of local men and women to priority in employment, provided they were capable of doing the work, were recognised both by Government and by the employers. The warning was heeded by Government, but not by some of the "foreign" employers who claimed, not without reason, that the local article was not up to the standard of the imported. These employers continued to take advantage of a surplus of semi-skilled workers in India, which had been

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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brought about by the labour displacement which had resulted from the partition of the Indian sub-Continent. Government took measures to restrict immigration, and although they were not as stringent as they might have been, they did a great deal of good and gave time for the idea to take root that it was economically sound as well as politically expedient, to give preference to local candidates for employment and try to train them up to the required degree of efficiency. One of the results which derived directly from the immigration restrictions was a realisation by a number of local employers that, in fact, the local product, with opportunity and encouragement, could do the work, certainly just as well and sometimes better than the imported article and this, in turn, produced another and equally serious problem when boys commenced to leave Aden College and the Technical Institute before completing their educational course, tempted away by offers of remunerative employment which their parents found impossible to resist. So did the solving of one problem produce yet another to puzzle the minds and occupy the time, not only of Government officials, but also of the amateur legislators in the Legislative Council.

Before leaving the subject of the Legislative Council I should like to record that I always received the greatest consideration and courtesy from the Members, both when I was one of them, and later when for five years I presided over their proceedings. My position as President, having already been "in opposition to Government" did, on occasion, have its humorous side when, for instance, a certain very persistent and eloquent leader of one of the minority communities, who had been an Unofficial Member for years and was generally armed with a large assortment of documents and references when he spoke, not infrequently prefaced his remarks with the following:

"Your Excellency will no doubt recall what the Senior Unofficial Member said in 1949." My assurance to the honourable gentleman that I did recall what I had said never for one moment prevented him from reading out the extract with which he had fortified himself, but mercifully, for a reason which I could only assume must have been divinely inspired,

I appear to have been discretion itself between 1948 and 1951; most extraordinary.

There is one other subject which, although it only indirectly concerned the Legislative Council at first, became later very much an affair of the Legislative Council, about which I shall record my own somewhat short-sighted conduct.

631 In 1945 the Government had raided the Municipal larder and
632 taken over the profit-making Electricity Department and the
[655] equally financially satisfactory Water Department, and at the
[365] same time they abolished the old Settlement Authority and created a Township Authority, which was, in fact, much the same thing as a municipality but with much reduced powers. This latter was a retrograde step with which I personally was never in accord and which was generally resented, and it was not surprising that early in 1948 the newspapers began to clamour for increased powers for the Township Authority or its conversion into a fully fledged municipality. At the same time there began a demand for the election of the Members and one particular section of the Press was loud in pressing for municipal reforms of the most far-reaching character.

641 Now, I was not in favour of elections, believing that the time was not ripe for such a very big step forward and in consequence I found myself at variance with most of the other Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, who favoured elections in the municipal field of politics, but not necessarily in the legislative field. However, I was not altogether alone in my opposition because Mackawwi felt much the same as I did and one morning he came into the Port Trust Office, shook hands rather limply, sat down and folded one of his long thin legs over the other and said nothing. He looked rather tired and I asked how he was feeling.

"I am not well, I have not been well since I retired from business and gave up my work; that was a very foolish thing to do," he said.

"Have you seen a doctor?" I asked.

"I have seen all the doctors in Aden and most of those in Bombay," was his answer.

"Have you followed their advice?" I inquired.

"Yes, and that is why I am feeling so unwell, mentally unwell. The honest ones say there is nothing physically wrong with me, while the rogues, and they are in the majority, have given me a great deal of advice and I have given them a great deal of money. They said give up Qāt which I had taken for fifty years in moderation. As a brain stimulant it is very good, but taken to excess, as most people do, it is very harmful and the ruination of the Arabs in this Colony. However, I gave it up and then they said stop eating this or that, and I stopped. Next they advised me to stop smoking and I took their advice for a time. I drink nothing but water, so there was nothing I could give up there, and in fact I have now reached the stage where there is nothing left to give up, except living, and I was very nearly about to do that. Very nearly. I realise that my complaint is incurable; it is old age and there is nothing the doctors can do about that, and besides, now that I have taken up public work again I am better than I was. Sometimes I think that all these meetings are killing me, but the truth is that I should probably die without them. Anyway, I have come to see you about these people and not to talk about my own troubles," said he.

"What people?" I asked.

"These foolish people who are asking for elections. Something must be done. We do not understand elections and the time for them has not come. When our people are more educated will be time enough to introduce elections, but on the other hand Government were wrong when they curtailed the powers of the local Authority and abolished the Settlement, which was really a municipality. However, that has been done, and Government will only make matters worse now if they listen to these chatterers who do not know what they are talking about. The time will come, of course it will come, when we shall have elections and when we shall manage our own affairs, but first we must be trained and something should be done."

He stopped and gazed out of the window.

"I agree with you that the time is not ripe for these changes and I, personally, shall try and delay the introduction of these elections, because I think they will be a danger," I said.

"They are dangerous," he murmured, and rose rather abruptly, shook hands and drifted away.

I tried to delay the coming of elections, and I am glad to say that I failed.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

CHAPTER FOUR

First Acquaintance with the Protectorate

I SHALL always remember my first conversation with a tribesman from the Protectorate. It was short and it consisted of two simple questions, one asked by myself and one by the tribesman. It came about in this way. I was at a race meeting, which was at that time an annual event and was held on the golf course at Khormaksar. One of the races on the card was a camel race, and I was watching these rather smelly animals being led round the ring prior to the race, when I noticed that a young Arab tribesman was standing on one side of me. He was a good-looking, well-made young man clad in the traditional blue kilt, held in place with a leather cartridge belt, and on his feet he had a pair of rough leather sandals, while his long hair was kept in place by a strip of blue cloth bound round his head. It occurred to me that he should know something about camels and with a view to a little inside information to help me beat the Tote, I decided to ask his advice. With this object in view I asked the Indian Veterinary Officer, who spoke Arabic and who was standing on the other side, to ask the Arab what his name was as a preliminary to the more important information I sought. The reply from the Arab was short and forceful, and the Indian looked rather shocked and somewhat reluctant to translate for me what the Arab had said. All he would say was that the Arab was an ignorant fellow who knew no better. Eventually I persuaded him to tell me the worst. This was the brief conversation:

"The Sahib would like to know your name," said the Indian to the Arab.

"What has it got to do with him?" replied the Arab.

000 Just two sentences, but very revealing. What business was it of mine; what indeed? It was precisely the answer I should have given myself if I had been asked by a stranger a similar question on any day when I was feeling a trifle irritable. Also it was the exact opposite of the type of answer I should have received from an Indian, and it was then that I began to realise that the Arabs were fundamentally different from the majority of Asiatics I had met up to that time.

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361 My first real trip into the Protectorate came in 1932 when I drove to Dhala, the capital of the Amirate of the same name. Dhala, which continues to figure rather largely in the daily Press in this country as the result of Yemeni incursions into the area, is a small, rather uninteresting and rather sinister-looking town of dirty grey houses which climb up the side of a hill.
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[64+8] The Dhala plateau is about 4,500 ft. high and is surrounded by hill features, the finest of which is Jebel Jihaf, a magnificent massif 8,000 ft. high. The town is but a few miles from the Yemen border and raiding by the Yemen was by no means uncommon even in those days.

000 I stayed in the old castle which overlooks the town and crowns the hill, and well I remember having to leave the car and walk the last few hundred feet from where the road ended, up the steep footpath to the castle entrance. My luggage and that of my companion was unloaded by my servants, and the problem of carrying it up the hill was solved by a total stranger who called rather peremptorily to a half-dozen dreary passers-by, who I remember noticing had long side curls, not unlike the present-day Teddy boys. These dismal-looking fellows stopped without protest and at once seized the baggage and bore it off up the hill. When I reached the top myself and had exchanged preliminary courtesies with the Amir's representative, I inquired how much I should give the bearers, what amount would be a suitable reward for their labour. I was young and I had not been among the people of the Protectorate before and was, therefore, inexperienced in these matters. The Amir's representative looked surprised.

"Nothing," he said.

"But I must," said I.

"No, no. There is no necessity, they are Jews," said he. 000

"But what has that got to do with it, they worked for me," I said.

"You do not understand. They are Jews," he said with a marked patience, as if talking to a child.

I argued no more but sent my servant with a small reward; whether it reached them or not I do not know.

563 There were then several thousand Jews living in the Protectorate with a greater measure of security than they enjoyed in Central Europe. They were the artisans and the gold and silversmiths, and their houses were grouped together and generally slightly removed from the Arab quarters of the town. Every small town in the north-western area of the Protectorate had one of these Jewish quarters. They were not interfered with and they could and they did own land and they were useful to the Arabs and lived in peace with them. They were not involved in tribal disputes and it was considered something of a personal disgrace to kill a Jew. When they left some years later, drawn almost against their will by a force they could scarcely understand to Palestine, their need was felt and more than one Ruler tried to persuade them not to go. When they insisted on going they were not unreasonably treated by the Protectorate Rulers and were allowed to sell their land, unlike the Yemen where all the property of emigrating Jews became State property.

000 My next trip into the Protectorate was of a very different
character and came some two years later. I flew to Mukeiras
with the Resident and Portal,[1] then A.O.C. in Aden, and
Douglas Macfadyen,[2] then a Flight Lieutenant. Mukeiras was [632]
and still is the capital of the Audhali Plateau, and it was there [648]
that the Resident was to meet the young Audhali Sultan and
his uncle, the Regent, to receive their thanks for the efforts [728]
which he had made on their behalf during his negotiations with
the Yemen for the 1934 Treaty: this had resulted in the evacuation by the Zeidi forces of the whole of the Audhali Plateau as a prerequisite to the signature of the Treaty.

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[1] Marshal of the Royal Air Force Viscount Portal, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

[2] Air Marshal Sir Douglas Macfadyen, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.O.C.-in-C. Home Command R.A.F.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

000 We arrived unhurriedly on the small landing ground at Mukeiras; the Fairey 2 F.s never hurried, but they generally got to their destination, which was just as well because they were single-engined aircraft and the Protectorate has an unduly large proportion of sharp rocky hills to nice flat open spaces suitable for a forced landing.

[291] We were met on arrival by a seething mass of blue-kilted tribesmen led by the young Sultan, Saleh bin Hussein[1] bin Jabil, and the Regent, Sultan Mohd bin Jabil, and the Sultan's father, Hussein bin Jabil. It was my first meeting with the Sultan who was later to become my personal friend and one of the staunchest and most loyal of the Rulers of the Protectorate. At that time he was just a nice-looking lad and I was more interested in the Regent, a hook-nosed middle-aged man, crafty and, I was to learn later, unreliable, and also in the Sultan's father Hussein, a fine figure of a man with an open frank countenance and a charming smile, which his son has inherited. Hussein was killed some years later not far from Mukeiras in a tribal dust-up with the Rassasis, a tribe which lies to the Yemen side of the *status quo* frontier. His death was a loss to his people, to his son and to us.

[184] [574] As we walked forward towards the village surrounded by and followed by a crowd of tribesmen, some cattle and goats were led out and slaughtered in front of us, a disgusting business, but required by tradition on such great occasions. Incidentally, they provided the basis of the meal we would eat later. Quite often in the future I tried to stop the barbarous custom, and sometimes I was successful, much to the disappointment of the poorer elements who invariably benefit by being given the remnants of the feast.

On arrival at the village we were led into a small house to await the final preparation of lunch; while we were waiting for the meal a diversion was caused by a stout gentleman with a fine black beard walking into the room. He gave a general greeting to the company there assembled and his arrival appeared to cause some surprise to many of those present, although I am certain that the Regent was well aware of his presence in Mukeiras. He was none other than Alawi Ahmad from Beihan, a State farther to the north, and he was in disgrace for an outrage against the Sharif of Beihan and had had to be taken very severely to task. He had been called upon to come to Aden and answer for his sins to the Political Secretary, and when he had failed to appear had been ordered to pay a quite substantial fine by a given date, and as he had failed to pay the fine air action had been taken against his property, that is to say, against his fortified house and damage to the extent of the fine had been done. It was the established procedure in such cases, and honour was satisfied, and normally there were no complaints, but Alawi Ahmad was clearly upset about something, and he had come to put his complaint in person to the Resident.

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[1] Sultan Saleh bin Hussein, C.M.G., C.B.E.

He asked permission to speak and when it was granted we found that the substance of his complaint was that the usual twenty-four hours' warning of air action had been duly received by him and he had promptly removed his family from his tribal tower to a place of safety, together with such of his household furnishing as were portable. According to his story, however, although the second warning, which was always given one hour before the arrival of the aircraft which were to carry out the bombing, had been given and received, the planes had beaten the gun, and started to bomb a quarter of an hour before they should have done, with the unhappy result that two of his goats had been killed. This was the substance of his complaint, though he had a great deal more to say about his difficulties and troubles with his Ruler, but this was neither the time nor the place and he was persuaded to leave, which he did without any more fuss, satisfied at having been heard, which in fact was really all that he had wanted.

After lunch, accompanied by the Sultan and his relatives and all the tribesmen, villagers and sightseers, we walked back to the landing ground and re-embarked in our aircraft. My pilot who was Portal was the first to take off and he did so with quite extraordinary promptness, becoming airborne before two-thirds of the small runway were passed, whereas normally every inch of ground was used while the passenger gazed fascinated at a low rather disagreeable ridge at the end of the runway until it had passed underneath the aeroplane, or closed his eyes until he hoped that it had, depending entirely on his temperament. The rest of the journey was uneventful, and on arrival at Khormaksar, Macfadyen said to Portal:

"You came off very quickly, Sir."

"Yes, I hit something halfway down the runway, found myself in the air and thought I had better try and stay there," was the reply with a smile. He had stayed there, all was well, and so ended my first visit to the Audhali country.

The foregoing is just a preliminary introduction to the Protectorate and the independent people that live there, but I am afraid for the real understanding of much that I have got to say I shall have to give a more detailed description of the area.

131 On the south the Protectorate is bounded by the sea, the
133 Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, and it stretches from the rocky outcrop of small hills at Sheikh Said in the south-west corner of Arabia opposite to the island of Perim, some 740 miles to the East to Ras Darbat Ali where begins the territory of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat and Oman. The coast, except for the first 150 miles, is rugged with mountains rising steeply within a few miles of the beach; in places they rise abruptly from the sea, and for the most part, to use a nautical term, the coast is "steep to". Where the exception occurs is in the immediate neighbourhood of Aden itself, which is 100 miles from Sheikh Said and it is here that the coastal plain reaches its greatest depth of approximately 30 miles.

131 The next of the frontiers which can be quickly and easily described is that between the Protectorate and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. It is a straight line drawn from Ras Darbat Ali at right angles to the coast in a northerly direction up into the Ruba al Khali or "Empty Quarter", the great central desert of Arabia. Unfortunately the Ruba al Khali is empty no longer for of recent years it has been rather overfull of oil prospectors, most of whom are American, but I shall refer to this later. At latitude 19°, the most northerly point of this frontier, there meet the lands of the Protectorate, the territory of Muscat and Oman and the territory claimed by His Majesty

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

King Saud bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia. This 131
eastern frontier has never been demarcated, nor has it ever been 181
in dispute, Her Majesty's Government and His Highness 64-8
Saiyid Said bin Taimur, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, being in agreement on this, as on many other subjects. It is, of course, understood by both Governments that from time to time, and in particular if and when demarcation becomes necessary, there may have to be minor adjustments. His Highness has always been a wise and good neighbour and there is no doubt that should adjustments in the frontier line have to be made, then good sense will prevail and mutual agreement will not be difficult to achieve. I wish that the Rulers of Saudi Arabia and the Yemen had proved such agreeable neighbours for then the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office and the Governor of Aden would have had a much easier time of recent years.

We come now to the most difficult frontiers, the western frontier separating the Protectorate from the Kingdom of the Yemen. In 1872 the Yemen had become, for the second time in the troubled history of that country, a part of the Ottoman Empire and was to remain a Turkish province until the end of the Great War of 1914-18. In 1902 it was decided by the British Government and the Sublime Porte that it was desirable to demarcate the frontier between the Turkish province of the Yemen and the territories of the Rulers in treaty relations with His Majesty's Government, in other words, the Aden Protectorate. One of the main reasons for this was to prevent border disputes which must always arise when a frontier has not been clearly defined on the ground and where the tribes under the authority of one country are at enmity with those under the authority of the other. Demarcation does not automatically stop these squabbles but it does make the determination of guilt easier and enables action to be taken quickly, always an essential, to punish the offenders. In that year the Anglo-Turkish Boundary Commission began their work at Sheikh Said in the extreme south-west corner of Arabia. The work was very difficult, not only because innumerable territorial tribal disputes had to be resolved, but also because of the mountainous nature of the country in which the Commission had to work. As they moved farther and farther into the interior in a north-easterly direction the mountains became more and more inaccessible, but by 1903 they had reached Dhala the capital of Amirate of the same name which had come into treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government in 1880. In 1904 the Boundary Commission was withdrawn, the demarcation having been completed only as far as a high point slightly north-north-east of the Yemen town of Qataba.

The decision to withdraw the Boundary Commission and abandon the further demarcation of the frontier was due in part to the difficulty of operating in the high mountains of Yafa which the Commission would have had to face next, and in part to the fact that as the Commission moved farther into the interior of Arabia the degree of effective control by the Turks and ourselves on our respective sides of the frontier became less and less. It was decided, therefore, by the two Governments that from there on they should define their respective spheres of influence by means of a line drawn on the map. A violet line; the colour is important, because the habit of drawing lines on a map is infectious, and we shall see when we come to the northern frontier of the Protectorate that more lines have been drawn on the map of Arabia, all of different colours.

The violet line started from the last point demarcated and was drawn at an angle of 45° up into the northern reaches of the Rub-al-Khali. It then turned abruptly due north and ran up to the base of the Qatar Peninsula. Qatar, one of the rich oil-producing areas of the world, is a British Protected Sheikhdom jutting out into the Persian Gulf. The demarcated line and the violet line thus became the dividing line between the spheres of influence in Arabia of the British Empire and the Turkish Empire. The agreement was ratified by both Governments in 1914 as the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

There has been one very serious contravention of this frontier line and that was in the early nineteen-twenties, when the Imam of the Yemen overran the Rassasi Sultanate which lay on the Protectorate side of the violet line between the Protectorate States of the Audhali Sultan and the Sharif of

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Beihan. The Rasasi Sultan was not in treaty relation with the British Government. He had expressed a strong desire in 1914 when the Audhali Sultan entered into treaty relations with us, to do the same, but the Government of Bombay, after reference to the Government of India, who were careful of their money where Aden was concerned, was not prepared to find the hundred pounds or so a year which the Rasasi Sultan insisted upon as an annual gift. The Rasasi Sultans have never ceased to regret the failure of the negotiations. The present Ruler is a prisoner, if indeed he is still alive, in the State Prison in Sana, the ancient capital of the Yemen.

Lastly we come to the northern frontier line which joins the eastern and western frontiers across the Ruba-al-Khali. It is a simple matter to put it on the map. Just take a point on the blue line rather north of latitude 18° and draw a reasonably straight line (it is not quite straight at the beginning) eastward to join the eastern frontier at latitude 19°. It is all very easy to do now, but this simple line represents years of consultation and endless conferences. It had a number of predecessors and they were all of different colours, red, blue and black, some were ours and some were other peoples, but generally speaking they all represented a British reverse at the conference table. It was all very unfortunate and where we should have ended will, I am glad to say, never be known, for there occurred two fundamental changes. Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, that astute and absolute Ruler of Saudi Arabia, that really great man, died, and the wastes of Arabia became peopled with oil prospectors.

By 1955 the oil search had been carried by the Americans, who operate the Dhahran concession in Saudi Arabia, right down into the southern reaches of the Ruba-al-Khali and the Iraq Petroleum Company, through their satellite Petroleum Concessions Limited, who hold the exploration concession for the Aden Protectorate, were engaged actively in their exploration work and were moving steadily northward. Something had to be done and it had to be done quickly. It was. Her Majesty's Government announced what was, in effect, the *de facto* northern frontier of the Protectorate, the present line I have described and at the same time it was indicated to those

131 648 interested that trespassers would be dealt with in an appropriate manner; as indeed they were in 1955, as we shall see.

131 2731 221 This northern frontier follows very closely the territorial limits of the bedouin tribes, who are based on the Aden Protectorate, rather I should say, it follows the limits of their home grazing areas, for they are great travellers and wander far up into Saudi Arabia when scarcity of grazing forces them to take their herds of camels farther and farther afield; just as the Saudi Arabian tribes came south into the Protectorate when their own grazing has suffered from lack of rain. One often hears a lot of nonsense about being as free as the Arab of the desert. The Arab of the desert is no more free than the city worker who has to catch the 7.30 a.m., or whatever train it may be, to London, on five days of the week. The Arab must go where God has willed the rain to fall and the grass and other herbage to grow, otherwise he and his flock will die; he is not free to wander at will, he is bound, inexorably bound to follow the rain.

[133] Another advantage of this line is that it follows generally, but not exactly, the southern limits of the great sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali, dunes which are clearly defined and which rise in places to several hundred feet, almost one could say a natural frontier. Lastly, it is the limit of our effective control and although it is not ideal, it is practical and definite and not subject to yet another conference.

131 So much for the limits of the Protectorate, and now I must correct a misapprehension which seems to be fairly general with regard to its size. Many people in this country are under the impression that the Aden Protectorate is a small area approximating in size to that of one of the larger English counties; in fact, of course, it is nearly twenty-five per cent. larger than the whole of the United Kingdom including Northern Ireland.
133 In the west it is predominantly hilly, once the coastal plain is crossed, and the average height of the territory is some 3,500 ft., that is very nearly as high as Snowdon. The mountain ranges run east and west and are separated by plains and plateaus, each successive range being higher than the last until, on the line of Yafa and the Audhali country, the mountains reach a

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI
Yemen ML1

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maximum height of 8,000 ft., and the plains range in height from that of Dhala in the west, which is 4,500 ft., to that of the Audhali plateau in the centre, which is 6,750 ft. Thereafter the mountains and plains decrease in height the farther north they go until nothing remains but the great central Arabian desert, the Ruba-al-Khali with an average height of 2,500 ft.

Over in the east the coastal plain rapidly gives way to the great Plateau of the Jōl, a tableland deeply cut by rifts and valleys, the greatest of which is the famous Wadi Hadhramaut in the north. Thereafter the tableland ends abruptly and then begins the northern plain which runs up to the southern limits of the great sand dunes of the central desert.

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The full history of South-west Arabia, that is, of the Aden Protectorate and the Kingdom of the Yemen, has never been written and the travellers' tales of the Aden Protectorate and the historical records that do exist of the early history of the Yemen give no more than a glimpse of a period of history or of the authors' immediate surroundings. I do not propose to attempt to remedy this deficiency, but I must, for the proper understanding of my subject, give a brief historical outline of the events which led to the coming into existence of the Aden Protectorate in the form in which it was in 1931 when I first came to have personal acquaintance with that fascinating country. There has been no fundamental change in the form of the Protectorate since then, although as we shall see later, there has, of recent years, been considerable political and economic development.

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At about the time that these islands of ours were being conquered for the last time in their history by William the Norman, the Imam of the Yemen had overrun much of what is now the Western Aden Protectorate and was in effective control of the tribes between Lahej, Aden's near neighbour, and Loder the capital of the Audhali Sultanate. The Imam was not left in possession for very long, and the records show that in the latter half of the eleventh century the Abdalis of Lahej and the other tribes more remote from the Yemen border broke away from the Imamic control and once again became

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI
Yemen ML1

800 Y 175 648 independence. They remained independent until the Yemeni Imam was sufficiently strong internally to try again to expand the limits of his kingdom, but it was not until the middle of the fourteenth century that the Imam of the time was able to re-establish his control over Lahej.

A hundred years later the pendulum swung back again for a brief period, and we find the Imam of that time trying to crush an internal rebellion which seems to have had its origin in Lahej and was led by one Malik Ali and his brother. The Imam was unsuccessful and Malik Ali eventually established himself on the Imamic throne and the Yemen's control of the border tribes, including Lahej, was again established and continued until the middle of the sixteenth century when the Yemen was overrun by the Turks and it became a Province of the Ottoman Empire and remained as such for nearly one hundred years until the middle of the seventeenth century when, on the Turks evacuating the country, the Imam was able to re-establish his authority, not only in his own country but to some degree over the areas of the Protectorate adjacent to the Yemen. The magic hundred played its part again, and by the thirties of the eighteenth century disturbances in the Yemen itself weakened the authority of the Imam and gave an opportunity to the Sultans of Lahej, and indeed the other Protectorate tribes, to break away and once more become independent. A hundred years later and we came on the scene and there began to come into existence that series of Treaties which has established the Aden Protectorate as we know it at the present day.

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This very brief historical sketch would not be complete without mentioning the second coming of the Turks, which occurred in the last century. They overran the Yemen, they divested the Imam of his temporal authority and once again they turned the country into a Turkish province. Not content with their gains in the Yemen they poured over into the Protectorate and in May 1872 were on the borders of Lahej but a short distance from the town of Aden itself. There they remained for some time and then withdrew back into the Yemen, but it is not clear what caused them to do so because

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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there does not seem to have been any offensive action on our part of sufficient magnitude to force them out of the Protectorate.

When I was searching for information about South-west Arabia, and it was only then that I realised how little had been written about that part of the world, I came on the following passage referring to this Turkish incursion in the only book published about Aden itself:

"Representations were at once made by Her Majesty's Government to the Porte who gave assurances that the troops would be withdrawn; but this was not done. . . ." (The troops in question were either Turkish regular soldiers or Turkish led Yemeni irregulars.) The account continued: ". . . the Government of India authorised the Resident to support the Lahej Sultan but not to attack the Turks. . . ."[3]

The Resident advanced into Lahej territory with a small armed force and the British and the Turks looked at each other for a period of seven months and then the Turks retired back into the Yemen. How often, in more recent years, have I been given precisely the same kind of contradictory instructions! Too often. Times may change, but the attitude of Government remains much the same and back-seat driving has been much facilitated by improved communications, with the result that nowadays the responsible officer on the spot either becomes so accustomed to referring to London that when in an emergency events outstrip even modern communications and he is required to use his own initiative, he is incapable of doing so and his "health" breaks down, or he refuses to submit to remote control, loses his temper, and "health" once again is invoked to explain his early retirement.

The important question is how was the Protectorate formed and why even to this day, when the Rulers of the Protectorate are under foreign domination, "British domination", have they always rejected the overtures of the Imams of the Yemen, who are like themselves Arabs and are, to a degree, their co-religionists. The answer to the second half of the question is that the Imam of the Yemen has always been, and still is, not

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[3] Hunter's *Statistical Account of the British Settlement of Aden*, 1877, p. 169.

8: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML1

771 only the temporal head of that country but is the spiritual
795 leader of the Zeidi sect, which is composed of those Shiahs
993 who follow the teaching of Muhammed Ibn Zeid, an interpreter
175 of the sayings of the Prophet Muhammed. The Imams
trace their descent to Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, and
it is only of comparatively recent years that the Imamic
leadership has changed in character from the primarily spiritual
to the predominantly temporal, and even so, it has never lost
Y the essential spiritual element.

771 The majority of the inhabitants of the Yemen are of the
795 Sunni division of Islam and subscribe to the teachings of As
642 Sha'afi, another renowned interpreter of the sayings of the
Prophet. Thus successive Imams have maintained their temporal
643 authority in their country with the aid of the religious minority,
798 the tough Zeidi tribesmen of the Highlands. This they have
175 done with remarkable success and even today the Sha'afi
majority of the country have no real say in the government.
From time to time the Sha'afis have striven to rid themselves
of their Zeidi oppressors, but their success has never been more
than temporary and partial and the Imams have, for their
part, been quite ruthless in re-establishing their authority,
A and although they have had the prerogative of mercy it has
Y seldom, if ever, been exercised. Politically and socially the
771 Yemen has not advanced beyond the sixteenth century in
178 Europe, and if one thinks for a moment about our own religious
difficulties in this country at that period of history, it will not
be difficult to understand the intense distrust which exists
between the Zeidis and the Sha'afis, not only in the Yemen,
but beyond the borders of that country in the Aden Protectorate
where all the people are of the Sha'afi Sect of Islam.
There you have the fundamental reason for the existence of
A the Aden Protectorate.

175 The Protectorate came into being by mutual agreement,
648 and we were in effect invited to become the paramount power.
It was not in any way the conquest of a primitive and defenceless
people by an up-to-date Western power with modern
armament. In 1839, when we had established ourselves in what
is now the Colony of Aden, the tribes of the hinterland were,

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as they are to a large extent today, disunited, and in consequence, were in no position to resist the increasing power of the Yemen. The Imam of that time had settled his internal affairs, which had always been a brake on the territorial ambitions of the Imams, and was turning his attention to the establishment of his authority farther afield. Successfully to resist Yemen domination the tribes would have to unite or else ally themselves with a power capable of protecting them. Unity was at that time not practical politics so that there was, in fact, really no alternative but to find a big friend to protect them from the Zeidi bully. It was, therefore, with some relief that, once the initial shock of our boisterous arrival had passed, they turned to this new and undoubtedly powerful stranger for that protection which was vital to them if they were to escape domination by the Zeidis. Naturally enough it was the tribes in the immediate neighbourhood of Aden who were the first to enter into protective agreements, but gradually as our prestige spread fanwise through South-west Arabia, more and more tribes not under the immediate domination of the Imam of the Yemen, came into alliance with us, until by 1914 the Aden Protectorate had come into being in its present form.

We, for our part, were very ready to enter into these engagements with the tribes and for very nearly the same reason. We had but newly arrived in Aden and secured a foothold on the shore of Arabia and, following the practice which we had found to be so successful in India and which, to the surprise and alarm of the East India Company brought practically the whole of that sub-Continent under the British flag, were anxious to surround our new possession and its valuable harbour with friendly States which would act as a buffer between our property and any potential enemy from the landward side. Our motives were entirely selfish and our conduct remained so until this present century was well advanced.

The Treaties which were entered into between the Indian Government, acting as the agent for the paramount power the British Government, and the tribal leaders during this period were all in much the same form. The tribes undertook through their Rulers not to enter into negotiation with or to alienate

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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648 their territory to any foreign power without the previous permission of the Government of India. In return we undertook to protect them from external aggression. Those were the main clauses, but there were, of course, subsidiary clauses which differed from Treaty to Treaty and which related to freedom of access to each other's territory, the protection of trade routes and similar matters. The main object of the Treaties was protection, protection from the Yemen as far as the tribes were concerned, and protection from the Yemen and the tribes themselves as far as we were concerned.

As the years went by and the buffer grew in size as more and more States came into alliance, so did our responsibilities to the people of the area grow, although it took us nearly a hundred years to realise our obligations, which we have not yet adequately discharged.

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631 The States are twenty-five in number, of which the Sultanate of Lahej is the senior, not only by virtue of its importance, but also because it was the first to enter into treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. They vary greatly in size from the 40,000 square miles of the Quaiti Sultanate of Shihr and Mukalla, to the few unproductive acres of the Sultan of Bir Ali, an insignificant little sea port. The Rulers, who are either Sultans or Sheikhs or Amirs, or even Naqibs—it makes no difference to the importance of the State what title is held by the Ruler—are all independent in so far as their internal authority is concerned, and the only curbs on their power are tradition and the degree of independence of the people themselves. [184] [641] This latter varies with the geographical position and the nature of the terrain of the State. In the Yafa Highlands, which are almost inaccessible, every tribesman is a law unto himself and pays little heed to the titular leader, the Upper Yafa Sultan, unless the land is in grave danger when they rally to him until the danger is passed. In the Lowlands and in the Southern plain where the States are more vulnerable, there is a greater degree of obedience by the tribesmen to the authority of their Ruler, and such is the case where tribal territory abuts on to the Yemen in open country; country where the fear of Zeidi raids is greatest.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

First Acquaintance with the Protectorate 184 [157]

The people are, as I was quick to realise after I had seen and
spoken to the tribesmen at the Khormaksar races, independent
and virile, and later I was to find that they did not lack a sense
of humour. In the Highlands they dress, even to this day, in [291]
blue cotton kilts which reach to the knee, leaving the upper [302]
part of the body bare, except for the vegetable oil and blue
dye with which they rub their skin as a protection against the
sun in summer and the cold in winter. The kilt is held in place [4-11]
by a leather cartridge belt which in turn supports a dagger,
generally with a silver scabbard. A rifle and a pair of leather
sandals complete the picture, except in the Colony where
rifles and daggers, except for the privileged few, have to be
surrendered to authority on entrance, and may not be carried 177
on the person. In the Colony, too, and indeed in the more 178
developed areas of the Protectorate, the blue kilt has given 291
place to brightly coloured kilts made from silk and cotton 439
cloth imported from Indonesia and India, and the blue dye and
oil have been replaced by shirts and coats, and indeed, by
collars and ties and trousers when the owners have come to
this country either on business or for pleasure.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden
Yemen ML1

CHAPTER FIVE

Yemen Relations

648 THE Imams of the Yemen have always looked upon us
928 as interlopers in South-west Arabia and have never
given up their claim to the whole of what is now the
Aden Protectorate and to the Colony of Aden itself, and have
never ceased to strive to extend their authority into the Protectorate,
except possibly for a short period after the conclusion
of the Treaty of Sana in 1934. We, for our part, have always
endeavoured to maintain friendly relations with the Yemen
and at the same time to honour our obligations to the Protectorate
Rulers whose territories we have undertaken to protect
from external aggression.

The negotiations which culminated in the Treaty of Sana
in 1934 began shortly after the Great War had seen the collapse
of the Turkish Empire and the emergence once more of
643 the Imam as a temporal as well as a spiritual leader. The Imam
Yahya Bin Mohd Bin Hamid-Ud-din, the father of the present
Ruler, was a tyrannical old autocrat, but he was an honourable
man who once he had given his word would keep to his
undertaking. During the 1914-18 War he had remained true
to an agreement with his Turkish overlords, which had been
made some years previously and by which he retained his
spiritual leadership in return for relinquishing his temporal
669 authority in the Yemen. Every endeavour made by us to win
648 him over to our side was unsuccessful, and in 1918 it was not
643 the collapse of the Turkish military power which was the
cause of the final and successful Zeidi revolt, but it was the
expiry of the period of the Imam's agreement with his Turkish
overlords. During this successful revolt the Sha'afis of the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MHI Aden

Yemen ML1

Yemen Relations

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Yemen gave essential aid to the Imam, without which it is 643
doubtful if he would have succeeded as quickly and as com- 648
pletely as he did. They have never ceased to regret their action.
They were, under the Turks, treated with consideration, but
under the Imams with oppression.

The negotiations which were commenced in 1919 were by
no means a continuous process. Sometimes they were active 721
and once, when Sir Gilbert Clayton led a mission to Sana, it 648
did look as if they would be successfully concluded, but it was 728
not to be, and by 1928 what was practically a state of open
war existed between ourselves and the Yemen, when it became necessary to expel the Yemen soldiers from the Amirate of Dhala. In 1933 the Audhali Plateau still remained in Yemeni hands, and following traditional custom, the Imam had taken hostages from the people of the occupied territory and imprisoned them in the nearby Yemen town of Beidha, the headquarters of his local government. Here, heavily chained, these men and boys, among whom was the Audhali Regent's eldest son, were a living surety for the good behaviour of their relations at home.

We continued to strive to persuade, by peaceful means, the
Yemen to withdraw their forces from Protectorate territory
and to release the hostages. It was not considered to be wise 648
or politically desirable to have an open breach and to drive out the invaders and teach the Imam a lesson by force of arms which he would not easily forget, although it could have been done without difficulty. It only required air action on a very limited scale against Yemen held forts in occupied territory and the Yemen garrison towns adjacent to the frontier, to ensure a speedy Yemen withdrawal from the Protectorate and the immediate release of the hostages. In my own view such action would have had the great advantage of establishing in the mind of the Imam a respect for Great Britain which would, in fact, have accelerated the establishment of friendly relations. Unfortunately it would have meant a temporary interruption of trade with the Yemen, and the use of aircraft would have been a powerful propaganda card which I have little doubt the Italians would have played in their Red Sea-Abyssinian game.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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600 Sometimes I think we are inclined to pay too much heed to world opinion and not enough to the requirements of our honourable obligations, but there is no doubt that in the immediate post 1914–18 period people were even more sensitive to the use of aircraft against a primitive people than they are today, and there is little doubt that world opinion would have branded us as aggressors, the murderers of civilians and the bombers of open towns. Gross exaggeration, of course, but a fear of world opinion and, for that matter, public opinion in the United Kingdom which is often uninstructed, prevented us from taking direct action, and the long and spasmodic negotiations went on and the hostages continued to wear their chains to the shame of the protecting power. In those days it was only Lord Lamington in the House of Lords who raised his voice in a vain endeavour to make His Majesty's Government honour her treaty obligations.

648 In 1933 the Imam, who was, with all his faults, a good soldier,
721 found himself in an exceedingly difficult strategic position.
726 Not content with the moves that he had made into the Aden
Protectorate, he had been pushing out in a northerly and north-easterly direction and gradually extending his authority into the centre of Arabia. His forces, moving northward towards Najran, found their way barred by Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, the great King of Saudi Arabia. At the same time the Imam was in dispute with Ibn Saud on yet another frontier in Asir. In the South the tone of our communications to him had become somewhat sterner and it looked as if our patience was nearly exhausted and the Imam had not forgotten that we had aircraft, a weapon for which he and his tribesmen had a healthy respect. The Imam was too good a soldier not to realise that he could not possibly hope to maintain his position if the patience of His Majesty's Government and King Ibn Saud was exhausted at the same time and he thereby became involved in a war on two fronts. Besides, there had recently been signs that the Sha'afis were again becoming restive in the Yemen and a severe defeat of the Imam's Zeidi soldiers abroad might well touch off a revolt.

The Imam realised that to survive he would have to make

&: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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some rearrangements of his ideas and come to terms with at least one of his enemies. Great Britain was obviously far more powerful than the Arab Bedouin King of Saudi Arabia, against whom the Imam felt he had a reasonable chance of success if it came to hostilities and he was not embarrassed by ourselves. Great Britain, therefore, would have to be placated, at least temporarily, and this could only be done by his putting his claims to the Aden Protectorate into cold storage, which he proceeded to do and he approved a draft of a Treaty to be negotiated at Sana and welcomed the Mission led by Sir Bernard Reilly to conduct the negotiations, which were brought to a satisfactory conclusion in 1934. The territory of the Audhalis on the Dhahr Plateau and some villages still occupied in the Dhala Amirate were evacuated by the Yemen and the hostages were released. This was all very satisfactory, our trade had not been adversely affected and we had not been forced to fly in the face of world opinion. 648 721 726

War between the Yemen and Saudi Arabia followed shortly after the signature of the Treaty and the Amir Feisal, leading the Saudi Arabian troops, swept down the Tihama, the coastal plain of the Yemen on the Red Sea coast, as far as the important town of Hodeidah. There they stopped and the Zeidi soldiers who had evacuated the coastal plain and had withdrawn into the high hills, sat and watched them. The Saudis were too wise to attempt a major operation into the hills and the Imam had no intention of risking his troops in battle in the plain. The stalemate which ensued ended in a series of negotiations during which the Imam won back practically all his territorial losses.

The Treaty of Sana is a simple document of seven Articles, the first of which acknowledges the independence of the King of the Yemen, as the Imam was in future to be styled. The second Article concerns peace and good relations and the fourth has to do with future commercial and economic agreements. Most favoured nation treatment and freedom to trade in each other's territories is the substance of the fifth Article, while the sixth and seventh refer to future agreements, present and future friendship, and lastly to ratification of the present Treaty. 648 643 728

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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The difficult Article and the one about which there has been the most controversy since the Imam Yahya was murdered in 1948, is the third Article. This Article refers to the settlement of the frontier between the high contracting parties, to be precise, and it is as well to be as precise as possible in connection with this Article, the "Southern frontier of the Yemen". The first paragraph of the Article is rather involved but has not been in dispute. Briefly it defers the permanent settlement of the frontier until further negotiations have been concluded; these negotiations are to be completed during the lifetime of the Treaty which runs for forty years from the date of signature, so there are still approximately sixteen years for the negotiations to take place and the frontier problem to be settled. The second paragraph of this Article is simply worded, but it has proved to be a continual source of misunderstanding with the Government of the Yemen; the actual words, the meaning of which has been the most disputed by the Yemen, are as follows:

> "Pending the conclusion of the negotiations referred to in the preceding paragraph, the high contracting parties *agree to maintain the situation existing in regard to the frontier on the date of the signature of this Treaty*, and both high contracting parties undertake that they will prevent, by all means at their disposal, any violation by their forces of the above-mentioned frontier, and any interference by their subjects, or from their side of that frontier, with the affairs of the people inhabiting the other side of the said frontier."

I have italicised the phrase which has been the cause of most trouble. The intention of the Imam Yahya was quite clear and understandable. He wished to prevent any forward move on the part of Her Majesty's Government and at the same time defer to a later date a settlement of this tiresome frontier question without in any way modifying his own eventual claims. He succeeded, and by and large kept his side of the bargain. His son, however, the present King of the Yemen, is a man of a very different stamp, although as courageous as his father he is not nearly so honourable; in fact he is completely

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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untrustworthy and since he succeeded to the throne almost 648
every Article of the Treaty has been broken and breached time 643
and time again. I do not suggest that during the period from 728
1934 to 1948 there were no differences of opinion with the old
Imam, because there certainly were, or that the Treaty was
kept scrupulously because it was not, but he was a man with
whom business could be done, and however serious the frontier
incidents might be, and sometimes they were very serious
indeed, ultimately agreement was reached and the situation was
in general restored.

In 1948 the Imam Yahya was ageing rapidly; he was over 643
eighty years old and beginning to fail physically, though
mentally his faculties were still unimpaired, and there was little
doubt that his reign was drawing to a close. In the opinion of
many of his subjects he had reigned for far too long, but they
were to regret deeply the manner of his passing and the change
which it brought about. Outwardly the Yemen was calm and 668
undisturbed, but in the East outward appearances can be very
deceptive and especially in the case of a country like the Yemen
where suspicion can be certainty, and trial is considered a waste
of time. A fifth columnist is a fifth columnist for just so long
as no-one knows that he is; when they do he is no longer of
any political importance because he is just a dead man. Beneath
the surface the country was in a turmoil. The Imam's rule had 688
been despotic since the Turkish yoke had been thrown off 643.
thirty years before, and the Sha'afi elements of the population
after years of oppression had practically reached that point
where they were prepared to take any risk rather than continue
to submit to further oppression. The Imam, like most Eastern
despots, had made no decision with regard to his successor,
or if he had, no-one knew except himself. The best of his
sons had died years before off Hodeidah, drowned while
trying to save his servant who had fallen into the sea and could
not swim, and of the seven or eight sons who remained the
succession seemed to lie between Ahmad, the eldest, who for
some time had been Governor of Taiz, and Hassan the next 643
brother whose influence lay in the northern part of the King- 674
dom. In primitive places in the East patricide was not an

2. Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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[674] abnormal method of accession and the Yemen was still very primitive, and the Imam, wise man that he was, had no intention of making known any views that he might have on the succession. It was far better that the brothers should remain in doubt and keep an eye on each other.

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662 It was not only the Sha'afi elements in the population, whose aid had been essential to Yahya when he broke away from the Turks, who were becoming more and more restive as the reign continued, but some of the Zeidis themselves were disgruntled. The Al Wazir family, a collateral line of considerable importance of the Ruling house, had come down in the world. At one period of history the Imamate had been confined to their branch of the family and always had they held high office in the State, but recently it seemed that others were to be more favoured and they did not look forward with any pleasure to serving either Ahmad or Hassan. In fact, they shared the majority view that the Hamid-Ud-din branch of the family had been in power long enough, and their dissatisfaction was known to the leaders of the Free Yemen movement, as the progressive Sha'afi party was called, and secret approaches made to Abdullah Al Wazir, the head of that branch of the family, had been received not unfavourably.

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668 It may seem curious that the Sha'afis could bring themselves to intrigue with, and in fact to combine with, any of the Zeidis however opposed to the Hamid-Ud-din dynasty they might have been, but they had no alternative. The Free Yemen leaders knew very well that they could not hope to prevail over the Zeidis without assistance either from outside or from inside the Kingdom. They did not really care where the help came from, Egypt, Saudi Arabia or Aden, but Egypt and Saudi Arabia were kingdoms, and kings do not view with any marked degree or favour the deposition of other kings—it creates a dangerous precedent. Aden looked attractive, but unfortunately was under the British, a people whose reactions could never be predicted with any accuracy. At one moment they would think nothing of tearing up 600 treaties or agreements in what had been India, leaving the Princes, the loyalist of their supporters and "faithful friends" to make what arrange-

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ments they could with a Congress and a Muslim League who held all the trumps, and the next they would be deeply shocked at any suggestion that they should disregard a treaty with an old rascal who had, until recently, been a bitter enemy and even now could scarcely be described as a friend. To continue to submit to the Hamid-Ud-din family was out of the question and therefore the Sha'afi's only hope was to set Zeidi against Zeidi. Anything was better than continuing as they were and then finding the harsh Ahmad, a man of no humanity and little of his father's somewhat primitive sense of justice, or in the alternative the strictly puritan Hassan, a Zeidi of the Zeidis, in control of their destiny. It was really a policy of despair, and the only comfort was that not by any stretch of the imagination could the Al Wazirs be worse than the Hamid-Ud-dins.

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By the early spring of 1948 the conspiracy had reached a point where a decision had to be made, whether to wait for the old Imam to die in the fullness of time and take advantage of the disturbed conditions which his death was bound to create even though a successor had been named, or whether to anticipate the inevitable and accelerate the Imam's departure for the next world while Ahmad and Hassan were keeping a jealous eye on him and on each other. This latter course was chosen and the old aristocrat was murdered one afternoon as he drove back to his capital Sana from his country house a few miles away in the Wadi Dhahr, where it was his custom to go from time to time for a few days' peace and quietness. As might have been expected, he died gallantly trying to shield his small grandson, who was with him in the carriage and who died with him. When the bodies were recovered the old King was seen to have stretched his arm in protection over the body of the young boy. The deed was done within sight of Sana where, so it is said, Abdullah Al Wazir watched from the roof of his house through binoculars so that he could take action directly the assassins had done their work. The revolution began from the moment the murder was committed, and by the very act of its inception was doomed to failure.

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The murder of the Imam, their spiritual leader, horrified alike the Zeidis who were loyal to the Hamid-Ud-din dynasty

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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643 and those who had pledged their support throughout to
669 Abdullah Al Wazir. The brothers Ahmad and Hassan put aside
662 their personal jealousy, came to an agreement of necessity with regard to the succession, which was to go to Ahmad first and after him to Hassan, and combined to avenge their father and secure the throne.

Ahmad was at Taiz when the revolution broke out, but he escaped and after a most difficult journey, during which he showed great personal courage, he arrived at the fortress of Hajja, later to be the scene of the execution by his orders of several of his brothers. The loyal Zeidis flocked to Ahmad's standard, while up in the north Hassan, who had taken refuge in tribal territory where his influence was paramount, made his plans to recapture Sana. Aided by his half-brother Abbas, a lover of strong waters, but a soldier, who was himself to be one of those to suffer death at Hajja seven years later for his part in the 1955 revolt against Ahmad, he raised a formidable tribal force and then moved south towards the capital.

In the meantime the conspirators were partially successful and Abdullah was duly proclaimed as Imam in Sana, but he had made a second stupid and almost equally disastrous mistake. He failed to take measures in time to secure the immense treasure of the Imam Yahya and it fell into the hands of Hassan, with the consequence that Abdullah was very quickly short of money—fatal to a revolutionary when his enemies are well provided. Another blow came when King Ibn Saud, shocked by the manner of Yahya's death, refused to recognise the new regime and thus quenched all hope of military and financial assistance from Saudi Arabia. These setbacks, following quickly one upon the other, put an end to Abdullah's hope of success, but he put up a stout fight and it was some weeks before the end came and Hassan and Abbas recaptured Sana and his brief reign came to an end. He was executed, together with many of his relatives and followers. It was a barbarous business. Ahmad was never nice in his conduct of these affairs.

643 On Ahmad's succession to the Imamic throne execution and
[687] imprisonment was the order of the day in the south, while
Hassan in the north showed a disconcerting reluctance to wel-

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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come his brother. Hundreds of refugees fled to Aden or sought [illegible]
asylum in the Protectorate and became a problem, because it 167
was clearly undesirable for them to remain in British territory 648
where they would certainly conspire against the new Imam, and it was impossible for them to be handed over to certain death without trial when Ahmad, who was busily engaged in purging the Yemen of the Al Wazirs and the Free Yemenis who had not succeeded in escaping, demanded, as he was certain to do, their extradition. So the leading refugees in the Protectorate territory and in the Colony were advised by the Aden Government to continue their travels and they went to Pakistan and to Egypt and waited. Most of them are still waiting.

It was a sad day for Anglo-Yemen relations when Ahmad 643
came to his father's throne. Harsher than his father, with little 648
of the old man's political wisdom, his long residence in the south of the Yemen in close contact with the Protectorate and the Colony had made him jealous of their progress and determined to revive his country's territorial claims as soon as possible. Unfortunately relations were not improved by the fact that Ahmad was convinced that Aden had aided and abetted the murderers of his father. He judged all men by himself, and if he had been Governor of Aden he would not have hesitated to take every possible advantage of the revolt. But curiously enough, although he more than suspected the Aden Authorities, I do not think he ever believed that His Majesty's Government had any hand in the business. This seeming inconsistency is understandable only when it is realised that never, even to this day, has the present Imam believed that the policy of Aden's Governor is identical with the policy of or has the full approval of the British Government. He believed then, as he does now, that the Governor of Aden is a law unto himself and was responsible for his own policy, which might or might not be approved by the powers that be in London.

The change in our relations was not immediate because in 643
the early months of his reign Ahmad was preoccupied with 648
the internal affairs of his kingdom, but as he succeeded in con- 721
solidating his own position at home so was he able to turn his

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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648 attention to the furtherance of his ambitions abroad and
721 gradually relations became more and more strained and frontier incidents increased, until in 1949 a Yemeni intrusion at Nejd Markhad in the Amirate of Beihan, the northern most State of the Protectorate, was repulsed by us with commendable
648 determination. The firm attitude which we adopted on that
728 occasion seriously alarmed Ahmad—bullies always are when someone shows fight—and the result was a Conference in London between representatives of the British Government and representatives of the Yemen. The object of the Conference was, generally speaking, to improve Anglo-Yemen relations and more particularly to try to settle or find a way of settling some of the more recent frontier disputes.

The Delegates conferred and went on conferring and the Yemen representatives argued backwards and forwards as only Arabs can when they have no case. Time and time again agreement seemed to have been achieved and the British Representatives at the Conference table went home after a long hard day quite certain that the next morning would see the end of the whole tedious business, but not a bit of it; the following day found that the Yemenis had no recollection of any measure of agreement having been achieved the previous evening and insisted on beginning all over again. However, all things have their end, even a conference with the Yemen, and in 1951 a written Agreement came into being, the result of all the hours, days and weeks of talking. Briefly this document provided for the interchange of diplomatic representatives, the evacuation, pending a final decision on the boundary of the Sharif of Beihan's post at Nejd Markhad, and the setting up of a Boundary Commission to examine the specific frontier disputes which had been the subject of discussion at the Conference, with the object of determining what changes, if any, from the 1934 *status quo* line had taken place in the alignment of the frontier. If any deviations from the 1934 line had occurred then they were to be rectified and the old frontier line re-established.

Here was cause for satisfaction and optimism among those happy people in our Government circles, and the cloistered

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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corridors of the Colonial Office, who were inexperienced in 648 728 the ways of the Yemen. We look upon an Agreement as an obligation to be honoured in the letter and the spirit, however disagreeable it may be, but not so the Government of the Yemen. The Imam Ahmad believed—and he and he alone was and is the Yemen Government—that an Agreement must be honoured scrupulously in so far only as it was to his advantage and could be forgotten, disregarded or deliberately misunderstood or even misinterpreted when it was to his disadvantage.

The practical results of the 1951 Agreement, this *modus* 648 *vivendi* Agreement as it became to be called, were that the Yemen set up a Legation all complete with a fully fledged Minister in London without more ado and we opened a Legation in Taiz which had become in fact the new capital of the Yemen since Hassan's reluctance to welcome his brother in Sana, with a junior official of the Foreign Service as Chargé d'Affaires. We have never yet appointed a Minister; the post at Nejd Markhad is still unoccupied, no Boundary Commission has been set up and probably never will be. The fundamental change resulting from the signature of this Agreement was that diplomatic relations with the Yemen were no longer channelled through Aden, but through our diplomatic representative in Taiz.

The setting up of a Legation in the Yemen is slightly more difficult than carrying out the same procedure in London. In London all that the Minister has to do is to interview a reliable house agent and hire a suitable house or flat in a suitable quarter of the capital, call on the Foreign Secretary, present his Letters of Credence to the Monarch and establish social and official intercourse with his brother diplomats. Once he has done this he can dodge in and out of the Foreign Office at any time and is bound to be received, at least outwardly, with every sign of respect and courtesy. In the Yemen it was not quite so easy, as our first Chargé d'Affaires was to discover, and the first difficulty arose over the site of the Legation: the Imam had not really finally decided which of the two towns of Taiz and Sana would, in fact, be the capital. In spite of his brother's

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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648 reluctance to welcome him in Sana it was theoretically the capital, and the Yemen Government which was situated in Taiz announced that all diplomatic missions must be established in Sana. The Egyptian Minister had taken up his residence there on appointment in the "Rest House" where he duly flew his flag, but he found life difficult because although Hassan, who had become titular Prime Minister lived there, both the Foreign Minister and the Imam were still in Taiz and showed no firm intention of moving. It is quite true that the Foreign Minister and his so-called Foreign Office were on the telephone line from Sana, but, like everything else in the Yemen, the telegraph functioned at the whim of the Imam and was frequently out of order. It was impossible to tell whether these breakdowns were accidental or intentional. Protocol required the head of the Foreign Mission to deal with the Foreign Minister who, in fact, was virtually inaccessible and while it was true that the Prime Minister was on the spot and in an emergency protocol might be suspended temporarily, it was also an undeniable fact that he could not answer any question or representation without first of all communicating with his brother Ahmad, the Imam, in Taiz. The Egyptian gave up the struggle and went away leaving a clerk in charge of his few files.

Well aware of the disadvantages of being in Sana and strongly suspecting the Imam's intention to isolate our diplomatic representative in the north, where he would have no chance of being effective, we insisted on the British Legation being established within reach of the Yemen Foreign Ministry, and we won the encounter and established our Legation in Taiz, only a short distance from the Foreign Ministry building. Even so, life has not been without its problems for our Chargé d'Affaires whose contacts with the local people have been severely limited, and who himself was not received by the Imam until 1954 when I myself went to Taiz to negotiate with the Foreign Minister in the hope of improving relations between the two countries. After innumerable delays a reasonable Legation building has been constructed and at the time I left Aden the Chargé d'Affaires was able to have frequent con-

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tact with the Foreign Ministry and was not subject to quite so much surveillance as he had been in the beginning, but he was still not permitted by the Yemen Government to fly, in accordance with International practice, the flag of the country he represented on his official motor-car when travelling in the Yemen.

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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PART II

CHAPTER SIX

Security, Colony and Protectorate

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THE first duty of all Governors and Administrators is to maintain security in the area under their authority, and in order to enable them to carry out this primary function they are provided with security forces which may take the form of police, armed or unarmed, and troops, regular or irregular, and even aircraft. In Aden when I became Governor there were two separate security problems, the first of which was the maintenance of law and order in the Colony itself, and the second was the maintenance of security in the more settled areas of the Protectorate, while at the same time increasing the sphere in which our security measures were effective until the whole of the Protectorate territory had achieved a degree of security which would enable development both political and economic to take place.

In the Colony there were available to me, as Governor, Civil Police in adequate numbers, a small detachment of Armed Police, and under the command of the Air Officer Commanding, a reserve of British troops in the form of a detachment of the Royal Air Force Regiment. In addition, there were also the Aden Protectorate Levies for use during a period of disturbance to guard key points, in particular in the neighbourhood of the Khormaksar military installations.

In the Protectorate there were various forces and formations available and at my own and the Rulers' disposal; in addition there were aircraft of the Royal Air Force operating from the Colony and also from landing grounds in the Protectorate. Later I will describe the employment of the Protectorate

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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security forces in further detail, but for the moment I want to confine my attention to security in the Colony.

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The Colony, to all outward appearances, and they can be very deceptive, always seemed to be one of the most peaceful places on earth where nothing was ever likely to happen, but in fact it only required a minor incident at the wrong time to cause really serious trouble and to do so not within a matter of days, but almost of minutes. The reason, of course, is not far to seek; it is that there are in the Colony three races who have no special love for each other. The Jews are disliked and despised by the Arabs whom they fear, while the Arabs in their turn dislike the Somalis who are, at the best of times, a truculent lot. Therefore, we were always liable to have trouble between the Arabs and the Jews which might well spread to the Hindu community, or between the Somalis and the Arabs, or between all three, and in no time, much to the surprise very often of successive Air Officers Commanding, the summer skies had clouded over and we were having a devil of a storm, which with firm measures would pass as quickly as it began. A stranger would be astonished to learn on his arrival in tranquil Aden that inter-racial disturbances had resulted in one or two deaths only two or three days before.

I do not want to give the impression that Aden is particularly prone to disorder, and that civil disturbances are the rule rather than the exception because this would be a false picture. What I mean is that, on the rare occasions when there is trouble, it comes with incredible swiftness, due to the latent racial animosities that are always present.

To give an instance of my first experience of the speed of events when inter-racial trouble started in the Colony, I must go back to 1931, when there occurred the first anti-Jewish riot. At that time there were some 6,000 Jews living in Aden, most of them in Crater in their own quarter close by the Boys' Secondary School. Some of them were very wealthy and most of them were in business either as shopkeepers or merchants or petty traders, and generally speaking, they kept very much to themselves, were self-effacing and their contacts with the Arabs were reasonably good. From time to time,

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however, the younger elements of the Jewish community became a little swollen headed and were inclined to be somewhat truculent and walk three abreast down the pavement, forcing everyone else into the street, and when this began to happen experience showed that there was quite likely to be trouble. The Arabs consider that the Jews are their social inferiors and provided they keep their place, or what the Arabs consider to be their place, there is no trouble at all and the two communities may live side by side in peace for years; but as soon as the Jews tended to forget that they were Jews and began to assert themselves as men, then there was always a likelihood of serious trouble.

One afternoon, the Resident, as the Governor was called in those days, went to Crater to present prizes at the Boys' Secondary School and I, as his Personal Assistant, went with him. We left the Secondary School building about 7 p.m., and drove back to the Residency and when we did so the streets in Crater were just as they usually are, and as we passed by the Jewish quarter there was no sign of any excitement whatsoever. Some twenty minutes later we arrived back at the Residency and I hurried off to change as there was to be a dinner party that evening and it was my duty to meet the guests on their arrival. I was having my bath when the telephone rang in my office next door, and draping a towel round my waist I hurried into the office and picked up the instrument.

"Menahem Messa speaking. I must speak to the Resident at once," said a voice.

Now, Selim Menahem Messa was the most important member of the Jewish community and a man of very considerable wealth indeed.

"I am afraid, Mr. Menahem Messa, that the Resident is busy at the moment, but I can give him a message if you like," I answered.

"Yes, tell him that we must have help at once, tell him that we are all being killed," said the voice.

"Who is being killed?" I asked.

"The Jews. The Arabs are killing us. We must have help."

I was, of course, astonished, as we had only just come back

from very peaceful Crater and I assumed that I had to deal with a lunatic who must be humoured, or with some attempt at a practical joke.

"All right," I said, "I shall see the Resident in a few minutes and then I will let him know what you have said."

I then went back to my bath and had scarcely finished it and was putting on my trousers when the Office Orderly came in and said that the Sergeant of the Residency Guard wished to see me: the Sergeant reported that two Jews, who seemed to be very excited, had arrived in a car and demanded to see the Resident. The Sergeant wanted to know what he was to do, so I told him to bring them to my office at once. I had scarcely completed dressing before the Sergeant was back again with a couple of white-faced Jews who started speaking as soon as they saw me. They demanded to see the Resident; they said the Jews were being murdered; they said the Authorities were doing nothing and that the police would not help, and so on and so forth. When eventually I did succeed in stopping the spate of words, I rang up the Commissioner of Police only to be told that he had gone to the Crater Police Station. This was the second shock I had that evening, because it certainly looked as if something unusual was happening in Crater if the Commissioner of Police had gone there when he should have been having his dinner. I rang up the Crater Police Station and the telephone Orderly confirmed that the Commissioner had been there, but that he and the Inspector had gone off to the Jewish quarter where a disturbance had been reported between the Arabs and Jews. He did not ease my mind at all when he said that the Armed Police had been called out, but I confess I still found it extremely hard to believe that there was anything approaching a major disturbance because everything had been so peaceful and so ordinary when we ourselves had been in Crater little more than half an hour earlier.

However, I left instructions with the Crater Police Station for the Commissioner to ring up the Residency as soon as he returned, and leaving the Jews in my office with the Sergeant of the Guard, I went into the Residency, to the Resident's

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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bedroom where he was changing for dinner. I told him what had happened, and as soon as he was dressed he came with me to my office where he listened to what the Jews had to say, pacified them and sent them away; he then asked me to go as quickly as possible to the Crater police station.

The street outside the Secondary School was full of people, but just beyond the school and between the school and the Police Station, which was about 200 yards away, it was empty because the houses along one side of the street were occupied by Jews who seemed to have become hysterical and were on their roof-tops throwing stones indiscriminately at anyone passing in the street below. I left the car at the school— it was too big a target—and ran across no-man's land, arriving at the Police Station without misadventure, where I found that the commissioner had just arrived. He was cool and collected as he always was in a crisis, but he was quite unable to say what was the cause of the riot. All that he knew then was that it started just after the Resident and I had left the Secondary School, when the congregation of a Mosque on the outskirts of the Jewish quarter had, in the middle of evening prayer, become highly excited and rushed out and started to try and break into the Jewish houses nearby, the while vowing vengeance on the inhabitants. The police had acted promptly and no serious damage had been done, but the wildest rumours were flying about and crowds of Arabs were collecting in the streets. The Jews, as usual, had lost their nerve and barricaded themselves inside their houses and started throwing anything that came to their hands from their windows and their roofs at all and sundry in the streets below. The Commissioner, who had called out his Armed Police and posted guards on Menahem Messa's house—he was known to have a very large sum of silver coin on the premises—felt that he could control the situation and did not at that time want any military assistance. He promised to report in an hour's time, or sooner, should the situation deteriorate, and I hurried off back to the Residency to let the Resident know what I had discovered.

The next morning the situation was still tense, and although there had been no further outbreaks of violence, it was decided

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to send the armoured cars to Crater and to relieve some of the police who had behaved splendidly throughout, to give them a much-needed rest by detailing soldiers to carry out their duties temporarily.

Meanwhile in the Residency office at Tawahi we were having a rather tiresome time because the most extraordinary telegrams were coming in from London calling for reports, asking how many Jews had been killed and showing clearly that the powers that be had got the impression that the slaughter was wholesale. They had to be answered, and were, but what was to us more important was to find out who was sending false reports to London, and for this purpose censorship was imposed on all telegrams being sent from Aden which had any reference to the riot.

The night passed without incident and the next morning the Resident went to Crater and called personally on Menahem Messa. He found everything was quiet and though alarmed, Menahem Messa was quite satisfied with the arrangements which had been made by the authorities to ensure the safety of the Jews. When he returned I showed him a telegram which had just been sent to me by the Eastern Telegraph Company under the censorship regulations. It was addressed to a Jewish organisation in London; it referred to a pogrom of the Jews and complained that the authorities refused to take adequate measures to protect the Jews. It had, in fact, been sent from Menahem Messa's house while the Resident was actually in the house talking to Menahem Messa. It must be recorded though, in fairness to Menahem Messa, that he himself knew nothing about it and was in no way responsible.

During this riot no one was killed and only one person was seriously injured and that was a Somali milkman, who, for some unknown reason, was stabbed; and there were not in fact very many minor injuries during the whole course of the ruction.

Later we discovered that the immediate cause of the riot was a parcel of filth which had been thrown out of a Jewish window in the direction of the night soil passage alongside the house, but it had missed its mark and landed in the middle

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of the Mosque at prayer time. This is just an example of a careless incident which can start trouble in Aden.

Another example of inter-racial tension, and one which did not end so happily, came about in 1947 when events in Palestine, and the foolish behaviour locally of people who should have known better, put a match to the sensitive tinder that is Aden. The result was horrible because of the appalling speed with which order dissolved into chaos, and murder and pillage came to the normally law-abiding town. It was a lesson which I, for one, was to heed in the years to come.

Events outstripped the precautions taken, and the police were unable to control the situation, with the result that the Civil Authority had to abdicate temporarily and control passed to the Military, and the Air Officer Commanding called upon the Aden Protectorate Levies to restore order. They were tried beyond their breaking point and they proved at that time to be unreliable in an inter-racial dispute involving their co-religionists and the hated Jews. To resolve the situation troops had to be brought in by air and Naval ratings landed from hastily summoned warships; order was restored speedily, but not before many people had died and much of Crater in and around the Jewish quarter had become a blackened ruin of buildings.

Compensation was paid to the worse sufferers, Jew and Gentile alike, by the Government of Aden, and loans were granted, many of which have still to be repaid in spite of the solemn undertakings and promises given and entered into by the Jews. There was, of course, an inquiry into the disturbances, and the need to maintain in Aden a detachment of British troops for Internal Security purposes was recognised. So does good come from evil.

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The Jews, many of whom had that inborn longing for the promised land which is a characteristic of their race, fled to Palestine in ever-increasing numbers, until a few years later there were scarcely 700 Jews left in Aden. The Jewish community had ceased to be a factor in the affairs of the Colony.

The erstwhile Muslim leaders, frightened and sobered by what they had failed to prevent, tried to prove that the damage

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579 had been done by the foreign elements in the population and
blamed the Yemen labourers in the harbour, the cargo and
the coal coolies, but they knew full well that the Yemenis had
not been responsible for starting the trouble and had not been
167 alone in the pillaging and fire-raising. However, this hare
648 was duly hunted, and the control of landward immigration
became a disturbing major problem and many and curious
were the proposals and plans that were considered. A great
fence was to be built round the landward side of the Colony,
twenty to thirty miles in length at a cost which no-one troubled
to discover; the Colony was to be cut in half by another fence
across the Isthmus, turning Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman
into a vast squatter camp of undesirables who could not gain
entrance into the Fortress Area; watch towers with search-
lights were to be constructed and supplemented by police
motor patrols; the population was to be registered and the
coolie lines moved from the vulnerable Steamer Point area,
all complete with the coal wharves that they served and which
were such an eyesore, across the harbour to the northern side.
Gradually a more balanced view prevailed and only the last
[656] proposals became actualities. The population has been regis-
tered and the coolies have been moved, not across the harbour,
[657] but from their disgraceful overcrowded dormitories to
modern comfortable lines at Ma'alla; and the coal wharves
are under construction, but whether there will be any coal to
put on them when they are finished is quite a different matter.
Every year less and less coal is imported into Aden, for ships
bunkers, and very shortly the coaling ship will be almost
unique.

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579 I do not propose at this juncture to refer to the breaches of the peace which occurred during the labour disturbances in 1955 when the Police Force behaved so admirably—that will come later—but I am going to relate two more examples of the speed with which events in the internal security field can move in Aden.

Less than two months after I became Governor I flew to Mukeiras for a few days. The day after my arrival I heard and saw an aeroplane circling round the landing ground, and

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something seemed to tell me that it was a bad omen; so I packed a bag quickly (my servants had gone to the local village not expecting that they would be required) and hurried across to the landing ground, arriving there just after the plane touched down. It was the acting Chief Secretary, with news of trouble: a Jewish girl had declared that she had become a Muslim and had left her mother's house and gone to the home of the father of the young Muslim she proposed to marry. The girl's mother had applied to the Court, and as the girl was a minor, the Judge of the Supreme Court had issued an order that she was to be restored to her mother's custody. It was scarcely necessary for the acting Chief Secretary to tell me that there was considerable excitement in the town. It was only to be expected, and I recalled the trouble that had arisen recently over a very similar situation in another Colony. I had no option but to return immediately, which I did, and on arrival in Aden I sent for the Air Officer Commanding and for the Attorney-General and the Commissioner of Police; and then asked the Judge of the Supreme Court to call and inform us what action he had taken. What he had done was perfectly clear, and although from an administrative point of view exasperating in the extreme, was legally correct and unavoidable, and it was difficult to see how he could have done anything else. What we had got to do was just as exasperating, but equally clear, and that was to see that the order of the Court was carried out and that the girl was restored to her mother's house.

The Commissioner of Police left us in no doubt about the feeling in the Colony and what would result when the girl, now a Muslim, was taken by force; she would not go willingly to her mother's house—the house of a Jewess—and he informed us of the arrangements he proposed to make if he had to carry out the order of the Court which he said quite frankly he hoped would not be necessary in view of the tense situation in the Colony. I made it quite clear to him that the Court's order must be carried out, but that I was prepared to delay its execution for forty-eight hours—sufficient time for such precautions as would have to be made to deal with any disturbance,

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and time for me to try and settle the matter by personal negotiation with the leaders of the two communities. The Air Officer Commanding was perfectly agreeable to my request for British troops to be moved to Crater immediately before the Commissioner of Police carried out the order of the Court, and he co-operated in every way, but he did ask whether it was advisable to bring the military into it before it appeared to be absolutely necessary. I told him that in my experience, whenever there was a serious civil disturbance, or the likelihood that there would be one, the Governor would certainly be blamed whatever action he took, and that that was the only certainty there ever was in these affairs. If adequate measures were taken and in consequence there was no disturbance, then I should be accused of being over-cautious and worse. On the other hand, if adequate measures were not taken and there was a riot and there were casualties, then I should be accused, and rightly, of having failed to take adequate measures to ensure the maintenance of law and order. As I was going to be blamed whatever happened I would rather be blamed for being too careful than for not having been careful enough. The Air Officer Commanding on this occasion, as on every occasion when I had to call upon him, gave me his wholehearted support, and if we had had trouble, there would have been no doubt about the co-operation between the Civil and Military Authorities.

Immediately my conference was over I sent for the leader of the Jewish community and the Pakistani Muslim contractor to whose house the girl had gone. The Muslim contractor was only too willing to do everything he could, and the Jew, after he had blamed everyone, except the girl and his own community for what had occurred, also expressed his willingness to try and solve the problem, and at my request they met together and later in the morning they came to see me and suggested that the girl, should she refuse to return home, should go to the house of a European doctor who lived outside the town and remain with his wife for the time being until the excitement had died down. Unfortunately, the girl's mother, who was a widow, would not agree to this procedure and insisted on the girl being returned to her house. At her request

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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I saw the old lady that evening, and I can well understand why her daughter decided to leave home. She did not hesitate to tell me what she thought of me and everybody else and to bang my desk with her clenched fist until the pens and pencils flew all over the place; the Commissioner of Police jumped to his feet thinking that she would have to be restrained physically. She calmed down eventually and was taken away, but not before I had explained to her that her daughter, who was eighteen years old, would be returned to her house, but that she was not entitled to keep her in the house by force, and if she could not persuade her to stay, then the girl was entitled to leave again, and if she did leave she would be taken by the Commissioner of Police to the European doctor's house whose wife was willing and ready to receive her. It was at this interview that I discovered that the girl was, in fact, the Jewish leader's sister-in-law.

After much coming and going by everyone concerned, and many who were not, all through the morning and afternoon of Friday as tension mounted, the girl's fears were overcome and she agreed to go and see her mother. Late on Friday night she was taken in a closed car from the contractor's house to her mother's house. The old lady soundly upbraided her daughter in the presence of the Commissioner of Police and the doctor's wife, whereupon the girl refused to remain at home, and being free to depart she was taken at once to the doctor's house. Technically the Order of the Court had been executed, or so the Attorney-General assured me, and for some strange reason everyone was quite satisfied. The excitement died down immediately; the troops did not have to be moved to Crater, and a week later, without the slightest objection from the Jewish community or from anyone else, the girl ran away from the doctor's house back to that of the Muslim contractor and was married to his son. Very extraordinary!

Three years later I was at a cabaret entertainment at one of the larger cinemas which was owned by the aforesaid contractor. The entertainment was in aid of some charity, precisely which charity I have forgotten, but I have not forgotten that at half-time the Proprietor came to my table and whispered

563 579 in my ear that his son's wife would like to see me. So I rose and went through the back of the hall into a private house, and for the first time I met the Jewish girl who had been such an infernal nuisance three years earlier. She and her husband seemed extremely happy.

563 829 As I have already indicated, *it was not only strained relations* between Arabs and Jews which might lead to serious disturbances in the Colony, but also the ill-feeling which existed between the Arabs and the Somalis. The Arabs disliked the Somalis, partly because of their truculent behaviour which they found difficult to tolerate from people who were darker in colour than themselves and whom they considered to be an inferior race, and partly because Somalis flocked over from their country to Aden in search of work which the local Arabs held, with a considerable degree of truth, to be their own prerogative.

563 464 An example of Arab-Somali tension occurred in the spring of 1954, but on this occasion the trouble was over at Bureikha where the Aden Refinery had recently come "on stream". When the Refinery Management were considering various solutions to their labour recruiting problem they had been warned that they were inviting trouble if they employed too many Somalis in work which could be done by local or Protectorate Arabs. The advice had been accepted, but it had not been followed as strictly as it should have been, with the result that there was a considerable Somali labour force at the Refinery.

563 579 It was my custom in the winter months to go out very early on Sunday morning along the Khormaksar Beach to Abiyan, either with a friend or by myself, except for my faithful personal guards, there to shoot duck, or possibly a goose, or both if I was really lucky, and this custom was well-known to the Chief Secretary. Occasionally I would go out the evening before and stay the night and although normally I always let the Chief Secretary know when I expected to be absent from the Colony for a night, I sometimes forgot to do so. It was not altogether surprising, therefore, when one Saturday night at about ten o'clock he rang up Government House and, getting no reply, thought it was because I was away, and assumed that

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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I had gone shooting. In fact the A.D.C. and I had gone to bed very early and the orderly who should have been on duty at the telephone had either gone to sleep himself or gone in search of a cup of tea. The next morning when my early tea was brought at about six o'clock—(early rising was another, to my subordinates, objectionable habit of mine)—the servant who brought it asked me how the trouble at the Refinery was getting on. I asked him what he was talking about and he said:

"Oh, a riot started over at Bureikha last night and the troops have been called out."

I at once rang up the Chief Secretary and was not surprised when, even at that early hour, he answered the telephone immediately. I asked him what was happening, and when he had overcome his astonishment at finding that I was in Government House, he explained that late on Saturday afternoon an Arab watchman on the Refinery premises had arrested a Somali, or vice-versa—I forget precisely which it was—for loitering in a suspicious manner. Immediately there ran round the Arab and Somali coolie lines the most exaggerated rumours about the Somali or Arab having been brutally treated, and before very long the Somalis and the Arabs were at each other's throats. Police precautions were taken and everything was well in hand until the situation had deteriorated rapidly at about half-past nine at night, and the Commissioner of Police had felt it desirable to ask for military support. It was then that I had been called on the telephone by the Chief Secretary, because it is the Governor in person who should ask the Air Officer Commanding for military assistance. Not having received any reply, and assuming, as he did, that I was away, the Chief Secretary had then rung up the Air Officer Commanding himself and explained the situation whereupon, quite rightly, the Air Officer Commanding had despatched troops across to Bureikha.

I asked what the situation was and the Chief Secretary told me that he had no first-hand information as he had been unable to get through to the Commissioner of Police or to the Refinery Office. I, myself, rang up the Refinery and was lucky to find someone had just come into the office who told me

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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563 that although there had been a lull in the rioting during the
579 night, it had again broken out and the Commissioner of Police and the Officer commanding the troops had gone off to deal with the new trouble.

I was not satisfied, and I determined to drive myself over to Bureikha at once and see precisely what was happening. I also decided that I would take the Audhali Sultan, who was on a visit to Aden, over with me because some four or five hundred of his tribesmen were employed in the Refinery, and his presence would certainly have a calming effect on them, and probably on the other Arabs as well. I telephoned him at his lodgings in Crater and found he was only too willing to help in any way. So, arranging to meet him *en route*, I dressed hastily and telephoned the Air Officer Commanding to let him know what I was going to do

I met the Audhali Sultan near Ma'alla, and in about half an hour we reached the Refinery coolie lines to find that about ten minutes before our arrival the rioting had stopped. It had stopped when a police officer, quite rightly, shot an Arab rioter who was about to undo a gateway which would have let a considerable number of furious Arabs into an area where there were only a few Somalis, who would undoubtedly have suffered severely, if they had not actually been killed.

I think on the whole that the Sultan and I did a certain amount of good in as much as we were able to walk round among the Arab rioters, or those who had been rioting, and advise them clearly and sternly to stop making a nuisance of themselves. The Somalis, who were outnumbered by the Arabs, had completely lost their heads and were behaving in a very provocative manner without giving thought to the consequences, were reassured by our presence, and by the time we left had begun to calm down. After having spoken to as many people as was possible and conferred with the Commissioner of Police and his officers and men, all of whom had acted in an exemplary manner, and also said a few words to the Officer commanding the troops who, I am glad to say, had not actually had to open fire, I went over to the Refinery hospital where the wounded, who were mostly Somalis,

were being taken care of. I walked round and talked to them; there, also, I saw the Arab who had been shot, and learned that there was a reasonable chance that he would not succumb to his wound. This relieved my mind, because although sharp lessons are necessary when people behave as these people had, and when the occasion arises the police must do their duty even to the extreme length of opening fire on a crowd, one has in one's heart sympathy for the foolish and hates to see them suffer too much for their faults. 563 579

By the time the Sultan and I had finished our tour as it were, things were in much better shape, thanks to the efficiency of the police and the prompt action of the Police Officer who had fired and by so doing had brought a number of the rioters to their senses.

Two days later, except for stones and dustbin lids, which had been used by the Somalis as shields, lying about, there was practically no sign of the riot, and everybody appeared to be working together perfectly amicably.

The incidents which I have related above will give some idea of the speed with which the normal tranquillity of the Colony can be disturbed and a state of affairs come about which may require, not only police action of the most extreme nature, but also intervention by the military forces.

The stationing of a detachment of the Royal Air Force Regiment was, as I have said, a direct development of the 1947 Arab-Jewish riots and the Commission of Inquiry into the riots which was held in January 1948 and which advocated the presence of British troops in the Colony for internal security purposes. They certainly have my deepest gratitude for their wise decision, but I would not like it to be thought for one moment that the Aden Protectorate Levies will never be fit to undertake Internal Security duties—far from it—even in the few years which lapsed between the riots and my return from Aden there has been considerable improvement in discipline, and although I consider that in fairness to all races the presence of British troops is still essential, there is no doubt that in time the Levies will be capable of undertaking any duty they may be required to perform. It is, like everything else, only a 901

701 question of sound and inspired leadership and the discipline which flows from such leadership.

626 Security in the Protectorate was a very much wider problem than in the Colony and there were more diverse forces at my disposal to ensure a reasonable degree of protection and to punish those who wilfully created disturbances. Prior to 1937 no-one had paid very much attention to the Protectorate, and His Majesty's Government certainly had not attempted to honour their obligations. I doubt if they were really fully aware of what those obligations were to the people of this great territory. Beyond ensuring, in so far as was possible, that the trade routes remained open so that the trade of the Colony was not impaired by the wild and woolly ruffians in the hills behind, very little was done, and what was done was generally by the old-fashioned method of placating unruly and tiresome individuals with rifles and ammunition and money.

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631 After 1937 there was a profound change in policy and the emphasis was then on reducing the number of lethal weapons in private possession and building up the authority of the Treaty Chiefs by providing them with the means to maintain security in their own States. His Majesty's Government had come to a better understanding of their obligations and realised that the first essential to any form of progress must be security. The Rulers were encouraged, therefore, to form their own armed police forces, and they received assistance in arming, clothing and paying for these forces.

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701 By the time I became Governor there had come into being in each State a body of men who were known as Tribal Guards and who were at the Ruler's disposal to maintain his authority and for use in any sudden security emergency. Starting as a completely untrained force they had gradually been brought up to a standard of efficiency and effectiveness which was a credit to the instructors who had been made available from the [714] Government Guards. On ceremonial occasions they were very smart indeed, dressed in khaki shirts and khaki kilts with red cloth head-dresses, but in an emergency they left these trappings at home and there was nothing outwardly to distinguish

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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them from their fellow tribesmen, except their superior armament and well filled cartridge belts. 701

The Tribal Guards are the first line of offence and defence of the Ruler and in only two of the States is there any more elaborate organisation. Lahej has a private army which was, when I was in Aden, a sorry collection of ragamuffins, some 200 strong, whose pipe Band was much in demand on St. Andrew's night at the Union Club, that centre of European civilisation and culture in the Colony; otherwise, I am afraid this force had but little merit. The Quaiti Sultan has, at Mukalla, a Regular Army and the headquarters of his Armed Constabulary which, thanks very largely to the inspiration of Mr. W. H. Ingrams, C.M.G., O.B.E., who as Resident Adviser did so much for that country, were reasonably efficient. In appearance there is little to choose between the Regular Army and the Armed Constabulary, except that the former was considerably darker in hue, having been recruited largely from the Sultan's ex-slaves.

Some years before an interesting conversation had taken place between the Quaiti Sultan and a Political Officer in Mukalla, at a time when Aden was threatened with a visit from one of the more rabid anti-slavery enthusiasts. 567

"Don't you think it would be a good idea, your Highness, if you were to release your slaves?" inquired the Political Officer, referring to the Palace slaves who numbered some 300 men and youths without taking into account their women folk. The Political Officer had led up to this question with a dissertation on the rights of man and world public opinion, and he had produced all the usual anti-slavery arguments with considerable eloquence, and he awaited the answer to his question with some anxiety. The Authorities in Aden, threatened by the advent of the enthusiast, were seriously worried about the slaves of Mukalla. Although, in fact, they were a lot of lazy well-fed good-for-nothings, there was no doubt that in theory they were slaves, and enthusiasts can never see out of both eyes at the same time.

"It is a very good idea," replied His Highness, "but I can release them only on one condition."

2: Hickinbotham G-~~4,~~ 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

567 "What is the condition?" asked the Political Officer with considerable misgiving.

"You must agree to send troops here when I free them," answered the Sultan.

"What for?" asked the astonished Political Officer.

"To protect me, of course," said the Sultan.

"I am afraid I do not understand, your Highness," said the Political Officer much perplexed.

"I am surprised. Surely it's obvious? I feed and house and clothe my so-called slaves, and of course, their families. I give them presents on religious festivals and when they marry. I have not enough work for them to do and in consequence they have an easy life. Now, if I say to them that they are free and I don't propose to keep them any longer and that they must go away and earn their own living, I am afraid they won't be very pleased. They are simple people, you know, and prefer actual ease and comfort with only technical restraint to freedom and hard work, and as they are stronger than my army I must be certain of your help before I make them free," was the answer of the Sultan.

567 As usual with us a compromise was achieved and the slaves
702 became the troops.

The backing for the Tribal Guards in the Western Protectorate comes from a body of men called the Government Guards,
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625 a fine lot who were originally raised and trained by Lord Belhaven and Stenton, when as Master of Belhaven he was a Political Officer working in the Protectorate. Indeed, it was his idea which brought them into being and the Protectorate should be extremely grateful to him for his happy thought and his hard work in the early formative months. They are under the general direction of the British Agent, who is the senior Political official responsible to the Governor for the Western half of the Protectorate, and are a Government force paid for from the annual subvention from Her Majesty's
[714] Government. Well armed and well trained with distinctive black head-dresses, they play many dangerous and difficult parts. Led by their British and Arab officers they are always ready to support the Tribal Guards when local difficulties

prove too great for them to overcome alone, and to find escorts for Political Officers in troublesome areas. The forts on the Aden-Yemen frontier and in the less secure regions in the Protectorate are garrisoned by them. Always ready to move, always ready to fight and always cheerful, their early history can be read in Lord Belhaven's autobiography, *The Uneven Road*, which nobody can read without intense enjoyment. Many of the guards have died or been grievously wounded in doing their duty; and although they are soldiers of the Queen, very few people outside their own country have ever even heard of their existence.

In the Eastern Protectorate the equivalent of the Government Guards is the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion, the men of which are in every way their equal and whose role is precisely the same and which came into existence through the foresight of Ingrams. They are a tough and courageous body of men who carry out their desert patrols on the borders of the Ruba-al-Khali with a fine disregard for climatic conditions or personal safety.

The third and last line of locally recruited troops are the Aden Protectorate Levies who were raised shortly after the Great War of 1914–18, strangely enough as the First Yemen Infantry by Lt.-Colonel M. C. Lake, C.M.G. Recruited from the same source as the Government Guards they are regular soldiers and were, during the time that I was Governor of Aden, officered by officers of the Royal Air Force Regiment on secondment, although the change to include the Army in the source from which officers could be obtained and which has now come about, was at that time under consideration. In normal times the Levies are stationed within the Colony limits and are moved by air or by lorry to help the Government Guards whenever the need arises. In the early days of my term of office they travelled in great long lorry convoys, very vulnerable and painfully slow, but later, I am glad to say, there were drastic and necessary changes and the emphasis was put on the air as a medium of transport.

In theory the Levies are available for use in the Eastern as

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625 well as the Western Protectorate, but in practice they have been far too busy in recent years dealing with Yemeni-inspired raiding and other disturbances in the Western Protectorate and only once in their history have they been employed in the Hadhramaut. The Levies have had heavy responsibilities and very hard has been their lot and very scanty the praise that those brave men have received. Shortly before my term of office expired a detachment of regular troops from the Army was stationed in Aden, to my great satisfaction. They were invaluable.

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707 So far I have dealt solely with the Land Forces, but with only a few thousand men, possibly 4,000 in all, however well trained and however well armed and led, it would be virtually impossible to safeguard a frontier line of over 700 miles in length running through the most difficult country from aggression, and at the same time to maintain any reasonable degree of security in an area where social conditions today are equivalent to those existing in the Highlands of Scotland in the mid-eighteenth century, and which is twenty-five per cent. larger than the United Kingdom. That the frontier has been maintained and that security has increased of recent years is due very largely to the Royal Air Force, acting in the closest accord with the ground forces. Without the Royal Air Force my task would indeed have been difficult; I will go further and say quite frankly it would have been impossible.

000 As Governor I frequently had to authorise the use of air action against frontier raiders or recalcitrant tribesmen within Protectorate limits, and I have never been able to follow the almost hysterical reaction with which some sections of the population of these islands are affected whenever they read in the newspapers that bombing has taken place, or indeed that any form of air action has been used. It is for this reason that I shall deal at some length with that most humane of all the various methods by which law and order can be maintained by force, the employment of aircraft.

I do not propose to enter the lists on the side of those who favour this form of policing, nor do I propose to side with the many people who have genuine misgivings, but I am going

to state the facts and leave the conclusions to be drawn by others. 000

Let us take frontier control first. The Suzerain power must carry out her obligations to the Rulers and peoples over whom she exercises authority, and the primary obligation is to protect them and their territories from external aggression. This is 648 especially so when the nature of the agreements between the paramount power and the subordinate Rulers is specifically protective, as is the case with the primary treaties between Her Majesty's Government and the Aden Protectorate States. Of this there can be no shadow of doubt. A further obligation 000 is one that all paramount powers have in regard to the neighbours of the States they protect, and that is to ensure as far as possible that the boot is not on the other foot. In other words, to ensure that the subordinate States do not violate the frontiers of neighbouring foreign States with whom their Suzerain is in friendly treaty relation.

The first essential in all frontier control is information. Information of troop and tribal concentrations and the movements of motor and other forms of transport, unusual movements that is, and of any suspicious changes from the normal, such as, for instance, in Arabia, the sudden movement of camel herds from their normal grazing grounds or the presence of tribesmen in normally unfrequented areas. Information to be of real value must be accurate and also it must be speedy and come before the event to which it relates. It is no good being told precisely what happened after the affray or the incursion has occurred. The Authorities must know what is probably going to happen so that action can be taken to prevent completely, or at least to reduce, the magnitude of a border incident. Border posts equipped with W.T. sets are essential and so are Intelligence Agents, but when the frontier is some 700 miles in length and runs through precipitous mountain areas and waterless, sandy and stony wastes, it is impossible to provide and garrison enough of the first and supply enough of the second for them alone to be really effective. Both Agents and Post Commanders base their information on travellers' tales and hearsay, unless of course the Post is itself attacked, and

000 normally time is required to assess the value of such evidence before action can be taken to deal with the situation. To rely solely on Agents and Post Commanders for information would result in many false alarms with consequent waste of time and would fatigue unnecessarily the military forces charged with the task of frontier control.

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707 The ideal is a combination of air and land, and that is precisely how watch along the Aden frontier is maintained. The frontier Posts are sited in strategic positions and are provided with W.T. sets, but owing to the nature of the ground they are often many miles apart, especially on the Aden-Saudi frontier where their number is strictly conditioned by their accessibility to adequate supplies of water. Information comes in from the Posts either from the Political Officer for the area who may be there at the time, or from the local Commander of the Post, and it is checked forthwith by a reconnaissance flight by the Royal Air Force when it relates to troop movements or tribal concentration. It is often only a matter of an hour or so from the time that the information is received to the time that the pilot's report confirming or disproving the information is available. In times of particular tension reporting from Posts is supplemented by frontier patrols, by aircraft flying along the Aden side of the frontier. These patrols have proved to be particularly effective over the sandy and stony desert across which runs the Aden-Saudi Arabian frontier; camels and vehicles can be hidden in Wadis and can travel at night, but neither camels nor vehicles can pass over open country, especially sandy country, without leaving tracks for the airmen to see in the morning.

Speedy and accurate information from the desert areas and from the mountainous regions would be impossible without the use of aircraft. In both types of country the air-land form of frontier control and reconnaissance has been proved to be not only the most efficient, but also by far the most economical both in men and machines, and in money also. It is not inhuman and [illegible] not unsporting. True, the Yemen, in my time, had no Air Force and Saudi Arabia nothing much in that line, but the object is to prevent frontier violation not only by our

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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neighbours, but also by our own people, in which we are doing our neighbours a service.

Much has been said and written in the Press about frontier violation by reconnaissance aircraft operating from Aden. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred such reports are without foundation. It is impossible for any but the most skilled trained observer on the ground to predict precisely, without the aid of precision instruments, where an aircraft is flying in relation to the ground, especially if it is at any height. Errors do occur from time to time, but they are few and far between and are generally errors of navigation committed by navigators inexperienced in the conditions prevailing in the Aden Protectorate.

The next essential, after information of an incursion has been received and confirmed, is action. The intruder must be evicted —that is an immediate necessity. If you catch a stranger in your house in the middle of the night packing up the spoons, you try to arrest him and to kick him out. You are quite entitled to do so. If he seems to be too much for you to tackle alone you call the Police and they take on the task. If the intruder shows fight and a disinclination to leave, the Police use "reasonable force" and take the fellow away. He may get hurt in the process; that's just too bad. No one writes to the papers and asks questions in the House of Commons, but transfer the scene to a Colony, multiply the intruder by one hundred, substitute a desire to burn and pillage for a liking for other people's spoons and an aeroplane for the police, and there are long articles in the Press and shoals of questions asked in the House of Commons.

Many people feel quite genuinely unhappy about the use of aircraft against ground forces, which is understandable, but springs from ignorance of the way in which aircraft are used. War and fighting with lethal weapons of the modern sort is beastly and horrible to a degree, and the longer it goes on, the more are the casualties and the more horrible it becomes. Therefore, surely the most humane thing to do is to stop the fighting as soon as possible with the fewest possible casualties, especially among our own troops, or to prevent it altogether.

Aden

703 The way to do this is to use the Air Arm as much as possible.
The Arabs are a proud race and rate personal bravery highly,
as highly as they do prestige, and frankly, that is far too high.
They will not give in to an inferior force, but will shoot it out
to the end. They are unlikely to give in to a slightly superior
force, but they will give in to an overwhelming force and often
be secretly glad to do so.

648 I found when using the Government Guards or the Aden
726 Protectorate Levies to deal with petty malefactors that
703 if I sent a small but adequate force there was invariably
a fight, but if I sent far more men than were necessary
the malefactors' pride was saved and there was no blood
shed.

648 An example of air-land co-operation based on actual fact
726 involves an aeroplane and two patrol cars. The aircraft was
703 on frontier reconnaissance patrol; the pilot spotted a lorry
travelling southwards inside the Protectorate border in a
706 prohibited zone. This was up on the Saudi Arabia-Aden fron-
707 tier. He circled and at the same time wirelessed to the nearest
frontier Post for patrol cars. The lorry was halted by a burst of fire well in front. A message was dropped and the lorry was ordered to remain stationary and wait for the patrol cars. It did so. The aircraft guided the cars to the lorry. It was loaded with rifles for distribution in the Protectorate and carried a number of well-armed tribesmen. There was no fight; the aircraft was the overwhelming force. The tribesmen were disarmed and the lorry was taken to the nearest Hadhrami Bedouin Legion Post. If the aircraft had not been used on patrol, the lorry would not have been spotted, and if the aircraft had not been there when the patrol cars arrived, there would have been a very unpleasant scene indeed. The tribesmen would certainly not have given in without a fight and lost the rifles, each one of which was worth locally one hundred pounds sterling.

648 In action against raiders from across the frontier in hilly
country, aircraft are not nearly so lethal as many think because
726 the lightly armed raiding tribesman has so much cover at
707 his disposal. In fact they are very hard indeed to hit at all.

Casualties in these conditions are few as between the aeroplane 648
and the enemy, but the aeroplane has a very considerable 726
moral effect on our own troops as well as on the enemy. 707
Ground-air co-operation can work wonders in bringing matters to a speedy conclusion by the denial of commanding features to the raiders and by giving covering support to advancing ground troops, and casualties among our own men are reduced to a minimum.

Aircraft operating alone cannot hold territory, nor can they in difficult country deny ground to the enemy indefinitely. I am writing of course of Colonial conditions and not of the use of thousands of aircraft in concentrated bombing operations as was the practice in Europe towards the end of the last war. What aircraft can do is to transport troops quickly and support those troops once they are in action, and that is the way they have been used in the Aden Protectorate. In this way lives are saved on *both* sides and, incidentally, it is in the long run the most economical method as well as the most efficient for watch and ward on a frontier in the conditions prevailing in the Aden Protectorate.

Now let us consider the role of the Air Arm in Internal Security work, and in particular the vexed question of bombing. Breaches of the peace in the Protectorate can be due to a 721
number of causes and take various different forms. Sometimes there may be a genuine misunderstanding and a grudge or grievance nursed until it explodes into murder; sometimes a constitutional dislike, not unknown in the West, of paying taxes, takes the form of armed resistance to authority, the authority of the tribal Ruler; and sometimes a breach of the peace is the direct result of bribery, by a so-called friendly power, to murder, pillage and burn and disrupt security so that the economic, political and social development of the country is retarded. This last form of evil doing has been more prevalent in recent years. Uneducated people are easily misled by ready talkers, and rifles and money mean much to the wild tribesmen, especially when distributed with a generous hand. They little realise the harm they are doing themselves by burning schools and dispensaries. They are to be pitied as well as

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

721 punished. But it matters little what the cause of the crime, it is the method of punishment which is under examination. Let us, therefore, trace a normal sequence of events.

The incident has occurred, and the guilty party has been determined without doubt by the Political Authorities. Their Ruler asks Government to aid him in bringing them to account if it is beyond his power to act alone. The offenders are called upon to surrender themselves and explain their conduct. They do not appear on the date stated and no excuse is offered. The Ruler orders them to pay a fine in rifles or in money or in both. The fine is always well within the means of the guilty party to pay and is never vindictive. Payment is not made so the transgressors are warned that action will be taken to destroy their property, generally tribal towers, to the extent of the fine. Care is taken to make sure that the leader's property is first on the list for attention, and great care is taken to ensure
721 that excessive damage is not done. Aerial photographs are
726 taken and the actual towers or houses carefully identified.
707 Twenty-four hours' notice of air action is then given and the
648 transgressors are warned to remove their belongings. If at any time before the expiry of the warning period the persons concerned submit or make any move indicative of their willingness to submit, the whole operation is postponed immediately. If no move has been made by the guilty party then a further warning of one hour is given immediately
[202] prior to the air action. The first warning is dropped by air on the village or towers of the offenders, and to ensure that there is no mistake it is sent also by hand through neutral agents, probably Saiyids, but the second warning is from the air alone. The operation takes place and the bombing or rocketing of the buildings is very accurate and no unnecessary damage is caused. Quite often the offenders and their friends gather on a nearby hill feature to watch the aircraft in action. The incident is over. The slate has been wiped clean. There have been no casualties, there were not intended to be; only material damage has been done.

I do not recall that during the time I was closely connected with the Protectorate there were, at any time, any casualties

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as a result of such operations. To have inflicted the same punishment in the more remote areas of the Protectorate, with land forces, would certainly have resulted in casualties on both sides, and would have been a long and laborious operation. Justice in the wilder and less civilised areas of the world, where memories are short, must not only be seen to be done, but it must be swift. Air action fulfils both these requirements, and is at the same time the most humane method. It seldom leaves any lasting feeling of resentment and more often than not normal relations have been resumed with the offenders in a few months or even weeks.

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Sometimes air action cannot solve the Internal Security problem quite so readily and this is when the recalcitrants have no permanent dwellings, but live in grass huts or caves or just under trees in close proximity to the frontier. When they have been tempted and have fallen and have committed some gross offence then action has to be taken by air against their flocks, the only property they have, and when this fails action is taken to deny to them their grazing areas. Sometimes even this does not produce the required result, which is to persuade them to make submission and live in peace with their neighbours. Then ground and air action is taken to round up the men or to destroy them if they resist; the normal procedure when dealing with dangerous armed criminals in any part of the world. This may take long to achieve when the frontier is near and supplies of foodstuffs and money and shelter and compensation for damage done are all readily available from outside the Protectorate. The main fault is not with these poor, foolish, misled creatures, but with those responsible for leading them astray. They are the people who most deserve punishment and not their unfortunate dupes; but the principals are far away and out of reach in a "friendly" country. The loyal and staunch tribesmen, our friends, know where the fault really lies. We may understand why the punishment cannot fall where the result would be immediately successful in stopping at once the bribery and corruption which is the root of the matter, but they who depend on us and are loyal to us and who suffer from the depredations of the disrupters of the

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peace have not our understanding of the world-wide considerations which influence our policy. They cannot understand our reluctance to take action, and I confess that on occasions I have been just as mystified.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML 1

CHAPTER SEVEN

Travels in the Protectorate

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DURING my period of office as Governor from 1951 to 1956 our policy in the Protectorate continued to be that of developing as much as possible, with the limited resources of men and money at our disposal, the economic, the political and the social life of the Protectorate. As I have already indicated, in all forms of development the first essential is to improve security, because no progress is possible unless peaceful conditions can be attained and maintained. Initially before the full force of Yemen reaction was felt, our progress was rapid and areas in the Western Protectorate which had been riven by feuds and in which every man's hand had been raised for generations against his neighbour, were pacified. Unfortunately this progress could not be maintained and eventually much of the effort which should have been directed to pacifying the still unsettled areas, had to be diverted to maintaining the ground gained and to dealing with disturbances on the Aden-Yemen frontier.

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Yemen reaction to the work which we were doing in the Protectorate was not due directly to the Federation policy which was announced in January 1953, and about which I shall have more to say later, though there is no doubt that that announcement stimulated the Yemen Government to greater efforts than they had made before to disrupt the political stability of the Protectorate. Ever since the present Imam had decided to bring out of cold storage the Yemen claim to the Protectorate, tension had been increasing. He viewed with disfavour, tinged with fear, our successful efforts to advance the well-being of the States, partly because he foresaw that the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

Yemen ML1

Y 648 643 more civilised the people became the more difficult would it be for him at some future date to impose his will upon them, and partly because he feared the reaction of the Sha'afi majority in the Yemen to the improvements which were manifest in the Protectorate and which contrasted sharply with conditions in their own country.

There was nothing new in the methods that the Imam used to interrupt progress in the Protectorate, which varied from promoting frontier raids and hiring assassins to formal protests to our diplomatic representative at Taiz, or directly through his Minister to the Foreign Office in London, claiming, as he did, that every new school and every new road which was opened in the Protectorate was a breach of what had come to be known as the *status quo* Article of the Treaty of 1934. You see, although the old Imam most certainly understood clearly that Article 3 of the Treaty of 1934 referred solely to the frontier position, his son chose to interpret the Article as referring to the whole of the Protectorate, thus to his understanding the *status quo* included any form of change, such as the Federation proposals as a major example, to the opening of a new school or dispensary as a minor example. He protested and protested, but these protests were the least of the troubles that this tiresome fellow contrived to create. In spite, however, of all his efforts progress did not come to an end and it continued, even when the rich diet of slander provided by the Egyptian radio propaganda caused some slight biliousness in the more settled and prosperous areas bordering on the Colony.

A 648 178 177 The Imam Ahmad was not the only critic of our Protectorate policy. There were others nearer home who, like all critics, became most vociferous when things were going badly. There were some who said that too much was being attempted, and others that too little was being done, and in the Protectorate itself there were a number of people who had misgivings every time there was a set-back, but fortunately the majority of the Rulers and their people realised that the task which had been undertaken could not be accomplished by a gentle stroll up the hill of progress. It was going to be a stiff, hard climb with very nearly as many downs as ups, but what mattered was not the

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incident of travel but the overall progress that was made and 178
that was, all things considered, reasonably satisfactory. 177

Progress throughout the area would have been more speedy 000
and more spectacular if it had been possible to observe the old proverb in our dealings with some of the Rulers that "to spare the rod is to spoil the child". Children some of them were, and Teddy Boys were not lacking among their subjects, and while I agree that it is better whenever possible to lead children, there are times when even the most amiable child must be coerced in its own interest, and I have never faltered in my opinion that an ash plant, properly applied, is one of the few things that is effective in dealing with young thugs in this or any other country.

I think I can best give a general idea of the people of the Protectorate by describing briefly some of the journeys which I made to some of the States, and some of the people I met. These journeys are typical of what, during my term of office, were certainly monthly occurrences and for periods at a time were a weekly event. No one can hope to govern successfully unless he knows the people, and what is more important, they know him, so that whenever time allowed I toured formally and informally every part of the Protectorate, except Upper Yafa, to which neither I nor the Imam could gain access.

DHALA

Shortly after I became Governor I decided to pay another 648
visit to the Amirate of Dhala, and one morning I drove myself 643
in my Land-Rover, accompanied by a few Government Guards, across the desert to Lahej and on through the Haushabi country up into the foothills of the Amirate. Just below the final ascent up to the Dhala tableland I was met by the Naib, or Deputy Ruler. He was not a very exciting-looking person, being under middle height, very thin and having some congenital infirmity which caused him to drag one foot, but however unprepossessing his outward appearance, there was no doubt about his stoutness of heart or his loyalty, and his ability to ride up and down the hills of his homeland was quite

648 astonishing. He was certainly not an indifferent shot with a rifle
643 and surprised Bill Goode on one occasion by shooting a chikor
(hill partridge) with a ·303 Lee-Enfield rifle when the bird was
800 actually in flight. He was acting for his uncle, the old Amir
Nasser, who, since the murderous attack at Christmas time in
1950 on Major Basil Seager, C.M.G., O.B.E., at that time
British Agent for the Western Protectorate, was living in
retirement at Lahej.

Once we had got up the rather difficult final pass on to the plateau the last few miles of the drive through the low hills were quite delightful. The air was cool and the country green, and the Naib's Tribal Guards and tribesmen on the hilltops guarding our passage and firing shots of welcome in the air as we drove past were a romantic and picturesque sight.

361 We went straight to the Political Officer's house a mile or so
712 from the old grey town of Dhala, which looked as sinister as
ever as it straggled up the hillside to the ancient castle on the summit. There I met the notables and tribal leaders who had gathered in strength, while the guns of the castle slowly—oh, so slowly—fired a seventeen-gun salute. The guns were very old, and it was more dangerous to be behind them than in front of them. They had a tendency to explode if too much black powder was used in the charge, and there had been a nasty accident some few months earlier at the time of the Idd celebrations which had reduced the number of guns and gunners available for ceremonial purposes.

648 After the tribesmen and the notables had taken their departure, the Naib and I, with the Political Officer, went into the latter's office and talked about local affairs. Among other things the Naib deplored the kindness shown by the Imam to the Amir Haidera, his cousin and the son of the old Amir Nasser, who had been a power in the land until his conduct had become quite outrageous and a climax had been reached when he seized the Treasury and revolted against his father. We took action to bring him to reason, but he fled across the frontier and found refuge in the Yemen town of Qataba, from which place he never ceased to intrigue in the Amirate. Just before sunset the Naib said farewell and went off across the plain to his house just

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

outside the town, and as darkness fell the guns of the fort ceased to boom their still unfinished salute. 648

The next day the Political Officer took me to see the place where Seager had been attacked as he, all unsuspecting, walked with his wife, a brave lady who did her best to beat off her husband's assailants until the Government Guard escort could come up. They had been told by Seager to follow some little distance behind so that he and his wife could enjoy their stroll in private. There I found a small heap of stones marking the spot and I had them scattered because there was no point in perpetuating the memory of a shameful incident. Seager had, I am glad to say, recovered, and the would-be assassins had been punished, that is, those who had not fled to the security of the Yemen. As far as I was concerned the chapter was closed. 000

There was time to spare before we were due to lunch with the Naib, so I formed my escort into a line of beaters and for an hour or so we wandered over the slopes of the nearby hills and found some hares among the scrub. Then back across the plateau to Dhala and up to the castle where I had first stayed twenty years before.

The Naib met us at the entrance and after I had inspected the Guard of Tribal Guards I was ushered into a long narrow room where some of the guests had already assembled. We shook hands and took our seats on the floor around the walls. I was seated at one end on the right of the Naib and on his left was the Political Officer, and as more and more guests entered they gave the customary salutation and we rose and I shook hands with them and they took their places round the walls. The guests were a curious collection, most of those present being tribal leaders and notables from the area, but there were others from neighbouring districts and, of course, the soldiers of my escort and my own personal servants. The people of Dhala have one serious vice and that is that they grow and eat Qāt, which absorbs a great deal of their vitality and practically all their money; in consequence, they are physically well below the ordinary standard of the Protectorate, and in appearance I think they are best described by the American adjective "mean". Personally, I have always liked the country better 146 184 147 000

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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A TRIBAL GUARDSMAN

[facing p. 114]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMl Aden MMl

000 than the majority of the inhabitants, although I have a high regard for the Ruler himself.

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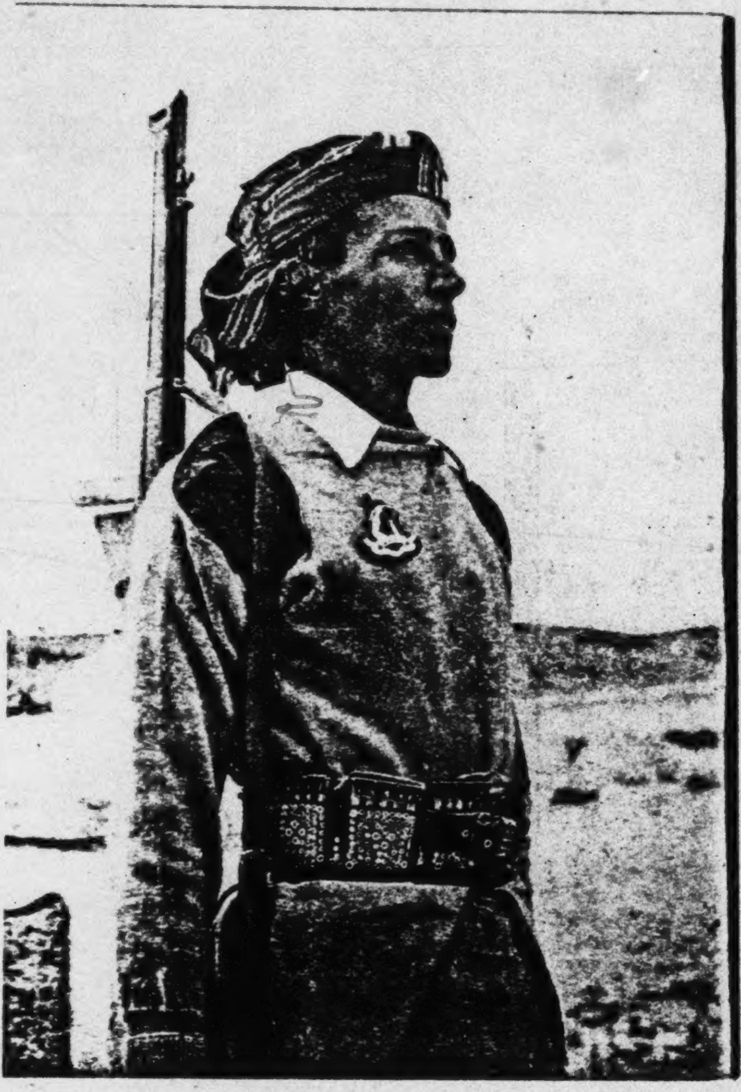
264 As we sat and waited for lunch to appear there was a general hum of conversation, but it was with some relief that eventually we saw more active preparations for the coming meal, as the servants came in and laid strips of cotton cloth on the floor down the centre of the room to do duty for a table. Then a living chain was formed between the dining-room and the kitchen, and with incredible speed dishes of rice and of curry and of fruit, and piles of flat round cakes of bread, came up the chain and down on to the table, until the cloth itself was almost invisible and there was a hot heavy smell of spices and meat, which in that densely-crowded room was rather overpowering. The dishes came to an end and there was one of those irritating and unnecessary pauses, common to the East on these occasions, while we sat waiting for the signal to begin with well-bred concealment of our impatience. We were hungry, but it would have been the worst of bad manners to show that we were in any way interested in what had been set before us until our host had invited us to begin.

Everybody had ceased to speak and most people were assessing the possibilities of the meal in a silence of expectancy. The Naib looked towards the door through which the food had been brought, waiting for an indication from his head servant that the last dish had been set in place. The servant appeared and nodded his head and the Naib glanced at me and said "Bismillah", which means "In the name of God", the polite invitation to begin. We all shuffled forward the few inches which separated us from the food and with many muttered "Bismillahs" started to pick delicately at what was nearest to us, thus showing our good manners.

000 It was at this moment, while the silence was profound and everybody's attention was occupied with the food, that it happened. There was a shattering explosion, and the pungent smell of gunpowder filled the room. The whole building shook as the ground trembled and plaster fell from the ceiling on to the food. The whole assembly, with the exception of three, came rapidly to their feet and looked wildly round while

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1



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SIDDIQ AL HASSANI OF THE GOVERNMENT GUARDS, LEADER OF MY SIX PERSONAL GUARDS

[facing p. 115]

daggers were drawn, and I saw one of my personal servants with commendable presence of mind seize and draw the dagger from his neighbour's belt, thereby providing himself with a weapon and disarming a potential enemy in one swift movement. The three exceptions were the Naib, the Political Officer and myself, and to this day why we remained unmoved I really do not know, because normally speaking the noise and surprise of the explosion would have made me jump out of my skin. Possibly I had some subconscious realisation of the cause of the disturbance. e-o-o

The Naib looked at the startled company and spoke.

"The cannon," he said, and smiled.

Calm succeeded panic as realisation came to one and all that it was no Arabian adaptation of the Guy Fawkes incident, but only the indomitable gunners in the battery outside the window, who, with commendable tenacity, were determined to finish my seventeen-gun salute.

Reassured, the guests all sat down again and daggers were returned to their scabbards, and in some cases to their owners, and the meal was resumed with more zeal and less trifling than there had been before the rude interruption. Reserve was gone and there was a degree of friendliness unusual on such occasions in Dhala where most people always seemed to be slightly suspicious of their neighbours. I begged the Naib to issue an order to the gunners to cease firing the salute, and he did so and there was no further incident.

It was some time before I was to visit Dhala again and it was then to be present when the family council selected a new Amir to replace old Nasser who had died in Lahej. All the States follow much the same system when deciding on a new Ruler. The senior members of the deceased's family, who are the senior members of the ruling sept of the clan or tribe, meet together and agree on their choice. He may be a brother, or a son, or indeed a cousin of the dead Ruler—there is no fixed rule. Once the family council have made their decision, then the tribal leaders are called together and asked to endorse the choice. When they have done so the new Ruler entertains everyone to a meal and the ceremony is over. There are, of 64 3

643 course, exceptions and in Lahej, for example, the electoral college is composed not only of the heads of the branches of the Ruling family, but also of the Sheikhs of the principal tribes and the senior Qadhi, but generally speaking it is the family who make the choice for tribal approval.

In Dhala on this occasion the new Amir was selected after a bitter disagreement between two of his uncles, and an attempt on the part of the family council to avoid having to make a decision by asking for direct British administration. The troublesome uncle, having failed to ensure that a large proportion of the State revenue would in future be devoted solely to the support of himself and his family, abstained from voting in the council meeting and fled that same night to the Yemen with his close relations, and was warmly welcomed there. The new Amir was very upset at what he considered to be a serious affront to his dignity, but, personally, I had no doubt that he was well rid of a particularly useless and disagreeable bunch of Qāt-ridden wasters.

AULAKIS

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In the winter of 1951–52, the Aulaki adventure was making good progress. The Aulakis are a virile and warlike clan whose territory runs north and south along the western side of the administrative dividing line between the western and eastern sections of the Protectorate and are themselves divided into three States, the Lower Aulaki Sultanate in the south on the sea coast, then the Sheikhdom, an area of fierce barren hills with steep and narrow valleys, and in the north the more open table-lands of the Upper Aulaki Sultanate.

636 At this point a word of explanation is necessary about the administrative dividing line to which I have referred. This line came into being purely as an administrative convenience and should, in fact, never have been incorporated on the maps of the area because the Aden Protectorate is one indivisible whole. The reason why any administrative line became necessary was that at the period of history when it was first drawn in pencil on an old map, probably by the Governor, the British

Agent in the west of the Protectorate was a person of very 636
determined character who reacted strongly to any encroachment of what he considered to be his kingdom, while the distinguished administrator at that time in the Hadhramaut was equally strong minded and had acquisitive tendencies; so in order to prevent a major war between these two distinguished officers a line had to be drawn, and they had to be instructed to keep inside their boundaries.

Many years ago the Aulaki had burst out of their hilly fast- 175
nesses and spread east and west through the length and breadth 636
of the Protectorate, until their influence ran right up to the 184
Yemen borders and they held even Lahej to ransom, while away in the east the Quaiti Sultanate suffered from their depredations. In the earliest days of South-west Arabia before the Christian era, it is probable that the Aulakis were the most powerful race that that country had ever produced, but like many other great nations they gradually declined in influence and authority until today they have little but their barren hills and their pride, the latter bolstered up by nebulous claims to tribute from their neighbours, which they can no longer
enforce. Their pride was their greatest asset and at the same [181]
time their worst enemy: in their powerful and prosperous days it had driven them forward and in the days of their weakness it had torn them apart until the great Aulaki Confederation had dissolved into a maze of blood feuds which had laid waste the land upon which they had come to depend, and thereby impoverished the people.

The old Sheikh who ruled the Sheikhdom had come into 643
treaty relation with us in 1904 and he was still alive, but he 636
was too old to manage the affairs of his country, and his youngest son Abdullah had been chosen as Regent to rule in his name. Abdullah was a pleasant person with none of the strong characteristics of his brothers and he had been selected by the family council and the tribal leaders for that very reason. His eldest brother was too die-hard to be acceptable to the family or the tribes; the bedouin brother was not interested, and his stout brother preferred to be the power behind the
throne rather than the occupant of the throne itself. The 600

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

643 The
636 brothers all expected to be able to guide Abdullah in what they
628 considered to be the right direction, and in consequence Abdullah was often the recipient of contrary advice and in a dilemma, but there was one thing about which he had no doubt and that was his dislike of the interminable blood feuds. He sought our help to put an end to them and at the same time to set up an administration. His request was granted and a motorable track was driven through the mountains to Yeshbum and Said, the two towns of the Sheikhdom, opening up the country to the outside world. Truces were made between the tribal septs which were guaranteed by Abdullah as Regent for his father and by Government, and in a short while peace came to a land which for so long had known nothing but strife.

636 The negotiating of the truces was, in this case, not parti-
628 cularly difficult because everyone was tired of fighting and only too anxious to come to an agreement, provided they could do so with honour. The authority of the Sheikh, backed by the power of the Government, was an overwhelming reason for suspending the feuds, and what was essential, a reason that could be seen by their neighbours and would be generally acknowledged as adequate. It is not only in Surbiton that the opinion of the neighbours is of importance.

Such truces are normally made for a few months in the first instance and then renewed for longer and longer periods until no-one troubles to remember when they lapse. When this stage is reached it does not matter whether they are in force or not because the reason for the truce has been forgotten and peace and good relations have become the accustomed way of life. Sometimes feuds are ended definitely during a truce by the casting up of the accounts of the dead and wounded on either side during the period of the feud and the striking of a balance; the difference being assessed at so much a head in accordance with local custom and a payment of "blood money", as it is called, being made from the debtors' side to the creditors' side.

636 Strenuous efforts were made to produce an administration
648. and eventually one began to take shape, but it was painfully slow and the whole project very nearly had to be abandoned. The real trouble here was lack of money. It generally is. Money

was required not only to produce the buildings to house the administrative staff and to pay for the staff and to build roads and open schools and increase the number of dispensaries, but also to provide a stipend for the Ruler and to placate tiresome relatives and soothe, temporarily, until the administration had gained strength, troublesome tribesmen who looked with some suspicion on the innovation and had a constitutional antipathy to the payment of taxes and attendance in court. There had been too little money for too long, but in the end the need, the essential need, for financial assistance was accepted by Her Majesty's Government and this embryonic administration, together with others in the Protectorate in like circumstances, received an annual grant which was just sufficient to enable the administrative machines to run without undue friction and to grow stronger.

To anyone who does not know the circumstances of the case it must seem short-sighted that no adequate provision was made, adequate financial provision, for this project before it was undertaken. In fact, as in every project, however small, estimates were prepared but unfortunately they proved, as they so often do these days, to be inadequate. Somebody obviously was seriously at fault and to a degree I suppose the blame should lie with myself, but some share of the blame can reasonably be transferred to London. The Treasury are the custodians of the United Kingdom's money, money which has been contributed through the Inland Revenue and other channels to finance the United Kingdom and, incidentally, the poorer Colonial territories. On the whole, they carry out their duty very well, but so tight on the purse strings have their fingers become that in some Colonial territories they have induced what I can only describe as a Treasury complex. The yard-stick against which demands and requests for funds have come to be measured in many Colonies is not the essential minimum financial requirement, but what it is thought that the Treasury can be persuaded to give. Two very different matters.

Fear that the cost, the full cost, of a scheme essential to the welfare of the Colony, if disclosed, will mean the immediate and total rejection of the scheme has induced more than one

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648 administrator to understate the true requirement, more by wishful thinking than deliberately. The result is that too little is asked for, less is provided by the Treasury and the consequent mess costs much more to clear up than would have been the case if an adequate sum had been demanded and granted in the beginning. Sometimes I fear it is forgotten in the United Kingdom that there are able and honest people outside the corridors of Whitehall, who have the interests of the Nation at heart. More trust abroad would mean less frustration and loss of confidence and would not cost any more, in fact, there would be a saving.

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646 To return to the Aulakis. When I visited the Sheikhdom for the first time I drove up from Aden through Dathina with its funny republican experiment, where the three major tribes had stopped killing each other and were trying to run their own affairs by means of an unwieldy council with a revolving President, who held office for one year. The Sheikh of each tribe in turn became the President of the Council and a harassed Political Officer was endeavouring, with not a very great degree of success, to keep the Council on the rails and to prevent the members from too much feathering of their own nests. It was obvious that there would have to be a return to a more practical, if less liberal form of Government in the near future.

000 The Political Officer for the Aulaki area drove the Land-Rover so that I had ample time to see the country through which we were passing. As we went eastward I was particularly interested to see how the new security was bringing people back to the long untilled lands. Fields were being cultivated and houses rebuilt. There were flocks on the hillsides and on several occasions wild-looking men with antiquated, but still lethal, weapons rushed down from a nearby hill feature and threw themselves in front of the car and brought it to a halt. Clad mainly in blue dye and scarcely adequate kilts, they crowded round the car and shook hands with the Political Officer and myself.

"Peace be with you," was their salutation.

"And to you peace," was our reply.

"Ya Toosh, is it true that there is a truce?" would ask the leader.

"Yes," replied the Political Officer.

"Do you swear it on your face?" was the next inquiry from one of the tribesmen who thrust his face into that of the Political Officer and spoke as if he was half a mile away, and his hearer was hard of hearing.

"I do," was the answer.

"Praise be to God," and with joy and more hand-shaking the tribesmen went back to their hills and a new future.

"You get on well with these chaps," I said to Alistair McIntosh, known throughout the Protectorate as "Toosh", the nearest the tribesmen could get to his name.

"Yes, we have much in common," said Alistair.

"What?" I asked, with surprise.

My companion was a well covered, apple-cheeked, and particularly comfortable looking scholar, who had looked forward to an academic career at his old University, where he had studied Oriental languages until the World War disrupted the even tenor of his life. Our recent visitors were certainly not scholars nor were they rosy-cheeked and comfortable; far from it, a more savage and ill-nourished looking lot of people it would be hard to find.

"My ancestors were cattle thieves like theirs, and our way of life was much the same," was the answer.

We followed the new road north from Mahfidh to Yeshbum, a road made with difficulty and much hard manual labour by the Aden Protectorate Levies and the Government Guards aided by Aulaki tribesmen, a road linking these hitherto remote areas with the Aden Colony and the outer world. This was the road which later was destined to be blocked for many months by the wanton action of a few bigoted and misguided tribesmen of the Lower Aulaki encouraged and rewarded by the Imam's Governor of the Beidha area, the Qadhi Muhammed Abdullah Ash Shami. These temporary setbacks are a nuisance, but they are really not more than this because roads have come to stay and newer and better roads have been planned which will drive through the Protectorate, some taking a new line, 491 others following the old, but all opening up the country and making possible better security and greater trade.

794 184 [178] At Yeshbum I stayed the night with a family of influential Saiyids. They were very pleasant people indeed on the surface, though the opening up of the country must have been disagreeable to all but the broad-minded among them, and Saiyids like other religious leaders, are not renowned for their broadness of mind. Inviolate as Saiyids, descendants of the Prophet Muhammed, shrewd business men who lend money against property mortgages, educated among an ignorant people, and by tradition the mediators in family and tribal disputes, they were powerful people whose influence was bound to be affected adversely as contact with the outer world increased and education became effective. My host of the evening was Sheikh Ali Jifri, a charming elderly gentleman much afflicted with rheumatism, who was far-sighted enough to recognise the inevitable and to accept a change which he knew to be in the interests of the Aulaki people. Unfortunately, he died not long after my visit and his kindly influence was removed from his brother and his sons and nephews. They have always been difficult and resentful and have never really co-operated in the setting up of the Aulaki administration and have not used their influence in the right direction in the Council Chamber. [185] Political interests in the neighbourhood of Aden and in the Colony itself and the acquisition of agricultural land in the rich cotton areas, have been their pursuits. Nasser of Egypt is their idol and independence is their goal. What a pity learned students of religion cannot be content with the greatest of all occupations, the bringing of the word of God to the people of this tortured earth. The truth is that the false gods of wealth and power attract descendants of the Prophet in the same way as other people, for after all, they are but human.

184 - [541] The following day we drove up the Wadi Yeshbum to Said, the capital of the State beneath whose ancient towers I was to be greeted by the Amir, his brothers and the tribal leaders. They were all ready for us where the Wadi broadens just below the town and they formed a procession, firing their rifles in the traditional manner, while their poets composed

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topical calypsos or, to use their own word, *zamils*, rhyming [541]
lines with a topical theme, part repeated by the chorus of [538]
tribesmen. It was the first time I had seen one of these tribal demonstrations, and I was thrilled as the blue kilted tribesmen, led by their Amir, moved in what seemed to be a tail-less snake of men, three abreast, round and round, coiling and uncoiling while rifles were being fired in the air with a delightful disregard for the eventual destination of their contents among the surrounding hills.

The procession over, I walked up the Wadi with the Amir 000
on one side and his eldest brother on the other, and as we passed a very modern-looking gun it commenced to fire my salute. It was some ten feet above us on the bank, and I inquired from where they had obtained the blank ammunition for the gun, for this was no black powder affair, and was not altogether surprised to learn that live ammunition was being used. I should like to have hastened my footsteps and got well clear before the next round, but that would have been very poorly thought of, so we continued our stately walk without haste or damage to anything, except our ear-drums.

The new administration made a good start, but that salute of 628
guns had been heard in the Yemen, although nearly two years 648
were to pass before the re-opening of an old family dispute 636
split the ruling family and gave the Imam his opportunity. The Yemen took sides with money and gifts of rifles and ammunition, and once again shots whistled along the narrow streets of Said, and as the infection spread and the tribesmen became restive, Abdullah, the Amir, faced serious trouble. By the grace of God and the opportune visit to the Protectorate of the then Minister of State, Mr. Hopkinson, now Lord Colyton, the additional financial help we needed so badly was made available to the young and struggling administration. Much can be done with money in Arabia, even to the extent of starting and stopping wars, as Lawrence demonstrated in the Hedjaz.

A young Assistant Adviser came to the Aulakis at the same 636
time (the designation "Political Officer" had been abolished, and "Assistant Adviser" introduced as being more truly

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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636 descriptive and therefore more suitable), who was one of themselves, being a grandson of the old Sheikh. Educated in Aden, Muhammed Farid had served as a Junior Assistant Adviser for some years, during which time with Alistair McIntosh's generous help, he learnt enough English to enable him to complete with outstanding success a one year Colonial Office Course at Oxford University. It was a magnificent effort. In his political work after returning from England, he was lucky to come under Hugh Boustead, the dynamic Resident in the Eastern Protectorate. Muhammed's task was extremely difficult, and it seemed scarcely fair to ask him to serve in his own country with family ties to distract him, but I felt that he and he alone would be capable of reuniting the Ruling family. I did not order him to go to Said, but asked him to do so, putting my difficulties before him quite frankly. He did not hesitate but agreed at once, realising that it was his duty to serve his country however much personal relationships might add to his difficulties. The younger generation have begun well.

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636 Having seen the Sheikhdom start on the right road, the next thing to do was to tackle the difficult problem of the Upper Aulaki Sultanate, whose Sultan Awd bin Saleh, was an eccentric person who seldom made a public appearance, preferring to spend his time in seclusion in his tumbled down house in Nisab, his capital. When he did appear in public the unusual spectacle, combined with the respect which his people had for him, resulted in a minor riot. Unfortunately he had been out of contact with Aden for some time, in fact, since the day in the middle thirties when he conceived the particularly silly idea that his son had been poisoned in the Civil Hospital. He was disinclined to answer letters, but resolute and tactful action by McIntosh resulted in contact being restored, and once that was done the restoration of confidence was only a matter of time.

A landing ground was made near Nisab and the elements of an administration were started. It was a particularly difficult task because the shortage of funds was acute. The Sultan was ill-provided with the wherewithal to finance even his own modest household, and it is my view that his eccentric be-

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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haviour had its foundation in his poverty, which prevented him from entertaining in accordance with his social position. Once the financial problem was solved, the administration made reasonable progress and the Sultan, gaining confidence, became more co-operative and began to take an ever-increasing interest in his State, though I must confess he still remained rather unpredictable.

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In 1956, accompanied by a host of tribesmen, he went four or five miles to the landing ground to welcome Lord Lloyd, at that time Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was paying a visit to the Protectorate. I was astonished when our plane touched down to see him, and I must admit the old gentleman seemed almost equally surprised at finding himself out in the sunshine so far from home. We drove to Nisab, escorted by the Aden Protectorate Levies, across the wide plain in a cloud of dust, and avoiding the town, went straight to the Government Guard fort so that Lord Lloyd could talk to the Sultan in comparative privacy. It was only comparative, as the tribesmen packed the courtyard of the fort and were only, with difficulty, restrained from streaming up the stairs to the first floor in their anxiety to be close to their Ruler.

We talked in a small room overlooking the dry bed of the wadi, and "Rufus", as Lord Lloyd nicknamed the Sultan—he had dyed his beard a glorious red for the occasion—showed that eccentric though he might be, he was also a shrewd fellow. Our conversation over we went down into the courtyard, and such was the tribesmen's enthusiasm that Lloyd and I were swept aside as they surrounded the Sultan, and pouring through the main gate of the fort like water bursting from a breach in a dam, bore him off to his house in the town. Lloyd was, I think, slightly ruffled, but he recovered quickly and realised that it was not intentional rudeness, but over-enthusiasm, like a football crowd surrounding a popular player after the end of a successful Cup Final.

I met the Lower Aulaki Sultan for the first time in Aden, when he came with his uncle, the Regent, to pay his annual ceremonial call. I shall always remember the picture the small

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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boy made—he was about eleven years old then—as he stood at the salute with my A.D.C. standing behind him facing the Guard of Honour of Armed Police, big men over seven feet in height to the top of their red head-dresses, as they "presented arms", while the bugles blew and the saluting battery at Fort Morbat fired his salute. Later, inside Government House, he was not nearly so martial and burst into tears when I suggested that he should leave home and go to the Bedouin Boys' School in Mukalla. He was not to be blamed for the tears. His uncle had frightened him with tales of the rigours of school life, not wanting the boy to escape from his immediate control even for a short time. I had other ideas, and although I did not press the point then, I took the first opportunity of going to Ahwar, the capital, and with the help of the boy's mother and maternal grandfather, contrived that he should be sent to school. The Regent, the Sultan's uncle, was so preoccupied with family feuds and his vendetta against those he thought responsible for the murder of his brother, the late Sultan, that he had no time to manage with any degree of efficiency the affairs of the State. He was to die himself in the same abrupt manner as his brother, being shot while dealing with a dispute over an irrigation channel. He was no loss and was followed as Regent by the Sultan's nearest male relative, a younger man whose whole bearing, with its panther-like strength, indicated that he was unlikely to die alone.

Two years after the Government House meeting I was to see the Sultan again, and this time in Mukalla, where I was staying with Hugh Boustead. It was afternoon and I was about to relax after a strenuous morning of inspections with Hugh by driving his Land-Rover up the beach in search of the odd duck, when in walked two small boys in the uniform of the Bedouin Boys' School. Paying no regard to me they saluted Hugh very smartly and asked whether they could have a Residency car to drive back to their school which was two miles outside the town. Hugh turned to me and said:

"I don't think you have recognised the Lower Aulaki Sultan, Sir."

I had not and I said so. Hugh spoke to the boys who turned

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smartly about and saluted and remained standing at attention until I held out my hand and then, in turn, they stepped forward and shook hands.

"I'll take them along," I said, and they followed me downstairs into the car.

When we reached the school the Sultan jumped out and ran into the building, but to my surprise his companion remained in the car.

"Come on, get out," I said to him.

"He will be back in a minute," said the boy.

"I thought you wanted to come back to the school," I said.

"Only to borrow two rupees for tea, sir. It's a holiday today, Sir."

At that moment the Sultan rushed breathlessly out of the building and flung himself into the back of the Land-Rover.

"And now where do you want to go?" I asked.

"Back to the town, please, sir," answered the Sultan, and opening his hand in answer to a whispered inquiry from his companion displayed two rupees.

So back we had to go. My momentary irritation at having to retrace my steps quickly gave place to satisfaction at the change in the lad. I was being used as a taxi-driver, but I had brought it on myself.

I dropped them in the main street, and after shaking hands they saluted very smartly, turned about with the precision of Guardsmen, then relaxed and ran off like the normal boys they were in search of refreshment.

BEIHAN

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Up in the north of the western part of the Protectorate lies the State of Beihan, to which I paid many visits generally by air, but on one occasion by Land-Rover, coming in from the north-east across the sand dunes on the fringe of the Ruba-al-Khali, after an unforgettable tour of the northern Hadhrami Bedouin Legion Posts. Beihan is the home of the clever, adventurous, dynamic and above all loyal Sharif Hussein who, having ceased to be Regent for his son the Sultan in the first 636 643

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643 year of my term of office, has become the power behind the throne and manages his son and the State with skill and adroitness. His State borders the Yemen and the frontier is a continuous source of trouble with that country. The Sharif is no advocate of appeasement. He firmly believes that offence is the best defence, and he and his son have maintained their [648] position with our help against all comers. For some reason, as obscure to me as it is to the Oil Company who recently gave up their prospecting concession for the area, the Sharif and the Imam are convinced (it's the only point on which they don't differ sharply) that Beihan floats on oil and in consequence the Yemen has been more aggressive on the Beihan border than elsewhere and the struggle has been long and bitter between the Sharif and the neighbouring Yemeni Governors of Harib and Marib. The Imam would like to isolate Beihan from the rest of the Protectorate and has tried every trick in his extensive repertoire of deceptive magic, but the Sharif has so far more than held his own.

[648] In 1954 a Conference was held at Mukeiras in the Audhali Sultanate with the Yemen Governor of Beidha, the Qadhi Muhammed Abdullah Ash Shami, with the object of trying to settle some of the Beihan border disputes. The Sharif and Ash Shami had had many hard and bitter duels in the past and there was little love lost between them, though I have no doubt a certain degree of mutual respect had been created. The Sharif flew from Beihan in a Valetta aircraft of the Royal Air Force which made a bad landing at Mukeiras, and bouncing off the landing ground, came to rest, rather dilapidated, on a nearby hill. The accident was witnessed by Ash Shami and the British Adviser who, with some local notables, were awaiting the arrival of the Sharif. They were horrified when they saw the undercarriage disintegrate and the plane collapse on its belly, and with the rest of the reception committee, rushed across the landing ground to help the survivors out of the wreckage. The first person to emerge from the damaged plane was the Sharif himself; unhurried and dignified he stepped out of the door which he had forced open, paused to light a cigarette, oblivious of the serious fire risk, and strolled over to receive

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Ash Shami's congratulations on his escape, to which he replied with his unexpectedly nice smile:

"You thought you had seen the last of me, didn't you? You are wrong again."

In 1956 when he was informed that we had taken the initiative and landed a force on Egyptian soil, he is reported to have said:

"Praise be to God, the old woman [Britannia] has woken up at last."

He has no love for Nasser and his poisonous radio broadcasts [648]
which have done so much harm. I am very glad I was not there to hear what he had to say when he learnt we had gone from Egyptian soil with the task we had set ourselves uncompleted. My sympathy is with those who carried the news to him; his forthrightness could be very embarrassing even when there was much less excuse for plain speaking.

AUDHALI

Farther to the west, and also on the borders of the Yemen, 636
Sultan Saleh bin Hussein, the young Audhali Ruler, had con- 721
solidated his position to an extent which enabled him to remain 648
unshaken, though it was a severe personal shock to him as he 726
trusted their Sheikh, when the Dammanis, a sub-section of the Audhalis, forcibly resisted, at the instigation of the Yemen, our attempt to link the Audhali capital, Loder, with Nisab by motor road. The Yemen feared these new communications which would do much to consolidate the Protectorate and which in some peculiar way they seemed to connect with the supposed oil resources of Beihan. Shots were fired and on a show of force by the Aden Protectorate Levies the Dammani rebels fled across the border to be rewarded, encouraged and sustained by the authorities at Beidha, which is only about thirteen miles from Mukeiras and which I have myself visited on more than one occasion. From the Yemen the rebels raided into their own country at night, returning to their base in the Yemen before dawn. 648

Ever obedient to the referee's whistle we played the game

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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QADHI MUHAMMED ABDULLAH ASH SHAMI—YEMENI GOVERNOR OF BEIDHI PROVINCE

[facing p. 130]

according to the rules and tried to stop the raiders on our side of the frontier, but it was an impossible task that we had set ourselves and the tribesmen wondered at our stupidity. They knew that we had only to take direct action against the Yemen and rap them firmly over the knuckles and they would cease to give sanctuary to the Dammanis or anyone else, and, until they had forgotten the pain, be much better behaved. The tribesmen wondered why we did not take air action against the military barracks outside Beidha. They knew we had the aircraft and when nothing was done some of them began to wonder if the radio propaganda directed against us from Cairo was indeed true. We had left India and Burma and Ceylon and we were about to leave the Sudan. Was it possible, the waverers asked, that we were going to leave Aden and by so doing leave them to the mercy of the Imam and his Zeidis? If so, it would be as well to make what arrangement they could with the enemy, the Yemen, before we went, and it was too late. The Sultan himself never wavered even when the pressure was such that it would not have been surprising if he had shown some sign of the strain he was enduring. In public his demeanour was calm and cheerful, but in private, on my frequent visits to his State, he expressed his tribesmen's feelings very clearly. We had known each other for more than twenty years, and he talked to me as a friend rather than as the representative of the paramount power.

"I want to know," he said to me one day, "precisely why your Government does not take direct action against the Yemen, action which you could take at once with the resources at your disposal in Aden, and action which you know full well would bring all my troubles to an end in a few hours."

I explained the probable effect on world opinion of direct action by us against the Yemen, and I made the best case I could in the circumstances. The answer I received was on the following lines:

"I understand your arguments and I can follow the reasoning of your Government, but I don't agree with you and I don't consider that your Government's policy is the best in the circumstances. However, I realise that your Government has

2: Hickinbotham G 4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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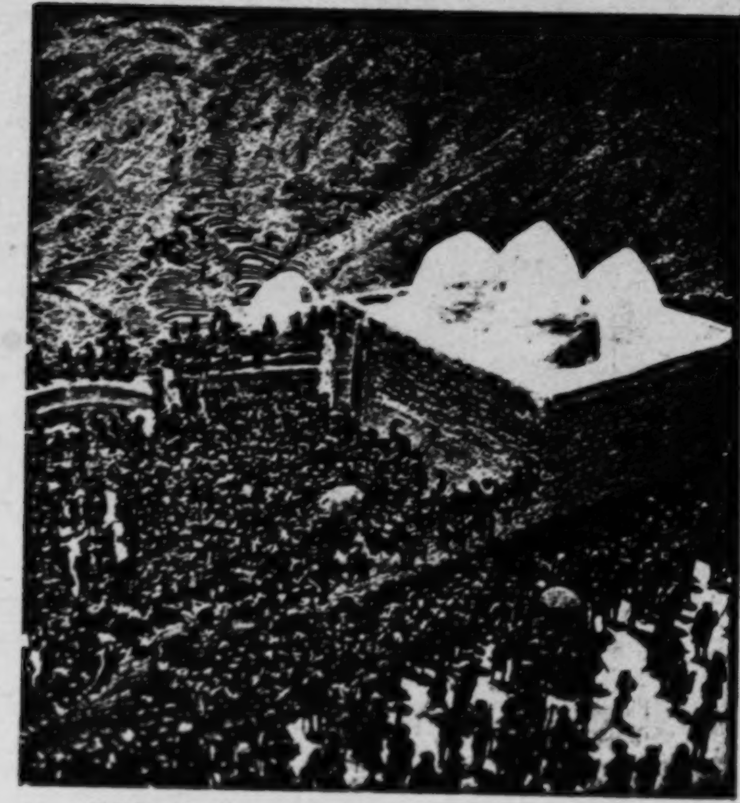

AL QARA—TRIBESMEN SWARMING ROUND THE MOSQUE AFTER OUR ARRIVAL

[facing p. 131]

many things to consider about which my tribesmen and I have 648
little knowledge and I know that I must be patient. Remember, though, and let your Government remember, that we are primitive people, and like all primitive people we think with our eyes. We believe what we see and we understand only what is before our eyes. When my people see the Yemen encouraging the Dammanis to burn their crops and are not allowed by you to retaliate in kind, and when they see that no action is taken by you against the Yemen, then they believe that either you are afraid of the Yemen, or else that you don't care what happens to them. If you cannot do the one thing which will stop this trouble, then give us the arms to defend ourselves in our own way and let my tribesmen know that I speak the truth when I say you are on their side and care very much what happens to them."

Sometimes it is not easy to be the person set in authority over 000
others, whether it be as Governor or as Sultan.

My last visit to the Audhali country was in 1956 shortly 648
before I left Aden forever. I went by air to Mukeiras and spent a few days shooting pigeons and chikor in country I had come to know so well. Relations with the Yemen were still strained and my shooting was complicated by the security measures it was only sensible to take. We came to no harm, my six faithful guards and I, and we had a great deal of fun. On the last day of my short stay I said farewell to the Sultan and his brothers, and the tribesmen assembled on the edge of the landing ground, and then climbed into the waiting aeroplane which was already loaded with my guards and our kit. We taxied down to the end of the runway, the engines were tested, and
we were away on the "take off". We gained speed rapidly, 000
passing the Sultan and his people lining the edge of the runway who all waved their last farewell, to which we in the plane replied by waving our hands at the windows, and then, suddenly, instead of becoming airborne, we began to slow down. The runway was rapidly coming to an end and beyond there was a very nasty drop. It was a question of whether or not we could stop before we reached the end. We all held on tight and probably prayed, I know I did, as we watched from the

000 windows the ground slipping by. We stopped just in time and I expected to be told we would have to wait for a relief aircraft, but no, without more ado, we taxied all the way back and tried again. This time no-one waved at anyone. The spectators were much too interested to see whether the plane succeeded in getting off on this second attempt to think of anything else, and we in the plane were similarly preoccupied with more excuse since we were more closely concerned. Nothing exciting happened, and half an hour later we landed safely in Aden. My luck had held to the end of my Service life. My thirty odd years in the wilder parts of the Middle East and in the more turbulent areas in Pakistan, have been strangely devoid of startling adventure, so much so that I am often envious of the wonderful adventures which seem to befall some travellers in as many weeks, or indeed days.

LAHEJ

636 Down in the western corner of the Protectorate the Sultan
643 of Lahej was drinking heavily and marrying with a frequency
577 which bewildered the local Qadhi who got his registers in a
682 muddle. Fadl had succeeded his father, His Highness Sultan Sir Abdul Karim bin Fadl, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., some three years before I became Governor, and for a time had devoted himself wholeheartedly to the affairs of his State. When he was about eighteen years of age his father had broken with tradition and named Fadl, his eldest son, as his heir, to the intense irritation of a collateral branch of the Ruling house who considered that their rights had thereby been infringed. There was a plot to murder the heir, and one afternoon Fadl came off the tennis court in Lahej all unsuspecting to speak to a petitioner who had at one time been in his service. As the lad approached, the petitioner drew a revolver and shot him through the left eye and in the groin. He was hurried to the hospital in Aden and later was taken to Newcastle, where thanks to the skill of Professor Gray-Turner he recovered from his wounds, outwardly little affected, but inwardly he had suffered a blow from which he never really recovered. He felt the loss of his

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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left eye terribly, and it impaired not only his actual physical vision, but what was much worse, his mental vision.

By 1951 he had ceased to take any real interest in his State, and had taken to drinking heavily, and my own efforts to persuade him to pull himself together were no more effective than those of my predecessor. He became more and more eccentric and when the worse for liquor he was not responsible for his actions. The end came one wild night when, more than usually irritated by his relatives, he had two of them tied to stakes in his front garden and shot them himself from the flat roof of his house. I immediately called him to account, and on my learning that the night after the murders he had fled to the Yemen, Lahej was occupied by the Aden Protectorate Levies and the Government Guards, and I went out personally and supervised the formation of a Council of Regency to manage the affairs of the State until the Electoral College could be called together in a more reasonable atmosphere to decide on a successor.

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On his way to the Yemen, Fadl passed through the country of his inveterate enemy the Haushabi Sultan, and that gentleman never forgave himself for being fast asleep when the fugitive passed within a few feet of his door. Fadl found no refuge in the Yemen where his deeds had shocked even the Imam, a man whose treatment of some of his own relations had been drastic, though not altogether without reason, and he was forced to move on to Jedda where I believe he still lives. I liked him and I shall always feel very sorry for him because he never really had much of a chance. With sympathetic treatment from his father and others in his youth, his character could have been strengthened, and he would then have made a good and able Ruler. Whatever may have been his faults, he retained the respect and the affection of his people to the end of his short reign, and even after he had gone they continued to speak well of him. He treated them well and never subjected them to the fits of temper which his relations came to dread.

In due course the Electoral College met and Sultan Fadl was formally deposed and the Amir Ali, his young half-brother, was

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nominated to succeed him as Sultan. Thus there came to the head of affairs in the premier State a young man, well educated, much travelled and full of promise. During the time I was Governor a great deal of progress was made in Lahej by the new Sultan, who as His Highness Sir Ali bin Abdul Karim, K.B.E., has taken considerable interest in the political development of the area and the economic prosperity of his State. Lahej was the first of the States to introduce a Legislativ Council and now it is one of the major cotton growing areas, being blessed with the only perennial river in the whole o the western part of the Protectorate.

LOWER YAFA

131 Beyond the rich agricultural lands of the northern part of th
Abiyan plain the Lower Yafa State stretches far up into th
mountains to the highlands of Upper Yafa, a country of wil
and hardy mountaineers who are more independent an
[361] individualistic than any other of the Protectorate tribes. The
Lower Yafa State has two capitals, one in the lowland plains at
Al Hasn and the other in the hills at Al Qara. This latter town
is quite the most extraordinary one that I have seen anywhere
[487] in the world. It is built on the circular limestone cap of a very
steep hill which looks like a truncated cone, and the town can
be reached only by two very rough tracks, up which camels
and donkeys can, with difficulty, make their way.

I was determined to visit Al Qara, partly out of sheer curiosity and partly because I was anxious to increase our influence in even the most remote areas of the Protectorate. Having obtained the willing agreement of the Sultan, the arrangements were made and my party, which consisted of the Director of Agriculture, the Director of the Protectorate Health Service, a Geologist who was making a survey of the Protectorate, a Political Officer or Assistant Adviser who was in charge of the expedition, and a personal friend, covered the first part of the journey by car from Aden along the Khormaksar beach and across the Abiyan plain to where the Bana river emerges from the hills. There we spent the night at a

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

Government Guard Post above the headworks of the Bana canal system, which irrigates the Western half of the plain and makes possible the valuable cotton crop. 000

The next day, leaving the motor transport on the flat ground below the Government Guard Post and taking to horses, camels or donkeys or our feet, as we felt inclined, we moved into the hills. My friend started on a horse but rather abruptly parting company with the animal he took to a camel the next day, but finding it no easier to keep his seat and rather farther to fall, he changed to a donkey on the third day. However, he was no more successful with the ass and he then walked without further misadventure.

Personally, I have always preferred to ride a donkey, which though not a very dignified proceeding was one which experience had taught me, especially in hilly country, was the most likely to get me to my destination in one piece and with the least fatigue. The Sultan had sent his own donkey for my use and I rode the animal there and back, except on the passes and on Al Qara hill itself, without mishap. The baggage travelled on camels and the two passes we had to negotiate on this journey tried severely even these hardy animals accustomed as they were to stony wadis and rocky mountain paths. For the greater 133
part of the time we travelled along the beds of the steep-sided 312
mountain valleys, dry for most of the way, but in places a stream of clean fresh water rose unexpectedly to the surface and after flowing for a mile or so over the stony bed of the valley vanished underground as abruptly as it had appeared. The water was crystal clear and delightfully cool and looked most refreshing, but our doctor had warned us most strictly that we must on no account drink it for fear of infection with all sorts of dreadful diseases and must rely solely for drinking on the water we carried with us on the baggage animals.

The Sultan had gone on ahead of us to prepare for our arrival at Al Qara and had left his eldest son, Sultan Muhammed, to act as our escort. Sultan Muhammed led the cavalcade on a horse with a motley assortment of tribesmen running at his stirrup, while I followed on my donkey with an ex-Jemadar of the Aden Police as my companion. He rode 000

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

000 a rather more inferior donkey, and seemed to hold some sort of quasi-political appointment in the State; he spoke Urdu, which he had learnt during his police service in Aden. He and I conversed together in that language to the irritation of Europeans and Arabs alike who could not understand what we were saying. Perhaps it was as well. The Jemadar and I had quite an amusing time. The rest of the party followed on behind, with the doctor bringing up the rear after the baggage animals, ready to deal with any casualties.

We always started the daily march early in the morning after the lightest of meals and moved steadily forward until midday, when we would halt to rest and feed the animals and ourselves; just before sunset, we would select a camp site among the terraced fields at the side of the valley and a hot meal would be prepared by the cooks, while our servants set up our camp-beds in the open and we relaxed on rugs spread on the bare ground. Sleep came easily.

[361] On the last day as we approached our destination, we could
see Al Qara gleaming white far above us on its hilltop and by
mid-morning we were near the base of the hill. Just before noon
[291] we crossed a small rise and there on the flat ground immediately
[302] below the hill thousands of tribesmen were drawn up in lines
awaiting our arrival. Blue kilts, indigo-dyed bodies, bobbed
[411] hair, rough leather sandals and the inevitable armoury of rifle,
cartridge belt and silver sheathed dagger; they were as splendid
[643] as they were unexpected in that wild and seemingly sparsely
populated country. Sultan Muhammed and I moved forward
on foot to greet the Sultan who, dressed in a purple plush frock
coat, a blue and yellow striped kilt and a head cloth of the same
colours, was busily engaged acting as ringmaster in the midst
of this amazing scene. Like his men he carried a rifle, and as
we approached welcoming shots were fired by him and his
immediate entourage and replied to by his son and my party.
The Sultan and I exchanged the customary greeting and shook
hands, and then I shook hands with the tribal leaders and
walked down the ranks of tribesmen.

000 Up to this point everything had been remarkably well ordered and controlled, but when the Sultan who was by

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

local standards an elderly man, and rather infirm, mounted 000 my, or rather his, donkey, and I a horse and we started to climb up the steep path which led to the town some thousand feet above us, all vestige of discipline vanished and things became chaotic. The tribesmen broke their ranks, swarmed round us and up the hill climbing from vantage point to vantage point to see us go by along the narrow winding path. My companions were hustled and complained of gross bad manners, to put it mildly; personally, I saw and heard nothing of the bad manners, but then I was close to the Sultan, and his immediate entourage were able to keep the inquisitive at a reasonable distance; besides, my attention was concentrated on my mount. I am not a good horseman, and surrounded by that blue clad mob I had quite an exciting ride up the narrow path which in places ran along a steep drop of several hundred feet. Near the top my horse became difficult, upset I have no doubt both by the crowd of excitable creatures pushing and shoving and my style of riding to which he was not accustomed. He began to advance crab fashion and to indulge in mild bucks, which I found disconcerting to say the least of it. Then he changed his tactics and turned sideways on the narrow path and stood on his hind legs and pawed with his forelegs in space. We both looked over the abyss. I dismounted—I thought it better to do so—and walked the rest of the way.

At the top we were accommodated in the Sultan's town 644 house opposite the Mosque, while he occupied his new house on a spur of the hill outside the town where we were to lunch the next day. All afternoon the mass of tribesmen swarmed through the town, where they were fed by the Sultan, shouting and singing. It was not until nightfall that they dispersed back to their villages in the surrounding mountains, after having broken the water cistern at the Mosque and destroyed parts of the path up which we had climbed, making it impassable for the baggage animals. Whether the rougher elements 600 were disappointed with their Ruler's hospitality, as some people said, or whether they were annoyed at the coming of "foreigners" to Al Qara as others maintained, I have no idea. It was probably six of one and half a dozen of the other, and

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

000 I should not have been at all surprised to hear that my old friend Ash Shami had had a hand in the matter. We were not far from the Yemen border and the presence of the Governor of Aden in the Lower Yafa hills where only one of my predecessors had been before, and that nearly twenty-five years previously, implying as it did a potential extension of our direct influence, must have been disturbing to that astute gentleman.

487 The path down the hill was still impassable for animals
312 when we left Al Qara to return to Aden two days later, so we were obliged to leave by the other track on the other side
562 of the hill which is used by the women to bring water from the wells in the valley far below.

643 We started the return journey in the early morning after
793 bidding our host, the Sultan, farewell and thanking him for his
778 kindness to us during the visit. We left him there alone, the descendant of the old priest kings of pagan pre-Islamic times,
534 surrounded by his wild tribesmen who in times of trouble
789 venerate him as they would a God, for is he not the custodian of the drum of the Yafais which is kept in some secret chamber in Al Qara only to be sounded when the Yafa nation is in sore distress, and has he not the magical gift of rain-making in times of drought, like his ancestors before him. These things they believe, but when the rainfall is sufficient and the Yafa people are free from want or oppression then they treat him with scant ceremony, which is the fate of all gods, ancient or modern, in the East or in the West.

000 The return journey, being downhill all the way, was much easier and quicker and we had to spend only one night in the open. On the second and last day of the return journey something went wrong with the lunch-time arrangements and I, mounted once again on the Sultan's donkey, rode past the rendezvous and did not realise that I had done so until I had travelled some distance. Loath to retrace my steps, I decided to forgo lunch and to push on to the Government Guard Post below which, on the way up, we had left our motor transport. I rode alone for most of the way, except for the Jemadar and his bosom companion, an elderly Qadhi, who had travelled up

with us and was now returning to his work somewhere on the 000
Abiyan plain. I had no armed escort from the Government
Guards. The safety of my companions and myself rested with 643
the Sultan who was fully prepared to accept his responsibility. 574
In fact, if I had attempted to take an armed escort on this particular trip, we would almost certainly have never got to Al Qara at all. The independent-minded tribesmen would undoubtedly have resisted the movement of armed men into their country and we should have been faced with the alternative of turning back or having to force a passage. Not really an alternative because I had not, in those days, a sufficient force at my disposal to overcome spirited resistance from thousands of tribesmen in that tangle of hills.

QUAITI

Both during my term of office as Governor and during my 361
earlier periods of service in Aden I paid frequent visits to [712]
Mukalla, *the capital of* the Quaiti State in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, which nestles below a high hill feature on which stand the now empty watch towers that in days gone by protected the wealthy merchants of the town from bedouin raiders. Mukalla has a fascinating little harbour and the town is grouped attractively round a bay filled with the bluest water that I have ever seen. Viewed from the broad beach outside the ancient gateway as the sun is setting, the town and the hill behind it are suffused with a golden light, and the slender white minarets of the Mosques are a delicate shade of pink. It is really beautiful.

Here in Mukalla are not only the business houses of the 366
merchants who trade with the Far East and Aden and supply 441
the Hadhramaut with its innumerable wants, but also the palace 368
of the Sultan, the British Residency, and the Government
Offices of the Quaiti administration. Outside the walls of the 712
town are the depot of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and the
barracks of the Mukalla Regular Army and the Quaiti Armed
Constabulary. Here also is the Bedouin Boys' School, a board- 346
ing school for the sons of tribesmen run by the State on the

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lines of a military school where the discipline is strict and the
[292] boys are taught to be self-reliant. Dressed in their school
uniform of blue smock, gathered at the waist with a red sash
[541] and a white cotton head cloth held in place by a black cord,
these boys put on a physical training display on gala occasions
which would not disgrace the Royal Tournament at Earl's
Court.

643 The old Sultan, His Highness Sir Saleh bin Ghalib,
K.C.M.G., was a well-read and wise old gentleman whose
death in 1956 was a sad blow to his people and to his State.
[533] I have enjoyed his hospitality on more than one occasion and
listened with pleasure to his band which, under an Indian
Bandmaster, played Eastern and Western tunes with equal
facility. It was this band that played at Government House in
Aden when Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness
Prince Philip, honoured me with their presence at lunch in
1954. His Highness was himself present on that occasion,
together with other representatives of the Protectorate and the
[523] Colony. In his own house after dinner it was the Sultan's
custom to entertain his guests with a cinema show which,
whether composed of commercial productions or of films he
had himself produced and photographed, was always entertaining, even though the sound was rather overpowering: I could
never understand, since he was certainly not deaf, why he
always had the sound turned up to such a degree that one was
almost deafened. The Sultan loved anything to do with films
and knew more than most amateurs about the mechanism of
his cameras, projectors and tape recorders. It was in Mukalla
that I saw and heard Charlie Chaplin speaking Arabic; an
Arabic sound track having been added by the Sultan himself
to one of the old silent Chaplin films.

636 Politically the State was more advanced than most of the
643 Protectorate States and His Highness ruled with the aid of a
645 State Council, on which were not only the able Sudanese Chief
Minister and the astute Pakistani Finance Minister, but unofficial Arab members representing trading and other interests
642 in the State. Throughout the State, control and government
636 have been decentralised down from the Central Government

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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in the capital through the Provincial Administrations to the Districts into which the provinces are divided. The Resident Adviser and his staff worked in the closest co-operation and accord with the Sultan and his officials with the emphasis very much on advice. The Resident Adviser believed passionately in letting people learn by actually doing the job and he discouraged his subordinates from doing too much themselves. Hugh Boustead's policy under his inspired guidance has had most gratifying results and a sound administrative structure has been built up from local material. He himself is the most energetic and inspiring person with whom I have ever served but, I confess, I did on occasion find him exhausting; always on the move and perpetually blowing a referee's whistle for some underling or other. All the servants had been allotted a definite number of blasts on the infernal instrument and came running when their number sounded. I found it most trying—it made me jump—and when I was staying with him he kindly put it away and was at a loss what to do when he wanted an orderly to take a message, or a servant to bring a glass of water. He drank pints and pints of water and worried perpetually about taking a chill, being followed wherever he went by an orderly with a selection of pullovers of varying hue, thickness and age. The slightest change in temperature resulted in one coming off or one going on, and sometimes he seemed to be forever dressing or undressing. All great people have some idiosyncrasy; it distresses me sometimes that I have never been able to detect one in myself.

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This fad of Hugh's was extraordinary when you realise that he had taken part in an Everest expedition, had represented his country in the Olympic Games, had served in the Navy and in the Army, and was at one time a boxer of note and had endured incredible hardship in the Sudan and elsewhere during his very outstanding career. He had very firm ideas, and he was independent by nature—but who would not be with his background and experience—and I knew full well that I need not worry about the Eastern Protectorate while he was in command. The only time when we did not always hold identical views was towards the end of a tour with him, when his

000 inexhaustible energy had reduced me to a physical and nervous
wreck—and I was the younger man.

861 Near Mukalla to the east beyond the landing ground at
346 Riyan is the collegiate town of Ghil-Ba-Wazir, so called by
249 me because it seemed to consist of nothing but schools sur-
439 rounded by a few fields of Hammumi tobacco which normally
was exported to Egypt via Aden. Primary schools and a large
871 State Intermediate School with a considerable boarding
establishment catered for the youth of Mukalla and the more
[875] advanced pupils from all over the State. The masters, who were
local men or Sudanese on contract, always left me with an impression of keenness, competence and contentment. From Ghil-Ba-Wazir the more promising pupils went on to Aden College or the Technical Institute in Aden, or to a Secondary School in the Sudan, depending on the inclination of the parents or of the Mukalla Government if they were financing the boys' further education.

815 Up in the vast open spaces of the northern limits of the State, survey parties of Petroleum Concessions Ltd. moved farther and farther into territory which was practically unknown to Europeans, on their ceaseless quest for oil, spurred on by recent increases in the cost of their prospecting licence. As these parties pushed their way northwards so did similar parties from the Arabian-American Oil Company at Dhahran on the Persian Gulf in Saudi Arabia move steadily southward with their portable drilling rigs drawn by great tractors and their air-conditioned living caravans, across the great yellow sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali.

712 The frontier became of considerable importance, much more
312 so than it had ever been before and we found it advisable to
exercise a greater degree of control over our tribes than had
626 been necessary or desirable in the past. The Sultan was concerned about the peace of these northern marches, and, fearing an act of aggression, felt that steps should be taken to safeguard the well at Thamud, the only available water for many miles around. This was done by building a fort, constructing a landing strip and flying in a garrison of soldiers of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion. Later, similar measures were taken over to

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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the east at Sanau where the only well was between Thamud and the Aden-Muscat frontier. These two places lie to the south of the great sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali amidst country more desolate than I have ever seen in any part of the world, and in my time I have flown over, driven over or walked and ridden over some pretty uninviting country. 626 312

I went to Thamud for the first time in 1953, before the fort had been built, to inspect the detachment of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion who were living in holes scraped out of the hard sand and furnished with a canvas roof as some protection against the fierce heat of the sun. It was not easy to pick up the well from the air in that featureless country and it reflects great credit on the navigator and the pilot of the 'plane that they found the landing strip at the first attempt. We landed a mile or so from the well, and the only signs of life as we drove to the well were the store-cum-hospital tent, a modest affair of some 160 lbs., which normally would sleep a dozen men, and the two much smaller tents of the Military Assistant to the Resident Adviser and the Commandant of the Legion who had joined the detachment temporarily, the former a Scot from the Highlands and the latter a stout and jovial Arab on secondment from the Arab Legion in Trans-Jordan.

A guard was mounted, which I inspected, and I do not recall ever having seen a better turned-out or smarter body of men anywhere. These men, who are recruited from the bedouin tribes, are responsible among other things for guarding the long Aden-Saudi Arabian frontier, and they do their work very well. They work under the direct control of their own Arab officers who command the Frontier Posts and who are responsible for the motor patrols which operate between the Posts. These motor patrols are equipped with Land-Rovers and carry portable wireless sets which enable them to keep in touch with their parent Post. The Military Assistant is stationed hundreds of miles away in Mukalla where the Commandant also has his headquarters, so that these Arab officers and their men are normally very much on their own and quickly learn to use their own initiative in dealing with sudden emergencies and solving the various problems which are the normal lot of 625 701

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701 independent commanders in out-of-the-way places. In a serious crisis the Commandant of the Legion and the Military Assistant would be flown up to the nearest Post and the Commandant would take over the general control of the situation, sure in the knowledge that he could call on the Military Assistant, an experienced soldier, for advice at any time. Behind them both there was Hugh Boustead, capable of dealing with almost any situation single-handed, and behind him was Aden and the Royal Air Force ready and willing to help at any time. Everything was in good shape and I never had any qualms about our ability to deal with interlopers on the Saudi frontier.

648 [315] In 1955 Her Majesty's Government formally declared the co-ordinates of the line south of which they would not tolerate the unrestricted movement of foreign subjects, and it was not long after this announcement was made to the Saudi Government that an American oil-survey party operating in two sections with an armed Saudi escort, trespassed in two separate places. They were located from the air and in no time the Military Assistant with an adequate escort from the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion, had moved by air and Land-Rover to intercept them. The error of their ways was pointed out to them and they withdrew promptly with their escort, leaving their expensive equipment behind in spite of being told they could take it with them. The escort had second thoughts and returned and were promptly taken into custody and disarmed without a shot being fired and later sent to Jedda by a civil Air Line. As far as I know the equipment is still in the desert; it certainly was in 1956 when I drove that way, and it was already showing very clearly the effects of sun, sand and the bedouin.

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[181] It was in the same year, 1955, that the Buraimi business in Trucial Oman where the Sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, upset King Saud. Stolen fruit is always so much sweeter than that which is got by legitimate means and in this case both *hasad* and *sharf* were involved—"jealousy" and "honour", those two curses of Arabia which have kept the peoples and the countries divided for generations and generations. The King showed his irritation with Great Britain by sending arms to the bedouin in the northern areas

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of the Protectorate, and his officials encouraged them to revolt against their Arab Rulers, to whose assistance we would be bound, in such circumstances, to send our Forces. The first consignment of rifles arrived by lorry and they were distributed to all and sundry, just within Saudi limits where the Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Aden frontiers all meet, and some of them fell into the hands of Yemenis with no love for their Ruler. This did not suit the Imam at all and he protested to the Saudis, not against the distribution of arms, but against it being done so close to his border and in such a haphazard manner. The Saudi officials changed their methods and the next lorry load of rifles was sent right in to Quaiti State territory where it was captured promptly by the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion with the help of the Royal Air Force. The Saudi authorities were discouraged by the impenetrable screen *of patrols by air and by* land which was introduced forthwith and no more attempts were made to send arms to the tribesmen. Instead, the tribesmen were encouraged to go to Saudi Arabia and collect the arms personally, at the same time taking an oath to use them against their "oppressors". They went in some numbers, caring little about the distance and less about the oath, which seemed to these simple-minded people a small price to pay for a valuable weapon. Most of them did not class either their Rulers or ourselves as "oppressors". They were much more likely to regard in that light a neighbour who had been disagreeable recently about irrigation water, or with whom they had a long standing private vendetta.

The tribesmen moved more quickly than the Saudis had anticipated and a camp had to be pitched for them in which to await the arrival of the promised arms. This did not please the tribesmen, who were anxious to get home before their absence had attracted attention and they grew impatient and quarrelled with the Saudis and with each other. The rifles still did not appear and the tribesmen became more and more troublesome until eventually, heartily sick of the whole business, the Saudi officials dismissed the tribesmen with a few riyals and no rifles, and closed the camp. The tribesmen, furious at being cheated, as they considered it, returned home with very definite views

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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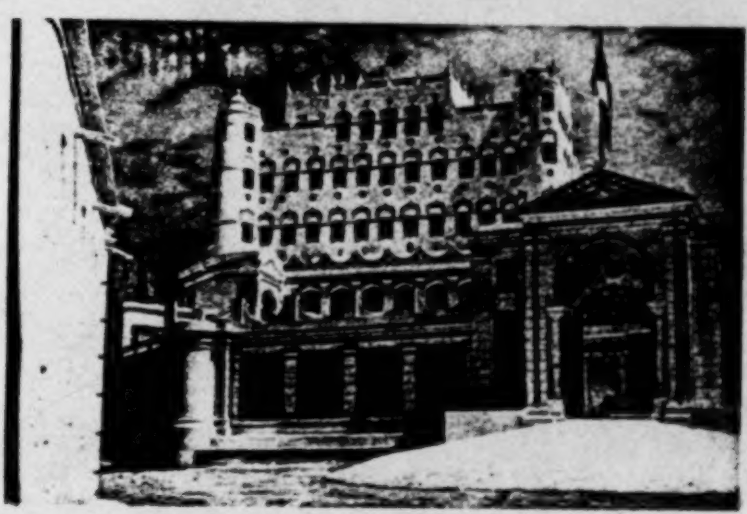
THE WELL BELOW A HADHRAMI BEDOUIN LEGION POST IN THE NORTHERN DESERT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THE KATHIRI SULTAN'S PALACE AT SAIYUN

[facing p. 146]

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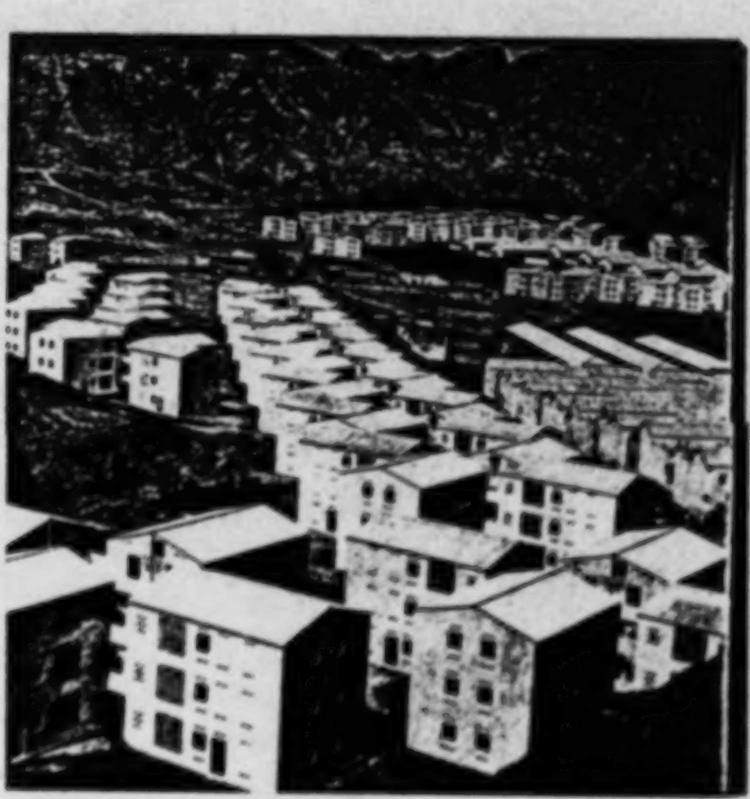
669 about the Saudi authorities and the whole affair did us more good than harm, demonstrating as it did the efficiency of our local forces and Royal Air Force ground-air co-operation and the value of a Saudi promise. Various diplomatic kettles in other parts of the world went off the boil, and I had no further trouble on the Saudi frontier.



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GOVERNMENT HOUSING SCHEME 1955–56. BLOCKS OF FLATS FOR WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

(By courtesy of the P.R.O., Aden)

[facing p. 147]

CHAPTER EIGHT

Protectorate Development

THE people of all the States of the Protectorate are, for 241
the most part, hardworking and competent farmers
depending as they do primarily on agriculture for their
living. Fate has not treated them very kindly, having so [134]
arranged matters that the areas with the most tillable land [132]
have the smallest rainfall. The absence of rain is compensated [312]
for in some places by the presence of water-courses which,
though dry for most of the year, become flooded during the
late summer and autumn when there is, normally, heavy rain
in the hills. These flood waters have, in Lahej and in Abiyan [248]
and in one or two other areas, been harnessed and an irrigation
system spreads the water over the land and the valuable cotton
and other crops are the result.

The idea of developing the Abiyan plain was conceived by 654
Brian Hartley, the then Director of Agriculture in 1940, when 241
shortage of foodstuffs, due to the World War, turned everyone's
thoughts to finding alternative local sources of supply
which would not be affected by shortage of shipping and the
interruption of normal sea communications. Abiyan is a flat 133
open plain triangular in shape with the apex buried in the
Yafa hills and the broad base along the shores of the Gulf of
Aden and the Indian Ocean. It slopes gently from north to
south and it is intersected by two large Wadis, the Bana and
the Hassan. These two Wadis run far up into the highlands of 133
the Yemen and every summer the seasonal floods come rushing 132
down them as the rain clouds from the Indian Ocean break 312
over the distant hills. These floods are rich in silt which fertilises 134
the soil on which it is deposited. Hundreds of years ago •oo

Aden
241 Hundreds of years ago
133 the value of these silt-laden seasonal floods was realised by the
312 people of the plain, and they initiated an elaborate irrigation
134 system, the remains of which exist to the present day. Years of
726 inter-tribal warfare which benefited no-one, brought the original system to ruin and the land went out of cultivation and the silt-laden waters rushed unimpeded headlong to the sea to discolour the ocean for many miles.

654 Hartley started with a modest capital of £10,000 granted
312 by His Majesty's Government for the purchase of seed grain
241 and for the hiring of bullocks to build dams and till the ground;
648 and with this modest sum he was able to bring 700 acres under
[726] cultivation. The tribes were loath to give up what had become their battle-field, and their silly futile squabbles interrupted Hartley's efforts until the patience of the Aden Government was exhausted and measures were taken to enforce security in the area.

648 Once the World War was over, food production was no
654 longer of paramount importance, and with the economic
248 future of the area in mind long staple Egyptian cotton cultiva-
178 tion was successfully introduced, and by an Administrative Order of my predecessor, an organisation known as the Abiyan Board was set up to manage the whole agricultural project. Additional capital to the extent of £270,000 was obtained as a loan from His Majesty's Government and there was rapid development, so that by the time I became Governor several thousand acres were under cotton cultivation. The Board directed the agricultural policy of the area, was responsible for pest control, owned and operated the heavy agricultural machinery necessary for the economic working of the land, owned and operated two cotton ginning factories, controlled the distribution of flood water through the irrigation canals and channels, and was responsible for the shipping and marketing of the cotton crop.

648 In spite of the changed circumstances of the Board they continued to function by virtue of the original Administrative Order. All efforts by my predecessor to regularise the position by persuading the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, within whose territories Abiyan is situated, to enact decrees failed owing to

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the intransigence of the Lower Yafa State Council. I was no more successful, and towards the end of my association with Aden there arose a serious disagreement between the States and the Board.

The States had grown rich and the farmers prosperous as a result of their own hard work, and the Board's activities and guidance, and they began to think that they knew all about the cultivation of such a specialised crop as high grade cotton. The Board had grown rich also and had become a trifle domineering and, of course, it was managed by an Englishman and had a number of British employees. It was just about this time that nationalism became rampant in the Middle East and the indigestion of unaccustomed wealth from which the States were already suffering, was rendered acute by the flatulence of anti-British broadcasts from Egypt. Dissatisfaction with the goose that had laid and was laying the golden eggs became acute.

The policy of the Board was directed by a Committee which functioned under the chairmanship of the British Adviser and was composed of representatives of the two States, the Manager of the Board and the Director of Agriculture. Unfortunately the Board did not always pay heed to the directions of this Committee and there was no doubt that the States were not without genuine cause for some dissatisfaction. It was high time that the future organisation of the Board was considered seriously and its exact functions more clearly defined. Various schemes were considered and rejected until, at last, one was produced that my advisers and I thought would meet the rapidly changing political conditions and at the same time would regularise the Board's increasing activities outside the Abiyan area in Lahej and elsewhere, and which were no concern of the Fadli and Lower Yafa States. 654 648

The new scheme gave very considerable power to the States, but the essential right of Government to act in an emergency to prevent a breakdown due to inter-State disputes or gross mismanagement was retained. I should make it quite clear that the States had no quarrel with the Board's British employees whose value they did not underestimate and whose

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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services they were most anxious to retain. The Fadli representative, the Sultan's Minister or Naib as he is called, was favourable to my scheme and was prepared to advise the Fadli State Council to enact the decree necessary to give it legal force in their State. Not so, however, the Lower Yafa Naib who was Sultan Muhammed with whom I had journeyed to Al Qara and who objected to power to act in an emergency being specifically assigned in the scheme to Government. He maintained that his State Council, of which he was President, would not be prepared to approve the decree necessary to bring the scheme into force in Lower Yafa. What he really meant was that he would advise the Council not to approve. I went to Abiyan personally and discussed the matter fully with both the Naibs, but I was no more successful than the British Agent had been with his considerable powers of persuasion, and Sultan Muhammed remained firmly in opposition. The only thing to do was to let the matter rest for a while and hope that time would bring about a change in the Yafa attitude.

Unfortunately time was not given much of a chance to show what wonders it could work, because the Lower Yafa Sultan, who had made over his authority in the lowland area of his State, which included the Yafa lands on the Abiyan plain to the Council, while retaining personal control of his highlands, suddenly lost his temper and clapped his son and several members of the Council into prison. Why the Sultan lost his temper has remained a mystery, and he had probably forgotten the reason himself the next morning, because he ordered the release of the prisoners and directed them to resume their various offices. He released them because it was brought to his notice that he had given me an undertaking to occupy himself exclusively with the highlands and not to interfere with his son and the Council in their conduct of affairs in the lowlands. The Council members were very cross indeed and refused to resume their functions and, led by Sultan Muhammed, most of them motored off to Lahej, leaving a void which was filled within two hours by an Assistant Adviser and a detachment of Government Guards. Swift and firm action is essential if

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disorder is to be prevented when the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, go away and leave their country to its own devices.

There was no trouble at all and disappointed by the result of their demonstration the Naib and his colleagues thought better of their hasty action after a few days and returned to their duty, and the Government Guards went back to Aden to await the next emergency. The atmosphere was still not conducive to calm thinking, so the negotiations about the reorganisation scheme for the Board were further delayed, while the Naib and some of the Council members prepared to form with the Fadli Naib and representatives of his Council a joint mission which, under the experienced guidance of the Director of Agriculture was being sent to London and Liverpool to discuss cotton prices and the method of disposal of the cotton crop when the Board's contract with the Raw Cotton Commission expired. It was thought that the change of air and change of scene would do everyone good, and very soon the minds of those who had not travelled to the West before were absorbed with such problems as how to button up a pair of trousers and whether the shirt went inside or outside.

Up in the highlands of Upper Yafa where the rainfall is sufficient for coffee to be grown, there is very little soil, and the hardy inhabitants have conserved every inch they can find by terracing their steep hills to their very tops. I always enjoyed flying over this country which I never reached on foot, and looking down at the mountains which, with their intricate terraces looked exactly like a geography model designed to illustrate contouring, so closely have the builders followed the natural course of the ground. The coffee produced in these hills is as fine as the so-called "Mocha" coffee of the Yemen and most of it finds its way down to Aden and from there, after being graded for quality, reaches the markets of the United Kingdom and the United States. I said so-called "Mocha" coffee because in point of fact no coffee is grown in the neighbourhood of Mocha, which is a small sea port on the Yemen coast of the Red Sea which gave its name to the coffee which was exported from there after having been brought down by

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245 camel from the high hills of the interior. Coffee will not grow
below 4,000 ft. at the latitude of Aden and the Yemen.

244 Away to the east on the Audhali plateau and in the other
243 high regions, wheat and barley are cultivated by well water
312 irrigation from shallow wells, and apricot trees grow naturally
245 among the fields and grape vines run over the trees that border
the grassy valleys. Much attention has been given to increasing
the fruit cultivation and to the growing of tomatoes and other
[177] vegetables in the summer time when the low lying plains are
far too hot. Plums and apples and peaches and walnuts have
been introduced successfully, and lower down citrus cultivation
262 has had surprisingly good results. Originally, of course,
178 the idea was that these fruits and vegetables would be available
433 to the Colony markets and to a certain extent this has proved
to be true, but no-one anticipated the extent to which local
consumption of vegetables and fruit would increase in the
(177) Protectorate itself. It is extraordinary how quickly people
will develop a taste for new varieties of vegetables, as I had
found in Muscat when I first introduced cabbages. Nobody
had seen them before and at first I had to give them away and
persuade people to eat them, but it was not long before they
came and helped themselves. It was much the same in the
Protectorate with lettuce, which was looked upon with distrust
when I first travelled to Loder and Mukeiras, but by the time
I left twenty-five years later no meal was complete without a
dish of salad.

243 Down in the plains the main crops are sorghum and bullrush
262 millet which grow throughout the Protectorate and provide
the staple diet of the people who grind and pound the grain
into coarse flour from which they make a very palatable unleavened
245 bread. Where water is available in sufficient quantity
312 as at Lahej and in the Wadi Hadhrami, there are extensive
date-palm plantations and bananas, and other Eastern fruits are
244 cultivated with particular emphasis on the melons which
flourish abundantly and are of excellent quality.

241 Two things have handicapped agricultural development in
441 the Protectorate. The first of these is lack of money and the
second lack of a suitable marketing organisation. The power to

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

241 441 [439] remedy the first need was never in my hands, but the opportunity to produce some form of marketing organisation was, and it has taken shape and should be on the way to finding new and extending old markets for the fruit and vegetables of the Protectorate. It will have to overcome the conservative ideas of the Boards of Directors of Shipping Companies who prefer the more expensive Egyptian produce nicely wrapped up in pink paper to cheaper and better quality produce unwrapped. Nasser has possibly helped the Marketing Officer indirectly, and a judicious purchase of pink paper and elegant crates, for which of course they will be charged, will persuade the P. & O. S.N. Company, The Orient Line, the British India and other Shipping Companies to support a Protectorate which has so far remained loyal in the face of grave provocation. I made every effort I could personally to interest the vast purchasing power of the 22,000,000 net registered tons of shipping using Aden port every year, but I made no impression.

652 648 The primary need was undoubtedly for money, but that was the one thing that was not forthcoming in sufficient quantity to make any real impression. During the eighty-nine years that India was responsible for the Protectorate not one single penny was made available for any form of development or for the provision of any form of social service. Since 1928 when the Colonial Office became responsible for the 112,000 square miles and the 800,000 or so inhabitants, the average annual subvention would amount to £90,000 or 1.35*d.* per head of population. A total sum of £2,000,000 has been made available from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and no direct grant, other than the £10,000 in 1940 for food production, was made for development purposes before the inception of that fund. If the whole or the major portion of this sum could have been devoted to agricultural projects much might now have been completed which has still to be started, but the demands of the Health and the Education Services had to be considered and the improvement of communications was a major item which consumed more than half of this sum, and the amount left for agricultural development, which would

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

652 648 bring if not plenty at least enough to the inhabitants, was pitifully small.

871 178 In all rural areas education seems to be of secondary importance to the inhabitants and the Aden Protectorate was no exception to this rule. In 1931 there was scarcely a school to be found worthy of the name anywhere in the Protectorate outside the towns of Lahej and Mukalla. There were Koranic teachers in most of the villages and an elementary education in Arabic for those willing to pay was available in the larger towns from private tutors or the owners of small private schools. [652] [648] By 1956 there were one hundred and ten Primary Boys' Schools, five Primary Girls' Schools, and in addition there were six Intermediate Boys' Schools and one Lower Secondary School, and the States were contributing over £61,000 a year to the Protectorate Education Service while the United Kingdom contributed about £15,000. During the same year the Colony, with a population of 140,000, was spending £250,000 on their nineteen Primary Schools, ten Intermediate Schools and four Secondary Schools, including Aden College and the Technical Institute, but then they were well-to-do and it was their own money and they did not have to go cap in hand to the Treasury.

871 875 Still, in spite of everything, the progress was good and the real problem in the Protectorate was not so much the lack of funds to build schools as lack of staff for the schools which had been built and were planned for the future. The Colony had not sufficient good men to staff their own schools and even if men had been available it would not have been possible to pay them an attractive wage without upsetting the wage scales [648] of other State employees and thereby disturbing seriously the economy of the smaller States. Lahej had tried to solve the problem by importing Egyptian teachers, and they could only afford that luxury because the Egyptian Government subsidised this form of propaganda. It was not a policy that any sensible person would advocate, and I was convinced that the Sultan would one day regret bitterly that these political missionaries were ever imported.

The Quaiti State had been able to draw on the Sudan for

teachers to supplement and to train local talent and theirs was 871'
a happy choice, but unfortunately when men were wanted for 875
States in the Western Protectorate no more were available. The Sudan could use every competent teacher in her own schools and was disinclined to release men for us even if they had been prepared to come, which was improbable.

The only solution was to make the most of local talent and this was done by Teacher Training Classes organised by the Director of Education in the Colony. The scheme is working well, but the demand for more and more men grows annually as that infectious disease, education, spreads rapidly through the whole of the Protectorate.

I am not writing a textbook and therefore I must keep away 743
from figures as much as possible, but a few cold and concrete 178
facts can often tell a story more clearly than pages of literary effort. This is so in the case of the Health Service. Twenty-five years ago nothing had been done and no real effort was made until after the World War. In 1956 there were five hospitals [652]
with a total of one hundred and ten beds, two of which were [648]
also Health Service Training Centres, and fifty-five Health Units or Dispensaries, as well as three Mission Clinics, and the States were spending at the rate of £28,000 a year compared with the United Kingdom contribution of £33,000 a year. I am afraid it does not sound very much, but it was in fact a tremendous advance. It sounds pitifully small when one realises that at the same time the Colony was spending £250,000 a year on their Health Service, to say nothing of the "Queen Elizabeth II" Hospital which will probably cost a million and a half pounds before it is completed. In fairness, however, it must be stated that the Colony Hospital was open to serious cases from the Protectorate just as the Aden College and Technical Institute had special facilities for Protectorate boys.

For many years the only medical assistance and treatment [648]
that the Protectorate people could obtain was from the Medical Officers of the Royal Air Force, and only then if they were close to a landing ground, and from the staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital at Sheikh Othman who were always willing to travel into the Protectorate to care for the sick. Then

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

743 178 a few years ago there came into being the Protectorate Health Service which owes much to Dr. N. L. Corkill, M.M., M.S.M., M.D., who came with me to Al Qara. Health Units have been built on standardised lines in all the States where they did not previously exist; and from money contributed by the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, a hospital has been built on the boundary between these two States in a central, though rather windswept, position reasonably easy of access to the people of the Abiyan plain. In Mukalla there is another hospital and up in the Wadi Hadhramaut are two small hospitals at Shibam and Saiyun.

759 The Health Assistants are trained in simple medicine and hygiene at the Fadli-Yafa hospital or in Mukalla and then go to one of the Health Units where, not only do they attend to surgery patients, but also tour the neighbouring villages and are responsible for reporting any outbreak of an infectious disease that may come to their notice to their headquarters in Aden or Mukalla, depending on which part of the Protectorate they are serving.

744 164 Anti-malarial measures and Public Health work are also the responsibility of the Health Service and the decrease in the incidence of malaria and other mosquito and fly-borne diseases since the inception of the Service, is remarkable. At the same time and within the limits imposed by inadequate staff, attention is being paid to the general health of school children with particular emphasis on diseases of the eye. With adequate funds and personnel it would be possible if not to eliminate completely so to reduce trachoma that impaired vision and blindness from this cause would be a rarity rather than, as it still is today, all too common.

743 648 Today, as in the past, the Royal Air Force is always ready to fly Medical Officers into the Protectorate to deal with casualties in inter-tribal scrimmages or to attend to the desperately ill who are beyond the reach or the capacity of the Health Assistants, and there are many tribesmen and women who owe their lives to the Royal Air Force. Stretcher cases from the remotest areas are flown to hospital in Aden and no call for help is ever unanswered because the sender was too humble or

the message was not sent through the proper channels. There is 743
none of that nonsense. Too often are we in the West inclined 648
to connect the Royal Air Force with destruction and death alone, bombing and rocketing and such-like punitive measures, but the tribesman in the Protectorate does not make that mistake. He is only too well aware of the other side of their work—the humane side—which is the least spectacular and seldom achieves the headlines in the daily papers in this country. The tribesman has seen the doctor arrive by air to tend the wounded and the sick, he has seen sick relatives borne off to hospital and he has seen food dropped from 'planes to the starving people in famine areas, and he does not always forget a kindness.

The most humanising and pacifying influence which any 491
administration can exert is to encourage the construction of 648
roads through previously inaccessible territory, and I was very keen on providing the Protectorate with as many good roads as possible, thereby following the excellent example of my predecessors and that great philanthropist Saiyid Sir Abu Bakr Al Kaff, K.B.E. who, at his own expense, to the tune of more than £1,000,000, constructed the first motor road from the Wadi Hadhramaut to Mukalla, thus linking the Wadi directly with the sea for the first time. Later, a second road was constructed farther to the east with funds provided by the Colonial Development Fund, and in the Western Protectorate the Aden-Dhala road was improved and plans made and funds earmarked to build a road from Aden to Beidha in the Yemen via Abiyan and up the great Audhali escarpment, and to improve the existing Aden-Yemen road through Lahej.

It was one thing to plan a road, to find the money for its 489
construction and carry out the actual work, but it was quite 492
another to ensure the safety of travellers along the new road. 493
A lorry can carry several tons and a camel only three hundred pounds, so that one medium-sized lorry was equivalent to more than a dozen camels. Lorries average 20 miles an hour even on a bad road and can travel continuously day and night, while the camel can only manage 2¼ miles an hour, and even less when heavily laden, and has to be given adequate rest. The

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new displacing the old is an inevitable process and provided it
178 is done at a reasonable pace need not be disturbing and is often
imperceptible. It is the speed of change which matters, and that is what caused the trouble in the Protectorate. In England the change from horse-drawn transport to motor transport took twenty years or more and there was ample time for readjustment. In Aden it took as many days from the time a new major road was open to motor traffic, and the unemployed camel men sat nursing their rifles and wondering how to prevent their animals and themselves from starving. It was not long before they noticed the weapon in their hands and commenced to use it to drive the lorries off the roads. The State and Political Authorities intervened before too much damage was done and negotiations resulted in agreements which restricted the use of lorries to named kinds of merchandise, and so time was gained for readjustment.

[184] The Eastern Aden Protectorate was more affected than the
Western by road development and on more than one occasion
troops had to be used to persuade the camel men and their
friends to be sensible and not to interfere with the lorry traffic
133 which might have had very serious consequences. The Wadi
312 Hadhramaut, that vast cut through the limestone plateau of the
241 Jöl filled with palm groves and white-walled towns, peopled
231 by the most astute and the hardest business men in the world,
441 was subject to droughts which twice in living memory had
731 led to famine: the reason for this had been that the whole
361 irrigation system depended on the availability of bullocks to
134 draw water from the shallow wells and when, during the
droughts, the corn crops had failed, the animals had either to
be fed on seed grain or be left to die of starvation; in the former
case it meant that when the rains did come, there was no seed
to sow, in the latter that there were no animals to draw water.
402 The solution was to eliminate the dependence on bullocks and
177 make available to farmers and date garden owners small diesel
241 pumps with which to irrigate their land. They paid cash for
[432] the pumps if they could, or if they couldn't they put down a
deposit and paid the balance in monthly instalments. A maintenance service, based on a central workshop, which had been set

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up at Saiyun by the Quaiti and Kathiri States, was provided 177
and was controlled by one of Hugh Boustead's young men. 241
Diesel oil was essential for the pumps and it had to be brought from the coast at Mukalla by lorry, and so it was that the camel men, however disgruntled they might be, must not be allowed to damage the roads or impede the oil lorries.

The pump scheme was supplemented by grain stores set up 731
in the main towns and larger villages and regularly inspected 746
to ensure that the grain had been properly rotated. At each harvest new grain was bought and the old grain sold, thus keeping the stocks fresh. Mercifully all went well with the rainfall during my tour of duty and we did not have to put our anti-famine measures to the test.

I cannot leave the subject of development without making 642
a brief reference to the political side. In most States in the 643
Western area of the Protectorate the old form of complete 178
autocratic government has given place to government by the Ruler with the advice of a Council, and in some States the next stage of development of Councils with executive powers has been reached, while in Lahej there is the further refinement of a Legislative Council. Generally speaking these Western innovations where they exist are only in the kindergarten stage and the Ruler is still the central figure upon whose personality the Government of the State really depends. For instance, there is one important State which has no Council at all, but a very able Ruler who governs justly and firmly and whose finances are in a sound condition; while another and larger State has the whole façade of modern governmental institutions but a Ruler whose real interests are elsewhere and his people do not fare so well and the State's finances would mystify the most astute of accountants. The personality of the Ruler is still of paramount importance, but change is coming swiftly.

In the Eastern area the main progress has been made in the centre, where in the Quaiti and Kathiri States administrations have been firmly established and even Town Councils are functioning with reasonable efficiency. These States have been lucky in having Rulers who had the good sense to pay heed to their able advisers. In the two outlying States, the Wahidi

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643 on the western side and the Sultanate of Qishen and Socotra on
178 the eastern side, there is rather a different story to tell. The young Wahidi Sultan inherited a country riven by feuds and only recently has any real degree of security prevailed; but he is working on the right lines and has made creditable progress. In Qishen the wild tribesmen wander over their barren desert ranges and sand dunes with their camels and their goats following the all too scarce rain. Oil-survey parties have come to their country and they eye them uneasily, not knowing quite what to make of tractors and caravans, but willing enough to earn money when the opportunity offers and the work is not too strenuous. Down on the coast the Sultan's relatives in the seaboard villages play a Capulet and Montague game in their own Mahra dialect, which they alone can understand, while the Sultan himself, who is inclined to be a recluse, sits in the mountains of his island of Socotra 300 miles away across the sea off the Horn of Africa.

648 While these internal changes have been taking place there has been a change or development in the treaty relations of the major States with Her Majesty's Government. The fundamental agreements, the original protection treaties, have remained unchanged, but these States have entered into an additional treaty of an advisory nature. The Rulers have agreed to accept the Advice of Her Majesty's Government conveyed through the Governor in regard to matters to the benefit of their people and States, and we have undertaken to aid them, in particular, in the economic field, to the best of our ability. These "advisory" treaties are of recent origin and must not be confused, as they often are, with the basic protection treaties, all of which, with one very minor exception, were entered into between 1839 and 1914.

I have seen it suggested that some Rulers were coerced into agreeing to conclude "Advisory" agreements. Nothing could be further from the truth. They were entered into willingly and with full understanding of the obligations on both sides. I can make this statement from my personal knowledge. Far from pressure being used the reverse was the case. In one particular instance I refused to discuss the matter at all with the

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heir presumptive to an important Sultanate when approached by him. Later, when his claim to succeed his brother had been confirmed by the electoral college he re-opened the matter and a treaty was concluded.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER NINE

Federation and the Future

FEDERATION

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ALTHOUGH the Protectorate Rulers are no longer the despots that they were, they are all, with two exceptions, fundamentally autocratic in their outlook. It is true that in many of the States the powers of the Rulers have been limited to some extent by the voluntary action of the Rulers themselves in establishing Councils, advisory or executive, but it is equally true that the Councils where they exist do so at the will of the Ruler and not at the will of the people. I admit that the autocratic form of government where the autocrat has been of a benevolent disposition, has been, so far, the most successful in the East, and I have much sympathy for those people who deplore the forcing of Western patterns of government on the unwilling Asiatic or African, but so far as Aden is concerned there never has been any question of forcing anything on anyone. I suggest that the reason why autocratic government has been successful in the East is fundamentally because it was the only form of government that could succeed in the insecure conditions which prevailed. It was also the form that the people appreciated, were accustomed to and wanted. They never had any long experience of any other form of government. I am sure that in the very different conditions which now prevail the majority of them do not appreciate a dictator, except as a purely temporary measure. They are growing unaccustomed to autocratic rule and want a form of government approximating to the Western model. What the people want they will have eventually. It is not a question of forcing Western ideas on unwilling people, but rather of guid-

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ing eager purchasers to make a satisfactory choice of a political 643
garment and altering the model to suit their particular figure. 646
It was just with this purpose in view that the Federation plan
was conceived.

In all the Western and Middle Eastern countries outside the 642
Iron Curtain, with the exception of the temporary experiment 171
in Egypt and the last remnant of the patriarchal conception in 177
Saudi Arabia, governments are fundamentally democratic
whether the head of State be designated Queen, King, or President, and Aden looks Westwards for guidance and inspiration.

The contacts between the nineteenth-century Aden Protec- 642
torate and the West are daily becoming closer. Incessant 177
broadcasts from London, Cairo and Aden itself, very different 648
though they may be in their political approach, bring the modern West and modern Middle East into the remotest villages of the Protectorate. At the same time roads and landing grounds—of the latter there are at least eight with regular Civil Airline services, made possible by better security—have changed the mode of travel from the camel and the donkey to the lorry and the aeroplane and thereby greatly accelerated and increased personal contact with the outside world, and thus with people with Western ideas.

In Aden Colony there are 38,000 Arabs from the Protectorate 641
in close contact with a democratic form of government, many [162]
of whom exercise their voting right when elections to the
Legislative and Municipal Councils take place. These people 642
have become accustomed to a democratic system of govern- 177
ment, not only in Aden, but also in countries in the West to which many of them travel. When they return to their Protectorate homes, which many of them do at frequent intervals, they find the old-fashioned autocratic rule of their Sheikh or Sultan irksome. They would like at home what they have become used to abroad, an ever-increasing say in the government of the country. At present these people are in the minority, but it will not be long before the wish of the few becomes the demand of the majority, and the wisest of the Protectorate Rulers are ready and willing to accept change and bow before the inevitable.

871 178 Another most important factor is education, that menace in the East to tradition, which continues to expand in the Protectorate with ever-increasing speed and threatens to destroy completely the old system before something better can be introduced, and all the while the oil survey parties move to and fro. If oil is found there can be but one result. The economic brake on political development will be released and the pressure for change will increase until a really dangerous situation has arisen unless the future has been carefully planned. It is obvious, therefore, and has been for some time, that the present political structure is rapidly becoming out-of-date and cannot continue in this rapidly changing world without danger to the peace and security of the whole area. The problem was, and still is, how best to guide political development into more liberal channels and, if possible, at the same time to improve the economy of the area: the question is how to weld the States together in a powerful, essentially democratic, political and economic entity without disturbing more than necessary the traditional ties between the people and their Rulers and ourselves and both. To put it another way would be to say how to achieve in a few short years what we in this country have taken several hundred years to accomplish. In my view the only answer to this difficult problem was, and is, federation or the gradual joining together of the States into a compact whole, due consideration being given to unequal development in individual States.

842 648 178 I had thought about Federation long before there seemed any possibility that one day I would become Governor, but I was not the first person to put the idea down on paper. The credit for this belongs to Mr. G. K. N. Trevaskis, O.B.E., the Adviser for the Western Protectorate who drafted a scheme for Federation while I was still full of ideas and nothing very concrete. This scheme was discussed by me with my advisers at length, and after alteration and amendment it went to London as a definite proposal. It was approved by the Secretary of State and I was authorised to explain my views to the Rulers and obtain their reactions. Let me state here and now that I am proud of my share in the Federation proposal, in

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spite of the very free and adverse criticism by people far removed from the scene of action and out of touch with recent events in the Protectorate who do not think that it is appropriate or workable. One critic, however, was a notable exception to the general rule and he was in the closest touch; I refer to the Imam of the Yemen, who objected strongly to the scheme for a very different reason. He was afraid that it would work.

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The plan for Federation was simple and to start with envisaged two separate federal structures, one in the West and the other in the East. There were two reasons for this decision; they were—firstly, that generally speaking the standard of administration in the East was very much more advanced than in the West, and secondly, that the Eastern States had always tended to keep to themselves and not to have very much to do with the Western States.

It was proposed that the head of both the federal structures would be the High Commissioner for the Protectorate who would also be the Governor of the Colony. There would be a Council of Rulers in each of the federal areas whose meetings, as a full Council, owing to distance and the preoccupation of members with the affairs of their own States, would probably be few and far between, but each of whom would depute three of their number to represent the full Council as a Working Committee. These Working Committees would be empowered to make decisions on behalf of their Councils and would meet at frequent intervals. It was probable that in the Eastern Federation the Working Committee of the Council of Rulers would, in fact, be the full Council, because it was considered that the Sultanate of Qishen and Socotra had not reached a degree of administrative development which would justify its immediate inclusion in the Federation. It was also proposed to leave out the small village State of Bir Ali because it was really too insignificant to be worthy of serious consideration.

After this novel feature of a Council of Rulers for each area, the pattern became more normal with Executive and Legislative Councils in each federal area whose members would

642 178 be nominated in the first instance. It was realised that eventually the members of the Legislative Councils would be elected, but when precisely that major step forward would be justified would depend on a number of things, not the least of which would be the degree of responsibility shown by the members themselves.

In the beginning it was the intention to make the Federal Authorities responsible only for customs, communications, education and public health; services which lent themselves to central control and which were, with the exception of customs, already subject to a certain degree of direction by advice. It was not intended at this juncture that the Federal Authorities would interfere in any other way with the independent internal authority of the States. When the Federations became firmly established and the advantages of federal control more generally understood, more and more subjects would be transferred to federal control. It was to be a gradual process.

652 648 The Protectorate is a deficit area and, excluding the cost of defence services, costs the British taxpayer about £800,000 a year. This sum includes, among other things, the cost of the Government Guards and the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and subventions to States to help them maintain their own internal security forces and in certain cases to aid them with the development of State Administrations. It is not really a very large sum being probably less than one pound her head of population a year, but it was clearly undesirable to increase the British taxpayer's burden unnecessarily. Therefore, the financing of 642 652 648 the federal scheme was of primary importance. The centralisation of the customs service was an economic measure which would result not only in a saving in administrative and collection costs, but would make practicable the levy of import and export dues on goods entering and leaving the Protectorate. The saving in administrative cost is obvious when it is realised that one reasonably efficient centrally controlled organisation would replace twenty-five separate organisations, only three or four of which could be described as reasonably efficient. The object of the exercise was not to deprive individual States of their principal source of income and bring them even closer

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to bankruptcy than they were already, but to provide, by saving on administration costs and by levying a realistic export duty on cotton lint, an income sufficient to pay for the Federal Authorities and for subventions to the States to compensate them for their loss of customs revenue. Careful examination of the details of the scheme proved conclusively that it was a practical proposition. At the present time all tobacco, cigarettes and petroleum products imported into the Colony and subsequently exported by land to the Protectorate pay full Colony duty or excise and no drawback is granted. Once the Federal Authorities had been established there was no practical reason why the Colony should not be asked to grant a customs drawback on goods subject to Colony taxation re-exported by land to the Protectorate. This would enable the Federal Authorities to impose their own import duty and increase their revenue without the consumers being adversely affected. [651]

One further question which required consideration was where the Councils should meet. At least one previous attempt to bring the Western Protectorate States into closer relationship had failed because the meetings between the Rulers had been held in the State of the then most important and advanced Ruler. Prestige and jealousy reared their ugly heads in no time. I did not intend that that mistake should again be made. The obvious place for the Western Federation was the Colony, at any rate, in the beginning until something in the nature of a Canberra could be agreed upon, or brought into being, where accommodation for meetings and for the delegates was available and where inter-State jealousy would be avoided. In the Eastern Protectorate the meetings would have to take place in Mukalla in spite of the very real drawback occasioned by the smaller States' fear of Quaiti domination. There was no alternative; the Colony was too far away even with the improved communications.

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This then was, in brief outline, the Federation scheme which was laid before the Rulers at Government House in January 1954. The meeting was well attended by the Western Protectorate Rulers whose only absentees of note were the Haushabi Sultan, always a trifle weird, who was having a dispute with

642 his neighbour Lahej, and the eccentric Awd bin Saleh, the Upper Aulaki Sultan who could not, at that time, be induced to leave his house in Nisab. Of the Eastern Rulers the Quaiti Sultan was too infirm to attend and the Sultan of Qishen and Socotra was miles away in Socotra. The Resident Adviser in Mukalla had already discussed the scheme in principle with the Quaiti Sultan and found that he was favourably inclined to the proposal.

All the Rulers present at the meeting accepted the scheme in principle, that is the principle of Federation, but very sensibly and rightly they decided that they could not make any pronouncement on the details of the plan until they had had time to study it and if necessary discuss it with their advisers. I was at pains to make it quite clear to them that the present plan was really nothing more than a blueprint. They were the people who were prepared to build the house and I and my officers were the architects and it was our business to meet their wishes in regard to design in so far as it was possible to do so without jeopardising the stability of the whole structure. Negotiations with individual Rulers were started shortly afterwards and initially good progress was made. Some of the States were prepared to accept the plan without alteration, while others asked for only minor and reasonable amendments. At first the prospects were bright for early general agreement, but as the year 1954 advanced so did my hopes recede.

642 648 As was anticipated the Yemen reaction was very unfavourable, but I confess I had not expected the Egyptian reaction to be as violent as it was, although the Suez Canal controversy was at its height. They condemned the scheme because it was British and for no other reason, and their radio broadcasts talked of the enslavement of the people and their Rulers and branded the Rulers, who were known to be favourably disposed, as traitors to their country and religion and the friends of infidels. Individual Rulers were mentioned by name and the faint-hearted began to hedge and counsel a postponement until the atmosphere was more conducive to calm consideration.

The Arab League produced a mission which, led by the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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Secretary-General, hurried to the Yemen to consult the Imam. The Yemen was a member of the League so, although the members of the mission, who were intelligent men, were by no means favourably impressed by the Imam's arguments, they felt that they must give him their support. The mission came to see me in Aden and I said I could not understand how they could favour general Federation of the Arab countries, which was then their declared policy, and at the same time condemn the application of the same principles to the Arab States of the Aden Protectorate. We had an amusing talk but did not achieve anything worth while.

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A further set-back came when suggestions were made outside Aden that the States were being forced into the Federation. These suggestions were not taken lightly by any means, although they were quite without foundation in fact. No force was used and no attempt was made to coerce the Rulers who were free to put forward their amendments to the plan, or even to remain outside the Federation altogether if they believed it was to the advantage of their States to do so. In retrospect I think it would have been wiser and to the advantage of the Protectorate as a whole, if the weaklings had been coerced and the Federation become an accomplished fact in 1954. As it was there was a change of policy on our part and the negotiations with the States were discontinued and in order that there could be no possible foundation for any suggestion of force, the proposal was left in abeyance pending a move by the Rulers themselves. So much for the Western States where matters were to rest at this stage for nearly eighteen months.

Meanwhile in the Eastern area, the plan was badly damaged in launching and had to be rebuilt almost from the keel upwards. The Wahidi Sultan, who had declared in favour of federation with the Quaiti and the Kathiri States, wavered and had second thoughts and preferred to federate with the Western States, being somewhat apprehensive of his Quaiti neighbour. Then he had another change of heart or of mind and decided that he would not federate with anyone for the time being. The Wahidi's withdrawal upset the balance in the East, and the Kathiri Sultan whose State is surrounded by Quaiti

642 territory, also had second thoughts and afraid of being overwhelmed by the Quaiti was not prepared alone to join the Federation with his more powerful neighbour.

Then in 1955 some of the Western Protectorate Rulers who favoured Federation began to lose patience and ask why nothing was being done and why the plan seemed to have been shelved. One in particular was very outspoken and said that he was not afraid of the Yemen even if other people were and that pressure should be brought to bear in the general interest on the Rulers who were wavering. Partly as a result of these approaches further consideration was given to the method of approach, and in the latter half of the year another meeting of Rulers was arranged at Government House in Aden.

At this meeting I made it clear that Her Majesty's Government still considered federation to be the right course for the States to pursue, but they did not look upon the original plan, which had been put forward for consideration by the Rulers, as necessarily the only practical solution of the problem. It was hoped that the Rulers would themselves put forward their own plan or plans which would receive very careful consideration. The Rulers made a civil reply to my statement and after an abortive attempt by some of them to form a Working Committee, dispersed back to their States.

So the matter rested in 1956 when I left Aden. The alternative to Federation is a continuance of the present uneconomic fragmentation which will prove fertile soil for political speculators and may result in some not necessarily desirable movement which will be impossible to control.

THE FUTURE

600 I have been asked on many occasions in the past few months how the Protectorate will develop politically and what form our relations with the Rulers will have in the future. It is impossible for me to give a straightforward answer to either of these questions because there are too many imponderables. It has been my unhappy experience that the more I know about a place and the greater my experience of the people, the less

chance there seems to be of my being able to make an accurate forecast of future events. It is possible, however, to consider the main factors which will have an influence on the future of South-west Arabia. They are developments in the Yemen and oil.

The present form of Government in the Yemen is already some centuries out of date and its days are numbered by the years, months, weeks or days left to the present Imam. One thing is quite certain and that is that there will not be any fundamental change during his lifetime provided he retains his mental faculties. When eventually he does depart this earth there would seem to be two alternatives, either a swing of the pendulum away from despotism towards a more liberal form of Government or a continuance of autocratic rule without the present extreme despotism.

In the latter event there will certainly be a considerable improvement in Anglo-Yemen relations, but there will not be any profound and immediate changes in the political structure of the Protectorate other than those resulting from the federation plan which I have outlined, or some amended version of that plan. The improvement in our relations with the Yemen will reduce frontier tension and see the end of the subversive campaign, with the result that both countries [illegible] be able to develop side by side in peaceful co-existence. Federation will become a fact.

In the course of time the links between the Colony and the Protectorate will become closer until I expect to see them become politically integrated by mutual consent and with our help and encouragement. The extent to which the whole country became economically viable after integration would depend on the prosperity of the Colony and the agricultural development of the Protectorate; for the moment I am excluding the possibility of oil being found in commercial quantities. Our political relations would have to be adapted then to meet the change and they might well take the form of a High Commissioner with special powers in regard to defence and foreign relations. I visualise that in all other respects the territory would be self-governing with representation on some form of Consultative Committee which I would like to see set up in the United Kingdom to provide for the proper consideration of important questions relating to similar Colonial or Commonwealth territories. I prefer the latter term, which by virtue of their size, geographical situation, or economic condition could not in the foreseeable future expect to be granted full Dominion status.

If the change in the Yemen takes the form of a well-established liberal and democratic Government either in the form of a constitutional monarchy or, indeed, of a republic, which I think unlikely, then there may well be a tendency for some of the Protectorate States in close proximity to the frontier to join their co-religionists and brother Arabs. To what extent such a move should be encouraged or could be prevented will depend on the circumstances then prevailing and would be influenced by the magnitude and sincerity of the movement and our own relations with the Rulers and with the Yemen. It is certain, however, that the achievement of Federation within the Protectorate would militate against any piece-meal hiving off of Protectorate States and would put the Protectorate in a much stronger position *vis-à-vis* the Yemen.

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656 The discovery of oil is the second important factor in the future political development of the Protectorate and the changes which oil would bring about must not be underestimated. At my suggestion negotiations were opened with the States with the object of persuading them to pool, for their mutual benefit, any revenue that might be derived from oil. The allocation of such revenue would be the responsibility of a Board which would be predominantly Arab in composition. At the present time it is not known whether the surface indications will warrant the enormous expenditure without which drilling operations cannot be undertaken, nor is it known in which of the twenty-five States drilling will take place, if and when a decision is made to proceed to this stage of the operation. No State is being asked to share a certainty, but all the States are being asked to safeguard the economic interests of their people. The proposed oil agreement is in itself a form of economic federation, and political federation would follow

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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closely on the heels of the implementation of the economic 315
bond. It is my view that these negotiations, which were still 656
continuing when I left Aden, should be pressed to a successful conclusion. I use the word "pressed" advisedly because human nature being what it is there may well be selfish and short-sighted Rulers who, with the example of Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrein before their eyes, would be unwilling to share what is, after all, at this stage only the possibility of potential wealth with their neighbours. It would be intolerable if one or two States became fabulously wealthy while the rest of the Protectorate continued to depend almost for their very existence on the bounty of the United Kingdom taxpayer.

In a startlingly short time after the discovery of oil in 800
commercial quantities, assuming that the revenue therefrom belonged to the Protectorate as a whole and not to individual States, I should expect to see the States federate, if they had not already done so. Then would come further swift political development in a country which would be no less able financially to undertake the responsibilities of Dominion status than is Ghana. Integration with the Colony is an obvious step on the
road to Dominion status. Aden, with its magnificent harbour 504
and its 5,000,000-ton Refinery, is the only natural outlet for 382
the oil on the coast of South Arabia, and it is the obvious capital for a future Dominion comprising the present Colony
and Protectorate. In June 1933 Sir Samuel Hoare, at that time 000
Secretary of State for India, said in the House of Commons:

> "The reasons which suggest that Aden [he was referring to what is now the Colony] should not remain linked with India under the new constitution are, that it is an area geographically remote from India; that it would not naturally fit into the new federation; that it is already to some extent under Imperial control, *and that it is inseparable in practice from the Aden Protectorate*, which has already passed wholly out of Indian control."

I have never seen any reason to disagree with these words, in particular those which I have italicised, and I have never subscribed to the view that it would be possible or desirable

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to turn the Colony into a second Gibraltar. Dominion status would be the next logical step after integration with the Colony and it would not be long delayed, but what would happen thereafter is most difficult to predict. Maybe the new Dominion would elect to remain in the Commonwealth, but the possibility of a more fundamental change must not be completely ruled out. There would undoubtedly be a tendency on the part of the Sha'afi districts of the Yemen to adhere to the new Dominion. The strength of this tendency would depend on the political situation in that country.

Whatever development does take place one thing is crystal clear and that is that our future relations with the new Dominion or State will depend on how sensibly we guide and encourage the people and their Rulers during the difficult period of transition from subordination to independence. If we are wise we can look forward to very many years of mutual esteem and respect.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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CHAPTER TEN

Yemen Relations and the 1955 Revolt

THE general trend of our relations with the Yemen must be clear to anyone who has read as far as this, and I do not propose to do more at this final stage than to summarise generally and to try at the same time to remove any misunderstanding which may have arisen. 648

The federation plan was not the fundamental reason, as the critics of that plan have sometimes suggested, for the disturbed state of our relations with the Yemen. Long before I came to serve in Aden we were on bad terms with the Yemen, in fact, from the time that we entered into treaty relations with the Protectorate States and by so doing became their champion and protector. In 1928, in particular, our relations were strained almost to breaking point, with the Yemen in occupation of the Dhala plateau as well as half the Audhali Sultan's territory. After the 1934 Treaty was signed there was a brief improvement, but gradually the frontier position deteriorated again. In 1948, when the revolution in the Yemen in that year occupied the minds of the ruling family and their rivals to the exclusion of all else, there was, for a few months, peace all along the frontier line. This respite was of short duration and no sooner had the new Imam, Ahmad, secured his throne than the old animosity was resumed with renewed vigour and added bitterness, and in 1952 I was constrained to represent to His Majesty's Government, with all the force at my command, how provocative had grown the Imam's attitude and how disturbed I was at the increased frequency and magnitude of the frontier incidents which were entirely Yemeni inspired.

I do not pretend for one moment that the federation plan

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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648 did not contribute to a worsening of our already bad relations with the Yemen. There is no doubt that it did. The Imam was alarmed when he saw the scheme accepted in principle by the majority of the Rulers and he expected that practical results would follow the acceptance of the scheme and he visualised the Protectorate becoming, in a very short time, a powerful consolidated country well beyond his grasp and particularly attractive to the Sha'afi majority in his own country. He feared a move on their part to join the Protectorate Federation and saw himself and his Zeidis isolated in the hills of the Northern Yemen and cut off from access to the sea. The Imam said as much to the Secretary-General of the Arab League when he received their mission in Taiz, and his half-brother, His Royal Highness Saif al Islam Abdullah, who was then Foreign Minister, said the same thing to me in 1954 when I went to Taiz to try and improve, by personal contact, Anglo-Yemen relations. I nearly succeeded, but that is another story. The Imam's fear was, of course, quite unjustified because we are precluded by the Treaty of 1934 from any unfriendly act, which a favourable reaction to a Yemeni Sha'afi approach would be, and we still have old-fashioned ideas about the sanctity of Treaties with Foreign Powers. Although I was able to convince the Foreign Minister of our good faith, I made little impression on the great man himself.

The Imam has seen our withdrawal from India, Burma, Ceylon and the Sudan and he is convinced that we will leave Arabia with our task uncompleted and the declaration to the contrary which I made to him personally in Taiz in 1954, which had been made before and has since been made by Ministers of the Crown in London and Aden, did nothing to alter this conviction. Provided, therefore, he can keep the Protectorate undeveloped, economically and socially, and disintegrated politically he feels that he will have no difficulty in stepping into our shoes when the time comes. To this end he maintains his claim to the whole of the Protectorate and the Colony and will hinder to the best of his ability any attempt by us to integrate the States or to develop them socially and economically. As the Qadhi Muhammed Abdullah Ash Shami said on

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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one occasion to our Frontier Office during the course of a conversation on frontier relations, "The more uncivilised the Protectorate, the less trouble we shall have when we take over."

Our policy is simply re-stated. It is to carry out our obligations to the States of the Protectorate and to maintain friendly relations with the Yemen. It is an admirable one in theory but in the face of the attitude of the present regime in the Yemen well nigh impossible to put into practice. Our primary duty cannot be in doubt: it is to the Rulers and peoples of the Protectorate.

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I cannot leave the subject of the Yemen without giving a short account of the 1955 revolution in that country which, although it had but a temporary effect on our relations with that country, gives an interesting indication of the internal stresses and strains to which the Yemen is subject. The revolution was in part attributable to the Imam's action in 1954 when he declared his son Badr to be the heir apparent and thereby disturbed seriously certain elements in his own family, and in part to his continued harsh treatment of his Sha'afi subjects. The revolt was a curious affair, ill conceived and badly executed. The figurehead was the Imam's half-brother, Abdullah, the Foreign Minister, who though not a very competent Foreign Minister was a pleasant personality and had travelled widely in the Middle East, Europe and the United States of America. I had entertained him in Aden and had conducted the 1954 negotiations with him in Taiz and I know that the final and dramatic break-down of those negotiations was as disappointing to him as it was to me. He was genuine in his wish to see better relations between our two countries and was far more realistic and broadminded in his attitude to the Protectorate than the Imam.

The revolution started well, from the point of view of the rebels, and Abdullah seized control of Taiz, the *de facto* capital, and imprisoned the Imam in the Old Guest House, where I had stayed on my first visit to the Yemen in 1934, opposite to the Foreign Ministry which was, not unnaturally, the revolutionary headquarters. The plan seems to have been to seize the person of the Imam who would then be persuaded to abdicate

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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669 and would leave the country after having called on all and
643 sundry to be loyal to the new Imam. Where precisely he would go had not been considered, nor was anyone very clear what would be done if he refused to abdicate. He had been ill for some time and I have little doubt that the rebels thought that in his weakened state he would offer little resistance and consider himself lucky to escape with his life. How little they really knew the man. He refused to agree to the rebel demand and Abdullah, who besides being a humane man, did not want to make the same mistake that had been made in 1948, was unwilling to put an end to him until every effort to persuade him to abdicate had proved unavailing. To this end prominent citizens from Taiz and elsewhere were induced to go to the Old Guest House and try and persuade the royal prisoner to be sensible and not force the rebels to a desperate act. Among those who made this short journey from the town was the Qadhi Muhammed Abdullah Ash Shami who was on a visit to Taiz and was staying in the New Guest House close by the British Legation building. The old gentleman was seen being conducted up the road to the Old Guest House by an escort of soldiers who were not, on this occasion, present to enhance his dignity. The Qadhi saw the Imam and at once advised him to submit and abdicate. It seems the Imam was furious and gave Ash Shami his views on his, Ash Shami's, personal character with his usual vigour and lack of restraint. The Qadhi was unmoved and remained outwardly his usual calm, collected, and dignified self until the storm had passed, and then he pointed out to the Imam that if he had given him any other advice he, Ash Shami, would not have lived very long and that if he, the Imam, did not accept the advice he had given him his own hours were certainly numbered. It was better, Ash Shami suggested, to submit when there was really no alternative and wait patiently for the wind to change. Having given his advice he drifted slowly down the road again with his guard back to the New Guest House. A few days later when the Imam had abdicated and Abdullah had been proclaimed as his successor, Ash Shami was allowed to go to Ibb where he remained until the restoration, "sleeping like the old fox

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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he is" as one leading Yemeni in Aden said to me at the time.

There was another important guest in the New Guest House with Ash Shami at this time. He was another of the Imam's half-brothers, His Royal Highness Saif al Islam Qasim, a stout gentleman with an appreciation of good cooking, who was Minister of Education, or Communications—I am sure he never knew precisely which himself. His sole interest was in the culinary art and he was otherwise very detached from worldly affairs. His presence in the New Guest House was not directly due to the political upheaval. He had obtained Royal permission to fly to Egypt—ostensibly for medical treatment, the usual excuse of the royal brothers when they wanted a holiday abroad in civilised surroundings—and his 'plane had been grounded by the rebels. He wandered impatiently about the building complaining:

"Why don't they settle this business? I am being put to great inconvenience and the food in this place is quite uneatable."

That one of his brothers had imprisoned the other and that he himself was in the very midst of a bloody revolution did not seem to weigh very heavily on him.

The news of the abdication of the Imam on the grounds of ill health and the accession of Abdullah was telegraphed to all parts of the Yemen and all provincial officials were called upon to give their allegiance to the new Imam. Most of them had seen revolutions go wrong before and by now they knew that Ahmad's son, the heir-apparent Badr, had escaped the rebels' net and was at large, so they decided to make no reply and carry on with their work until the picture became clearer before committing themselves to one side or the other.

Badr was very much alive and had made for Hajja, there to collect a force with which he intended to march on Taiz to rescue his father. Meanwhile Ahmad had become an embarrassment to his captors who did not know what to do with him or where to send him, and he showed no inclination to solve their problem for them by committing suicide. The rebels, much preoccupied with the future about which they did not seem at any time to have been very clear, grew careless. The

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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669 643 strict guard on the Old Guest House was relaxed, a point which did not escape Ahmad's notice. To make matters worse for the rebel leaders the Army Units in Taiz, upon which they depended for their military force, showed signs of wavering. The old man was still in Taiz and that in itself was disturbing to the soldiers who feared rather than hated him, and the rumours of Badr's advance with an overwhelming force of tribesmen which gained strength almost hourly were far from encouraging. Abdullah and the Army leaders dithered, disheartened by the lukewarm response from the provinces to the news of the setting up of the new regime.

Then one morning Ahmad solved everyone's problems by seizing a Bren gun from a careless guard and personally, with his usual indomitable courage, overwhelming his captors. The Army changed sides, not without some relief, and though the next few hours were confused, by the end of the day Ahmad had withdrawn his abdication, resumed his throne, and brother Abdullah was safely locked up, together with those of the ringleaders who had left their departure for Aden too late.

His Royal Highness Saif al Islam Abbas, who was Abdullah's full brother and who had supported Ahmad in the 1948 revolution, made a demonstration at Sana in Abdullah's favour but was overwhelmed by Government forces and captured. A few days after Ahmad had regained his throne, Abbas and Abdullah both suffered the usual fate of all unsuccessful rebel leaders. They were executed in the fortress at Hajja.

Ash Shami was not, as might have been expected, among those who died in the barbaric and disgusting public executions in Taiz which followed the restoration. The Imam sent an escort of soldiers to bring him to Taiz from Ibb and accused him of having sided with the rebels. His reply to the charge was something like this:

"I advised you, my master, to wait for the wind to change. You could do that only by abdicating, you abdicated, and the wind has changed."

He returned to the New Guest House with his soldiers, this time as an honourable escort and very soon after resumed his

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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old appointment in Beidha with enhanced authority and the empty title of Minister of State.

The revolution was over. The Imam had lost two more brothers and the blood letting had cooled temporarily the fevered Yemen. Anglo-Yemen relations returned to the normal pitch of strain within a few weeks and I was at the airport in Aden to welcome His Royal Highness Saif al Islam Hassan, the Imam's eldest brother and Prime Minister of the Yemen, who was on his way by air from Cairo to attend the Bandung Conference. Although Hassan had been a tower of strength to his brother during the 1948 rebellion, he had never been on really friendly terms with him and their relations had become distinctly strained after the recognition of Badr as Crown Prince. He had been in Cairo during the recent revolt and his part, if any, in that affair has never been made clear, but shortly after Bandung he was relieved of his office of Prime Minister and sent to New York to represent the Yemen at the United Nations. He has never been back to his own country where his sons are still kept under surveillance.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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CHAPTER ELEVEN

Labour Relations in the Colony

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466 ONE of the problems with which I had to deal and the one which I, personally, found the most difficult and more of a strain than all the bickerings and scufflings in the Protectorate and the continual worry of strained relations with the Yemen, was labour relations in the Colony. To understand the problem a very brief sketch is essential of the history of labour from the time that we first arrived in Aden until the immediate post-war period.

175 The invaders of Aden in 1839 came from India and brought
563 with them Indian clerks and a few Indian artisans, and they
464 not unnaturally looked to India for their future supply of
167 skilled and semi-skilled labour. The local Arab was, by Indian standards, totally uneducated and seemed unlikely to take kindly to education, even if it was worth while for some effort to be made in that direction. The local article being thought unworthy of serious consideration, the practice of importing artisans and clerks from India to meet the ever-expanding demand for such workers, became the normal method of recruitment. Gradually a tradition was built up that the Arab would never be capable of skilled work and that such work was an Indian prerogative. The Indians themselves, short-sightedly, did nothing to discourage the belief.

This dangerous state of affairs persisted until after the World
563 War, partly because the Arabs remained uneducated and partly
464 because the Indians were good workmen and their European
178 masters did not wish for any change. Then the education of the Arabs was taken in hand seriously and they responded in a way which surprised even their most fervent champions. They

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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soon showed that they could be educated, that they were 563
capable of doing more than just manual labour and that with 464
understanding and encouragement there was very little that 178
was beyond their capabilities. They began to resent the presence in their midst of an army of Indian clerks and artisans doing work which, not always with justification at that time, they considered they were capable of doing and which should be theirs by right. Unfortunately, this resentment was not confined to the Indian workers, but was directed as well against their European employers which did not make for happy racial or labour relations in the future.

The general condition of Arab labour in the Colony when I 563
first came to know Aden in the nineteen-thirties can only be 465
described as disgraceful. There were no superannuation benefits, 466
and as wages left no margin between income and expenditure,
nothing could be saved against old age and sickness. There [362]
were no holidays with pay, and most workers had to find their [744]
own living accommodation, and the vast majority received no medical treatment or benefit through their employers. Labour relations, as we now understand that term, did not exist. There was no form of consultation between master and man and the authority of the master was absolute.

Coal and cargo coolies were provided with accommodation; 466
they were housed in long sheds, owned by the coaling and 362
stevedoring companies, in grossly overcrowded conditions without any washing or sanitary arrangements, the nearby beach just across the main road served as a combined bath and lavatory. The owners never had the smallest idea who lived in these dormitories and what went on there after dark, which was probably just as well for their peace of mind in this town where women were closely guarded and youth was uncontrolled.

By the end of the World War no very great improvement in 178
conditions was noticeable and the housing shortage, already 362
acute, was rendered more so by a Town Planning Scheme which virtually paralysed all building operations for two years, and achieved little else except an impracticable scheme which was brought into force in a modified form and then,

178 362 mercifully, abandoned. The post-war increase in Aden's trade 464 brought more and more skilled and unskilled workers into the Colony, until the unsatisfactory overcrowding, at one time confined to the poorer elements of the population, had spread to white collared workers and highly skilled labour. Key money was illegal but no heed was paid to the law and very few houses changed tenants without it being given and taken in some form or other.

178 466 When I came to the Port Trust I set myself to improving the standard of living of the employees and modernising their terms of employment. Government also was striving to improve labour conditions, and in the nineteen-forties a minimum wage ordinance for unskilled daily paid workers passed the Legislative Council and became law. The problems of overtime rates, juvenile employment and maximum hours of work and [362] many kindred subjects were studied and ordnances were drafted to provide very necessary legislation. At the same time a Housing Committee was set up under the Director of Public Works to tackle the housing shortage problem. Meanwhile we in the Port Trust decasualised as much of our labour as we [657] could and Government followed suit with theirs, an example to business houses which they were in no hurry to follow. I introduced a families' medical scheme with a lady doctor in charge for Port Trust employees, which was immediately successful and which I have no doubt Government would have [465] liked to have seen become Colony-wide; but it was not to be, there were too many difficulties. Some of the more enterprising commercial houses introduced superannuation schemes and medical benefit for their employees, and by 1954 annual leave on full pay had become the rule rather than the exception. It is extraordinary how quickly a lead is followed, and in a few short years after the war progress was made which in many countries has taken a life-time. The speed with which these concessions were granted upset the equilibrium of some workers who, anxious to make hay while the sun shone, began to demand more and more, well beyond their just entitlement, but on the whole labour behaved surprisingly well and there was only one serious industrial disagreement during this

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period. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's bunkering and installation workers went on strike without serious conse- [468] quences to anyone. Our really bad labour trouble was to come later.

Government set up a Labour and Welfare Department, and 657 labour ordinances which had lain unenforced for years were 466 brought into reality, much to the disgust of some factory 178 owners whose premises were a danger to their employees and a disgrace to the Colony. So the progress went on, first one problem was tackled and then another, but I believe the working people derived most benefit from the housing schemes which were introduced. The Port Trust led the way in this field with 657 a bold scheme to house the majority of their permanent labour 362 force. I was glad to have been able to initiate that scheme, and I was even better pleased before I left Aden in 1956 to see completed the Government housing scheme at Ma'alla where 1,500 flats had been erected on a very modern housing estate planned primarily for Government employees. Even housing, like the measles, is catching and the major commercial undertakings followed the lead given them and it became usual rather than unusual for most permanent employees to be housed by their employers.

While all this building was going on in Tawahi and Crater, the outskirts of the Colony were not forgotten and Government erected over 1,000 houses at Sheikh Othman to relieve overcrowding.

This is not meant to be just a list of the achievements of Government and employers in the labour field, but an indication of the all-round efforts which were made in a comparatively short space of time to improve the working conditions and the housing of the workers in the Colony, especially those who were the least well provided for financially. All 466 this activity, beneficial though it was, failed in one vital respect. Only in a few exceptional cases was there any real improvement in master and man relations. The employers remained out of touch with their men just when the closest co-operation and understanding was essential. They took little interest in their employees as individuals either inside the

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factory or office or in their homes, and there was a sad lack of 468 mutual respect, understanding and consultation. Negotiating machinery in industry, as we understand it in this country, did not exist and efforts made during the first years of my term of office as Governor to persuade Managements to modernise their outlook were largely unavailing. The employers had 467 no federation or co-ordinating authority for their labour relations and labour was leaderless. Up to 1952 there was only one Trade Union in the Colony. Then suddenly Trades Union became fashionable and everyone wanted to have these new toys, with the result that by March 1956 some twenty-five Unions had been registered, the majority of whom had been in existence for only a few months. The Trades Union leaders were mostly young men and were, without exception, inexperienced and in some cases more interested in power than they were in the proper functioning of the Unions. The Unions were mostly House Unions and in their dealings with Managements their leaders often behaved in an ill-mannered and provocative manner and conducted themselves generally like people with an inferiority complex rather out of their depth, which is precisely what they were. One thing the Union leaders had no doubt about was that they would not hesitate to make full use of their new authority. They had not long to wait. At this time strikes were very much in the air literally, with news of labour unrest a feature of practically every radio news broadcast, blared forth in the Colony eating houses and coffee shops. The atmosphere was certainly conducive to strikes, and I am afraid that many of the Trades Union leaders did not view the possibility of their advent with that concern, and indeed dismay, which they would have had they been more experienced and responsible. They had all got their toys and maybe some of the children wanted to wind them up and see what would happen.

468 The employers, on the other hand, were inexperienced in 466 dealing with Trades Union and resented, often with cause, the attitude of the Trades Union officials. With the exception of [479] the "Shipping Conference" which was composed of representatives of the shipping companies and was mainly concerned

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with freight rates and stevedoring charges, the employers were 468
disorganised and were, for the most part, in active competition [474]
with each other. They were very conscious of the considerable [477]
improvements in living and working conditions which had been made by them and they felt that they were entitled to expect, if not the gratitude of their workmen, at least a period of industrial calm free from further demands. They were alarmed at the increase in the number of the Trades Union, which meant only one thing to them and that was more and more and bigger and bigger demands by labour until commercial life became impossible. It seemed quite clear to the majority of the employers that the Unions would have to be fought and brought to their senses or broken, and that this must be done before they became too strong.

Although the continued anti-British broadcasts from Cairo 466
had undoubtedly had their effect on the general atmosphere in the Colony, which the activities of the nationalist National United Front Party had done nothing to improve, labour as a whole was behaving reasonably well. There were, of course, some differences of opinion between individuals and Managements, but the two main labour problems were being dealt
with. The first of these problems, which was not in any way 466
extraordinary and concerned shift rates for stevedores, was 465
under discussion between employers and the Labour Department of Government, and a satisfactory settlement was in
sight. The second problem was out of the ordinary and was a 468
direct result of the improved housing conditions which many 362
workmen now enjoyed. Put simply the trouble was that the 511
provision of better and modern housing had increased the cost of living of the occupants to a point where, on their wage scales, they could not make both ends meet and were distinctly worse off financially than they had been before the new houses and flats were available. The reason for this curious state of affairs was not increased rent, because although there had been an increase it had been cushioned by subsidisation by Government, the Refinery, the Port Trust and the commercial houses which provided housing for their employees. Previously many of the workmen concerned had been living three or four families

362 511 together in one room, or verandah, or in a scrap-wood and corrugated iron hut on the hillside. They had no washing facilities and used public latrines, and when the kerosene oil in the lamp was exhausted they went to sleep. The new accommodation had running water laid on, a bathroom and waterborne sanitation and electric light. This was as it should be, but this was where the trouble arose because water and electricity in Aden had both to be paid for, and investigation showed that the provision of these necessities increased the workman's monthly expenditure by fifteen per cent. There was also some social rivalry among the families and trying to live up to the Joneses never does reduce expenditure.

511 871 Yet another cause of increased expenditure, which was universal and did not apply specifically to the dwellers in the new houses and flats, was that more children were going to school. In 1921 there were 359 boys in Government schools, by 1948 this had increased to 4,000 boys and girls, and by 1956 no less than 10,000 children were attending Government schools and many more were going to other educational establishments. Primary and Intermediate education were free and even at Aden College and the Technical Institute the boys of poor parents were able to continue their education with Government scholarships, so the trouble was not with school fees. The parents' financial burden was added to because the boys and the girls had to be decently dressed in clean clothes to go to school, instead of wearing any old thing to hang about the town in or run errands.

468 (465) The Aden Government and the Refinery Management were alive to the difficulties of their employees and we and they were taking steps to solve the problem by a revision of some of the wage scales to relieve the financial pressure on the less well paid men. If our plans could have been completed before an unfortunate dispute between a Management and Trades Union officials lighted the fuse to set off a chain of strikes, which were exploited by the National United Front for their own ends, it is probable that the trouble when it came, and come it probably would have done in the atmosphere then prevailing in the Colony, would have been quite limited

in its extent and the Refinery would not have been directly 468
involved. As it was there was general confusion, with neither
side acting rationally. Labour relations, never good, became
chaotic with the employers determined to fight anything in
the nature of a demand, however reasonable it might be; and
many of the Union leaders were equally determined to have
a strike, unjustified though it might be. Members of some
Unions were brought out on strike before any demands had
been put forward by the leaders to the Managements concerned
and without any clear idea of why they were striking.

The only measure of agreement there was between the two 664
parties was their condemnation of the conduct of my Govern- 466
ment. One side, I leave you to guess which, said that the whole 468
trouble was Communist inspired, or if not actually Commun- 641
ist then the work of the Nationalists which was much the
same thing, and anyway the strikes were purely political in
cause and conduct, and were not in any way industrial. In
their view Government were dreadfully weak and lamentably
biased and were doing nothing when they should have been
deporting the rascally political leaders disguised as Trades
Union officials. They had a great deal more to say, but it all
amounted to one thing, that Government was gravely at fault.
The opposite party was just as outspoken and did not hesitate
to describe Government officials as harsh and the police as
overbearing and tyrannical and, in fact, murderers. In their
view the workmen were grossly oppressed and there was a
distressing lack of sympathy for the downtrodden and so on
and so forth. They considered that Government should force
the employers to grant every single Union demand, reasonable
or unreasonable, simply because it was a Trades Union demand.

In fact, of course, we did everything we could to prevent 468
the strikes and to stop them spreading when once they started.
The Labour Commissioner worked day and night to bring
the parties together and try and solve their difficulties which
were, whatever anyone may say, fundamentally industrial
in origin. I, myself, met both sides time and time again, but 579
to no avail. They were beyond rational thought.

At the same time the first essential was to maintain law and 689

579 order in the Colony, and this was done with the minimum
689 of force by the police supported by the military forces in the
Colony. The fact that on two occasions the police were forced to open fire on rioters indicates how serious the situation was. It also indicates our determination to let nothing hinder us in the execution of our duty. Mercifully there were only two or three casualties, one of whom was a schoolboy who was killed by a stray shot while watching a crowd being prevented from storming the Tawahi Police Station in order to release a workman who, very properly, had been arrested. It was a tragic business. Some innocent person almost inevitably suffers on these occasions. I was, by chance, in Tawahi when the boy's funeral procession passed along the road and after it had gone by an elderly man, an Arab, walked up to me and said:

"You are responsible. It was murder."

Emotion had distorted his judgment, poor fellow, and I mention the incident only to indicate the unreasonableness that prevailed.

468 The Refinery Management kept their heads and showed good sense, as did some of the leading members of the Aden Trades Union Congress, several of whom worked indefatiguably to end the strikes. Without their help and understanding things would have been very much worse. As it was, normal conditions at the Refinery were restored in a comparatively short space of time, and then the pieces all fell into place again and the strikes were over, except in one or two cases where one side or the other was particularly stupid and unyielding.

625 In my opinion it was the Civil and Military security forces who came best out of this sorry affair. They were firm at the right time and lenient at the right time and their patience was admirable at all times. It was due to them that the situation did not become very much worse. It is only right that I should say so and that they should receive a few halfpence when they deserve them—they get enough kicks when they don't.

468 I ordered a Commission to be set up to inquire into the
466 cause of the strikes and to make recommendations for the

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future. The Commission was composed of the Attorney-General who presided, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, a European both knowledgeable and far-sighted, two influential Arab members of the Legislative Council, a Trade Union official from the only Union that did not take any part in the strikes, and Mr. James Young, the well-known British Trade Unionist, who was selected by the Trades Union Congress in London in response to a request from us, and who flew out to Aden. Aden owes a considerable debt of gratitude to Mr. Young. The verdict of the Commission was that the strikes were basically industrial in origin but that one political party had done their utmost to exploit them for their own purposes.

The young Trades Union must learn to keep politics in their proper place which, in my view, should be outside the Union, and at the same time to be more responsible in their words and deeds. The employers must be more patient and more adaptable to the changing world about them. Patience, sympathy and common sense is the right mixture for both sides and should be prescribed in large doses. If it is taken regularly there will not be any serious labour trouble in Aden.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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CHAPTER TWELVE

The Majority Community and Political Parties

563 THE Arab community can be divided into four groups; the descendants of the original inhabitants and others who have become in a true sense Aden Arabs by birth and descent from established immigrants; the Hadhramis; the Protectorate Arabs; and the Yemenis.

The first group are permanent residents and among them are many of Aden's leading families, the Aidaroos, the custodians of the great Aidaroos Mosque whose origin is Iraqi and who came to Aden very many years ago via the Wadi Hadhramaut, the Mackawwis whose name shows their Meccan origin, the Safis, Girgarahs, and the Maktaris of Yemeni origin, the Hamoudis and Luqmans now identified with the Arabs who are of Persian and Indian descent and the Bayoomis and Khalifahs, two well-known Aden families of Egyptian origin. There was at one time an Egyptian quarter in Crater. Before the turn of the last century the present Hafat Husein was known as the Hafat al Misri.

In the first group are to be found merchants of standing, lawyers and newspaper proprietors, shop-keepers and cinema owners, fishermen and labourers and artisans, in fact every profession and calling under the sun. They are the backbone of the Colony and by and large the moderates in the political field. The second group are in much the same position as the Europeans, they are in Aden for what they can get out of the place and their thoughts are concentrated on making money to the exclusion of all else, except their beloved Hadhramaut to which they return from time to time. They are almost without exception merchants or are employed in business

houses. They are clannish and only of recent years have any 563
of them taken any part in the public life of the Colony. The exception to this statement is the Bazara family, members of which have in the past and today given their services to the public in the municipal field and in the field of sport.

The third group are in much the same position as the Hadhramis, but being nearer home they pay more frequent visits to the Protectorate, and not having the Hadhramis business astuteness they are to be found more among the employees than the employers. They are of a generous disposition, and now that the educational disadvantage from which they suffered is fast disappearing, they are playing an ever increasing part in the life of the Colony.

The last group, the Yemenis, are a problem and fall clearly into two divisions, the manual workers who spend only a few months in the Colony at any one time and have in no way severed their ties with their homeland and the merchant class who may have become assimilated into the first group or are on the way to and wishful of being so, or who may have come to Aden because they are Sha'afis, or cautious persons and who, while not giving up their Yemen connection and business interests in any way, want to have an alternative source of income and place of residence in the event of trouble in their own land.

This then is the majority community in the Colony, and [665]
it is from this community that the political parties have been evolved with some assistance in their early days from individual members of the minority communities, and the Cairo radio in more recent times.

Political parties came into being in Aden in much the same 665
way as they have done in other parts of the world. People of similar views or recreations or occupations met together in the coffee shops and eventually had the idea of forming a Club. The Club became in time the resort of people with, broadly speaking, the same political ideas and so a Party was formed.

Aden has dozens of Clubs, but mercifully very few political 595
Parties. Most of the Clubs are mushroom affairs that suddenly spring up over night all complete with President, Chairman,

a Secretary, a Committee, and a small back room down some side street and up two flights of stairs which serves as the Club premises. The rules and objects are presented to the District Commissioner who is asked to permit the Club to be registered according to the law. The rules are fool-proof, having been copied from those of a Club which has already been registered, and the objects are very high-minded. The Club is said to be cultural in the strict sense of the word and has no other purpose than the raising of the cultural level of the members through social intercourse. Complete stuff and nonsense, of course, but as no-one knows anything against the Management Committee, registration is granted, a few chairs are moved into the back room, a youth is hired to run out for cups of tea from the tea shop on the street corner and the Club has come into being.

As a rule these Clubs continue for just so long as the Honorary Treasurer remains honorary. When he decides that his duties are sufficiently onerous to deserve something more than the cultural uplift he no doubt derives from the Club's social activities and disappears with the funds, the Club ceases to function for all practical purposes. The individual members take as much of the furniture away as they can lay their hands on before the landlord hears the news and seizes it as security for his rent which the Treasurer has failed to pay before he left. The only trace of the Club remaining is a notice-board in Arabic and English which clings to the wall of the house—the scene of the Club's brief life—and the entry in the District Commissioner's Register of Clubs and Societies which records the birth of, say, "The Rabizi Cultural and Social and Charitable Club". The Rabizi's culture was at its peak in 2000 B.C., and has been deteriorating steadily ever since. No-one in their part of the Protectorate would think of going to a party without taking a rifle as well as a dagger, and, if the host lives some way away, without ensuring that a Saiyid is with the party. No-one will harm a Saiyid if they can help it.

As regards the charitable side of the Club's activities, we have already seen that at least one member of the Committee took steps to see that that was not neglected and that the charity was directed into the right channel. There are exceptions, 575 of course, and some Clubs have thrived and developed into very worth-while organisations which are indeed cultural and social. Often they combine their social activities with tennis or football or hockey, and these latter Clubs have done a very great deal of good. The Football Clubs are subject to [526] the control of the Aden Sports Association, a purely unofficial organisation which came into being years ago as the Aden Football Association to control and encourage football in the Colony. It has fulfilled its purpose. Nowadays the existing Clubs of standing are mainly non-political; by which I do not mean that politics are not discussed—they certainly are—but that either the Club did not start as a political meeting place or that its main purpose is no longer political.

There are only three political parties in Aden. There never 665
have been any more and originally there was only one, the 575
Muslim Association. This organisation was inclined to be Pan-Islamic in outlook, which was not surprising because its moving spirit was for a long time an able and successful lawyer from Pakistan. Unfortunately for the Muslim Association the lawyer in question died in London when on his first visit to this country. After his death the Association lost most of its drive and has, from a political angle, become merged in the Aden Association.

The Aden Association is the main political party and is 665
composed of the moderates. It came into being from the political side of the Muslim Association and the more mature of the Arab political leaders. By the middle of 1956 it was a comparatively well organised body whose political platform was, broadly speaking, internal self-government for the Colony. Up till then it had kept an open mind on the question of union between the Colony and the Protectorate. Some of the members would undoubtedly have liked to see some form of union, but I doubt if any of them would have been prepared to commit themselves publicly to a definite policy of union. They preferred to wait and see how the Protectorate developed both politically and economically before making any definite pronouncement. They are only too well aware •••

665 [652] They[1] are only too Aden well aware that while the Colony has an income of nearly four million pounds a year and pays its way with a high standard of educational and social development, the Protectorate with at least six times the population and twelve hundred times the area, has a possible income of about half a million pounds a year and would be unable without the annual subvention from Her Majesty's Government to maintain the very indifferent educational and social standard at present existing. This leaves out of all account the cost of maintaining security in the area and the heavy expenditure on frontier watch and ward. At present any union between the Colony and the Protectorate could not be described as an attractive business proposition, and the Aden Association has a number of shrewd business men among its members. The Aden Association has three elected members on the Legislative Council, all of them Arabs, and one other member of the Council (who is a Hindu) may be described as a collateral of the Association if he is not, in fact, a member which he may well be. My personal knowledge does not go beyond 1956 and by this time there may well have been some realignment among the Council members.

The next Party deserving of consideration is the South Arabian League which originally advocated union between the Colony and the Protectorate. It was never very strong and its policy was never very clearly defined. Unlike the Aden Association and that organisation's parent, the Muslim Association, it had some rather nebulous connection with the States bordering the Colony. Two or three years ago their platform underwent a fundamental change when some members began to advocate union with the Yemen as well as with the Protectorate, with the result that the more stable elements broke away and became independents.

The third Party is the National United Front whose stated policy is union with the Protectorate, the Yemen and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman and the setting up of a South Arabian Independent State. This party is an amalgamation of the Nationalists who insist on independence and will be content with nothing less, the left wing of the South Arabian League and a few Free Yemenis who work for a more liberal form

[1] [i.e., the Aden Association —Analyst]

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of government in their own country, the Yemen. The Free Yemenis were the back-bone of the 1948 revolution in that country. They feel that the removal of the Hamid-Ud-din dynasty from the throne of the Yemen and the substitution of a democratic, largely Sha'afi, form of government will remove the principal obstacle to eventual union between the two big South-west Arabian territories.

Where precisely the Sultan of Muscat comes into this picture is as much a mystery to me as it must be to his Highness who has probably never heard of the National United Front and would be quite unimpressed if he ever does become aware of its existence.

The Front has active members in the Protectorate, in particular in the State of Lahej, but is not quite as united as it used to be, as there has recently been a difference of opinion among the leaders on the important question of the banning of the importation of Qât into the Colony. The leaders of the Front compare very badly with those of the Aden Association and their methods are not such as would commend their party to responsible people, though there is no doubt that they have a following among some sections of the Yemeni labour in the Colony and the more unstable elements of the local population. Nasser of Egypt has much the same support in the Cairo mob elements, and kind calls to kind on the Cairo radio. They are the only Party which has tried to make political capital out of strained labour relations, and there is no doubt that in the spring of 1956 they made a serious attempt to obtain control of the Trades Union. They failed then because the Trades Union leaders, though some of them were members of the Front, realised the danger to the Unions and refused to become subordinate to the leaders of the Front. I hope the danger of labour being so badly and fatally misled is now past and as experience is gained by the Trades Union leaders they will become even more unwilling in future, than they were in 1956, to become the pawns of any political party. Their primary role is in the field of labour relations and not in the political arena.

What it amounts to is that there are, in fact, two main

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political parties, both of whom advocate self-government. The Aden Association at present limit their demands to a degree of internal self-government, waiting to see what developments take place in the Protectorate in the future. They will try and get as much as possible, but they are not unreasonable, and common sense is not lacking in their leaders. The National United Front want complete independence and amalgamation with the Protectorate and the Yemen. They lack common sense and their leaders are irresponsible demagogues. Thus both Parties advocate independence in one form or another; the children are growing up.

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Nationalism is to many Britons much the same as rebellion. They don't understand it and they treat Nationalists as they would treat people suffering from some disagreeable contagious disease. They feel that they are a danger to their fellows and therefore must be restrained if they cannot be cured. Many of us are inclined to behave like Victorian parents with rebellious children and have little or no sympathy with those who aspire to be independent. It is a pity but the attitude is understandable. We were last invaded nine hundred years ago and have long forgotten what it is like to be subordinate to a foreign power.

It is true to say that we have treated our subordinate territories well, in some cases, even generously, but that is not everything. They, all of them, yearn to be on their own, to be their own masters, and we, like an indulgent parent with a precocious child, are hurt, angry and mystified by their behaviour. It would be better for our future relations with these territories if we had suffered the indignity of foreign rule in more recent years and could call on our own experience for the key to what is to so many of us a mystery. Nationalism is not something new, something primarily anti-British nurtured in the Middle East and spread like a plague throughout the Colonies. It is something very natural and something which, in a different form, most of us have experienced personally ourselves. It is the desire of adolescence to stand alone, to make a break with the parental roof and be independent of parental control. We broke away from our father's house when we grew up, and our children will do precisely the same, when they

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

grow up. It is inevitable and the sensible parent helps and encourages the young people to make their own way in the world; helps with advice, by example and often with financial backing. It is the attitude of the parents at this critical stage in family relations which will determine the nature of the after relations between the children and their parents. Too strict a control will bring resentment which in extreme cases may result in the severance of all relations. Too indulgent an attitude may bring disaster to the children and to the family. There can be no fixed rule in these matters because just as no two children are precisely the same, no two Colonies are exactly alike. Some Colonies develop early, some are backward, some are headstrong and must be restrained, while others need encouragement. It is a most difficult decision for any parent to make, when precisely to relax control and to what extent. It is, at the same time, a very important decision, probably the most important that has to be made in the life of a Colony or of a young man or woman. If the right decision is made, the future relations between the parties will be mutual respect and, indeed, admiration.

In all big families, and the family of nations and peoples which makes up our Commonwealth is big enough in all conscience, there will be one or two doubtful characters, and there must be occasional family quarrels. Some may go off and flirt with undesirable acquaintances; others may have financial difficulties, and get into deep water; yet others may have disagreements among themselves and with their parent. It is only natural, but if the relations between parent and children and in the family generally are what they should be, the wanderers and the scamps will come home again, the bickering will cease, and in time of trouble you may be certain that the whole family will face the world united, bound by inseparable ties of kinship.

In one respect the younger and smaller members of the Commonwealth are at a disadvantage, a very serious disadvantage, because they, like the children of divorced parents, are never quite sure in whose custody they are going to be. The Judge, which in this case is the British Constitution, made no precise order on this point. Sometimes they are with one parent for five years, sometimes for longer and sometimes for only a few months. The two parents are very different in character; one is over indulgent and encourages the children to hope for too much too early and feeds them on unsuitable and indigestible things, while the other is, possibly, too Victorian and lacks understanding of young things. Mercifully for both parents and children there are reasonably competent Governesses and Tutors in the shape of the permanent officials at Whitehall and Great Smith Street who try and soften the impact of one parent and prevent the more glowing indiscretions of the other from having any permanent adverse effect on their charges.

What a pity it is that the political parties in this country cannot reach agreement on the general principles of our future Colonial policy. It should never be a party matter, it is far too important to us and to the Commonwealth.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Minority Communities and Political Development

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SO far I have said very little about the minority communities in the Colony and their attitude to each other and to the place where fate has decreed they shall pass their lives or, as in the case of the majority of the Europeans, a brief part of their working life.

The European community on the whole look upon Aden as a place of exile from their own land, a place of temporary abode in which to earn a living and leave for a better land as soon as possible. They are not interested in the local people as human beings but only as potential or actual customers for their merchandise, or as passengers in their ships or as servants in their houses. They only mix with them socially when it is unavoidable, and when I left Aden in 1956 there were many whose only contacts with the Asiatic members of the community were by way of business. They never seemed to realise that they had any obligation to the place in which they earned their living, or to the people among whom they were living. There were, of course, exceptions to this general rule and these men and women by their unsparing efforts to help the poorer elements of the population and their genuine friendliness more than overcame the impediment to better inter-racial relations created by their unintelligent die-hard compatriots. It says much for them and the lead given by some of the senior Government officials and Service officers that inter-racial understanding and inter-mixing had progressed to a remarkable degree from what it was when I first went to Aden twenty-five years earlier. Understanding was helped by the fact that Aden was not troubled by that horrible thing—the colour question. There was no colour bar as such, it just did not exist, and I was determined that it would not be introduced while I had anything to do with the affairs of the Colony. There were, of course, a few people who disliked all coloured people simply because they were coloured; it has always been a mystery to me why such people ever leave their own country, but the majority of the British community just consider all non-Europeans as socially inferior in much the same way as they consider all Continentals to be socially inferior. The Arabs for their part are untroubled by any inferiority complex and regard the British generally as their social equals. The only complaints that I ever heard of racial discriminations came from members of the Indian community.

The Indian community are engaged in business or in skilled or clerical employment and are for the most part well-to-do and hope to remain so. They take no particular part in politics, but being allergic to riots and other violent commotions give generously to charitable appeals hoping thereby to remain on good terms with their neighbours. Their leaders, with one notable exception, keep out of politics and take little part in the public life of the Colony except in such business organisations as the Chamber of Commerce and the Aden Merchants Association. They are, as a community, very valuable commercially to the Colony but they are at the same time very vulnerable.

The Pakistanis are in their general attitude much like their co-dwellers in the Great Indian Peninsula, as it was at one time called, but they are fewer in number and as they share the same religion as the Arab majority are not in nearly so vulnerable a position. The Jews, on the other hand, the few that still remain in the Colony, shrewd business men though they are, have never been able to overcome racial prejudices, and even today the majority of them give the impression that they are in mortal dread of a recurrence of the riots. They make very little general effort to improve their relations with their neighbours, although some of their leaders set them an excellent example.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

Minority Communities and Political Development

The Somalis, of whom there are thousands in the Colony, 563 are, generally speaking, of an arrogant disposition which does not make them any better loved by the Arabs who consider them to be socially inferior. They are good workers in the house or wherever they can sit down to the task, and taxis and launches suit their temperament admirably. They are becoming politically conscious and already have one Somali elected member in the Legislative Council. The Arabs have found that politically they are a force not to be underestimated.

All the real leaders of the communities have striven and continue to strive to improve racial relations and to engender in their followers a loyalty not to their individual race or tribe, but to Aden itself and encourage them to consider themselves primarily as citizens of Aden, as Adenese rather than as Arab, Jew, European, Indian, Pakistani or Somali. In this they have been reasonably successful and it is no longer uncommon for the leaders of the communities to join together as citizens of Aden to do honour to a distinguished guest.

So much for the human backcloth to the political development which took place during the five years of my term of office, and now for the economic wings and the stage is set.

In 1937, the year of the transfer from India to the control of 652 the Colonial Office, the income of the Colony was £140,000 178 to meet the full cost of the administration, the police, medical and educational services and public works; there was no financial assistance in the form of a subvention from His Majesty's Government. Two years after emancipation came the World War, with the need for the strictest economy, a godsend to Aden financially as it enabled her not only to balance the annual budget but to put something aside against the day when development could be considered and new buildings for hospitals and schools would be practicable once more. By 1955 the Colony's annual income had reached the £4,000,000 mark and the latest Development Report bound in dark red, a rather menacing colour, and optimistically called "Development Plan 1955—60", shows that approximately £10,000,000 is being spent, or has been spent, on schools, hospitals, housing and all the normal social services. This figure does not include 800

This figure does not Aden include

648 652 178 the £4,000,000 which was obtained from Her Majesty's Government in the form of an Exchequer Loan at 4½ per cent. for thirty years, to provide administration services and roads at Bureikha, services necessitated by the £45,000,000 Refinery and the £7,000,000 harbour with alongside berths for the great crude oil tankers completed by the B.P. Company in 1954. The finance for Colony development has been found from local Aden Government resources to the extent of £3,000,000 and a further £1,500,000 has been raised on the London Market, while the British Government has contributed £450,000 and a further £150,000 has been earmarked for a specific item, from the Exchequer Loan. The balance required to complete the programme amounts to some £3,000,000 and it is proposed, under the Development Plan, to raise a further loan of £3,500,000 in London.

652 178 [871] I give these figures, not because I have the least desire to compile anything in the nature of a statistical account, but because they give in brief a clear indication of the expansion economically of the Colony in the short period of less than twenty years. I have already given figures showing the tremendous advance in education over the same period, which is of particular significance when it is realized that those figures are ninety per cent. Arab, as most of the children of the minority communities attend schools which are under unofficial control although they receive very substantial annual subsidies from the Aden Government.

890 The stage is set and the prologue is spoken by Sir Muhammed Mackawee—he was knighted in 1949 for his great public service to his country—one Saturday evening in August 1951, as he and I were sitting on the roof of his garden house at Sheikh Othman. We had dined together and were drinking our coffee and enjoying the cool night breeze after the humid heat of a rather still day for that time of the year. Suddenly he startled me by saying:

"I am not sure that we are ready for democracy in Aden, not, that is, for democratic Government, and yet in some ways we Arabs are more democratic, truly democratic, than are you British."

"What makes you say that?" I asked. "You have always said that the Arab majority should have a greater share in the Government of the Colony and in Government service in the Colony. How you can say that the Arabs are more democratic than the British I just don't understand." I continued: "Our Government is essentially democratic in form and we are a democratic people, while Arabia is a collection of big and small absolute monarchies. There are twenty-four absolute Rulers in the Aden Protectorate alone."

"Make no mistake," he said, "I do feel that we should have a greater share both in the Government of the Colony and in the Government service, but I am not sure that my people are yet ready to take to the full their proper place in public affairs. We lack experience and I do not want to see inexperienced boys set in authority over the people in Aden. Our young men must be educated before they can be given responsibility, and the people must be taught the value of a vote before they can be allowed to elect their representatives to the Legislative Council."

Sir Muhammed went on: "When I was in England, I hired a car and drove from London to Scotland. The driver of that car was a very nice young man and very kind to me, a stranger in his land. I gave him my money and he paid all the bills for hotel accommodation and petrol. He was a very honest man. One day we stopped at an hotel for lunch and I asked him to come to my table. He protested, saying that he would eat at a café across the road, but I insisted that he should join me and entering the dining-room we were shown to a table by a waitress. I was about to give our order when the head waiter came to the table and said that my servant could not be served in the main dining-room but must eat with the other chauffeurs in a separate room. I was very angry and ashamed and I left the room and the hotel at once, and we both went to the café where no one objected to my lunching at the same table as my servant. Here, and particularly in the Protectorate, there is no such class distinction and when I want to eat with my servants no-one is shocked. That is why I said we were more democratic than you."

"You were in England some time ago," I replied, "and times have changed. Nowadays most of us haven't got a man-servant to eat with and few of us can afford to lunch in the sort of hotel that would have a separate room for servants. As regards the lack of experience in the younger generation which you mentioned, I agree with you, but do not forget you can only learn to be responsible by having to exercise responsibility. No-one can learn how to make decisions unless he or she is the person who has got to make the decisions and I am convinced that the only sensible Colonial policy is one which gives the people of the Colony responsibility as early as possible and to as great an extent as possible. The mistake we have made in the past, and continue to make in some places today, is to look upon the local people as inferior beings. This is partly because we have set them a standard which is too high. We have required them to be as good as our best men before we have admitted them to Government service, instead of which we should have measured them against our worst men and if we could say honestly that they were no worse then they should have been given their chance. It is the right of all people to serve their own country and by recognising that right we shall earn the respect and friendship of the people. This is precisely what I want to do here, but the trouble is that there are so very few local men and women who are academically or technically qualified to replace ex-patriates. It's not their fault, it's our misfortune, both theirs and ours because it means delay which misinterpreted can have an unfortunate long-term effect on our relations—Arab and English relations."

"Yes, what you say is very true, especially about the effect of delay," said Mackawee. "Your difficulty will be to make people understand that they must be patient. Young people are always impatient and our foolish newspapers will not make things any easier. The editors think of their circulation and give the public what the public wants to read and often they mislead people by not telling the whole truth. Something should be done about them. These editors are ignorant and inexperienced people and must be controlled and, if necessary, restrained from publishing what is harmful."

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

"Again I agree with you," I said, "but the Press is not easy to restrain, and control would cause an uproar and questions in the House of Commons."

"My friend, we are not in London. London and the United Kingdom are quite different from Aden and Arabia. Some of your Members of Parliament are very ignorant about conditions in the Colonies. They should be taught. Your country has reached its present stage of development after a thousand years and for most of that time your Press, when there was one, was controlled and not allowed to mislead the people. We are changing much more rapidly than you did and are trying to do in months what has taken you centuries. I say that you must not allow the newspapers to mislead the people. It's dangerous and your Parliament must be made to understand."

The old gentleman spoke with much feeling, but I am afraid little understanding of conditions in the United Kingdom. Our Saturday evening *tête-à-tête* parties became a custom.

I learnt much from my wise old friend.

Some ten years before this particular conversation, I was in Riyadh on a visit from Kuwait to His Majesty King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, the great Ibn Saud. I was accorded a private audience and found myself alone with the great man, who once he was satisfied that I was not the bearer of some tiresome message from my Government relaxed and talked of Arabia and the Arabs. He asked me if I knew how to deal with Arabs, and I said I knew a little about the matter but that I should be very grateful for his advice. I got it for half an hour and every time I allowed my eyes to stray from his face he tapped me on the knee and said: "Listen."

I listened and learnt. Briefly the advice amounted to this; be strong, when you are strong then you can be just and when your strength is overwhelming you can afford to be generous, but first and foremost it is strength which is of paramount importance. Diplomacy should be used to undermine the enemy's strength. Ibn Saud was certainly a successful exponent of his own doctrine. It was wise advice which I was, in later years, to follow to the best of my ability.

The plan for the political development of the Colony was

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178 to ensure ordered conditions in the Colony by a firm Govern-
666 ment policy while political changes were taking place, and
at first to concentrate on the municipal field as a training ground for young men who were sufficiently public spirited to want to play their part in public affairs. The practice was introduced of nominating younger men to the Township Authorities, and in March 1953 the constitution of the Aden Township Authority was changed to allow for three of the members to be elected from the Township area and from April 1st of that year it was restored to the status of a municipality. Thus Aden came to have its first elections.

665 Careful thought was given to the qualifications of both
666 candidates and electors. There were plenty of people in the
Colony who could qualify as candidates, but it was essential to encourage really good men to come forward, and this was done, with the result that the elections were a success from every point of view. They were well conducted and orderly, and resulted in three good men, all Arabs, being returned. Two years later the number of elected members was doubled.

841 A word about the electorate. It was essential in a place as politically immature as Aden that the franchise, while being reasonably wide, should not be too wide and certainly not universal. Only a small proportion of the population had ever voted before and they were all from overseas, either the United Kingdom or India. There were many Yemenis in the town, many of whom had a residential qualification, but comparatively few of whom were other than unskilled labourers, with no idea of the value of a vote and little real interest in Aden other than as a temporary home in which to make sufficient money to support their families in the Yemen. Property or income qualification was, therefore, insisted upon before a name could be inscribed on the electoral roll and in addition, residential qualifications for electors who were not Aden born.

Nothing would have been more ill-advised than to have given the ultimate power to people quite unfit to exercise it, who were easily swayed by political demagogues capable of passionate but irresponsible speech. The electoral act, therefore,

was spread with care. Later, when more understanding had 641
come to the people and they were politically more mature, it could be spread wider by a relaxation of some of the qualifications. In practice, when some years later it was necessary to consider again the qualifications of electors when the electoral principle was introduced for the selection of some of the members of the Legislative Council, it was found that the rise in wage rates had so broadened the field that no relaxation was desirable. The day will undoubtedly come when there will be adult suffrage, but I think that that is still some way away, especially so in the case of women who are only just emerging from the cocoon of purdah.

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It seemed obvious to us, even in those early days, that there
should be a common electoral roll both for the Municipal 646
and later the Legislative Council elections. No-one ever thought of having a communal roll, and I was surprised to learn that there were such things in other Colonies when I was congratulated one day by a visiting Member of Parliament on our good sense. I am afraid there was little cause for congratulation; it was abysmal ignorance combined with common sense.

The only time that any question of communal candidates was raised was in 1955 in connection with the Legislative Council elections, when it was proposed from an unofficial source that the minority communities should be given representation on the Council, not by nomination, but by the election of candidates from those communities by the electorate as a whole. This would clearly not have been in the interests of the minority communities because the candidate who made the most appeal to the majority community, the Arabs, would have won the seat and he might not have had the confidence of his community or been inclined to represent their interests when they conflicted with those of the majority of his supporters. For this very sufficient reason the proposal was not pursued.

During the first three years of my term of office changes were 646
made in the nominated Unofficial membership of the Legislative Council. Some of the older members who had given sterling service, but who had got somewhat out-of-date, were not re-nominated when their term of office expired. They

willingly gave place to younger men who were more up-to-date and more in touch with popular thought.

Then at the formal opening of the ninth Session of the Council in January 1955, I was able to announce that the Secretary of State had accepted, in principle, the proposals that I had put forward to him for the reconstitution of the Council. Broadly speaking, the proposals, while maintaining the official majority, introduced the electoral principle for the filling of a number of Unofficial seats. These proposals had been formulated by me after I had had confidential and unofficial consultations with both Official and Unofficial members of the Legislative Council. I informed the Council that I had now been authorised to discuss the proposals with the Unofficial members, and I said that I proposed to do so forthwith. At the same time I stated very clearly that the fact that we were about to take a major step forward did not mean that within a short time we should be taking longer and longer and quicker and quicker strides in our forward movement. We were moving uphill and not down, and our steps would be slower and shorter as our progress became more difficult and our rate of progress must depend on our capacity to acclimatise ourselves to new conditions.

The conversations began and were ended speedily in an atmosphere of great goodwill and the first elections were held at the end of 1955—which was very satisfactory progress when all the various formalities that are necessary to a change in the Constitution are taken into consideration. The Council and the Colony were lucky in their first election because a very high standard of member was returned. They were all able men anxious to learn, whose entrance into public life had been, with one exception, either through the Municipal Committee or the Sheikh Othman Township Authority on which they had served. The exception was a Somali gentleman who won his seat in a three-cornered (or four-cornered—I forget which) fight with Arab opponents in the Ma'alla-Tawahi division which has an Arab majority but a considerable Somali vote. The Arab candidates split the Arab vote and suffered accordingly.

The Legislative Council was enlarged slightly at the same time so that it consisted of nine *ex-officio* and nominated Official members, four Unofficial members elected by the electoral divisions of the Colony, one Unofficial member elected from among and by the members of the Municipal Committee, thus encouraging young men to work in that sphere and at the same time ensuring a proper representation of municipal interest, and four nominated Unofficial members. Of the nominated Unofficial members one was required by the Constitution to represent business interests and the others represented minority communities, or were persons whose wise counsel was of great value to the Chamber. Nine on each side of the Chamber, with the Governor presiding, there was thus a slender, very slender Government majority. 646

An analysis of the members showed that the Council consisted of eleven Europeans, two of them on the unofficial side, five Arabs, one Somali and one Indian. The fact that there were so many Europeans had no particular significance because there was no reason why a number of the Departmental Heads on the official side should not, in time, be local men. On the unofficial side the European who represented trading interests was the President of the Chamber of Commerce, an appointment which may well be filled at a not too distant date by a non-European, though it will always have to be borne in mind that the considerable trading interests of the European business houses must have adequate representation.

At the same time as I informed the Legislative Council that 645
changes in their constitution were contemplated, I was able to [642]
tell them that that very day the Executive Council had been strengthened by the addition of an Arab Unofficial member. Since then a further addition to the Executive Council has taken place and there were by the end of 1956 two Arab unofficial members as well as the one European Unofficial member. There had always been a European Unofficial member on the Council since the inception of the Executive Council in 1937.

In the spring of 1956 there was a clamour in the Press for 642
further constitutional advance, uninstructed clamour largely 648

642-648 induced by political developments in other Colonies and to some extent the disagreeable radio broadcasts from Egypt. A firm line was clearly necessary and it was time that a statement of policy should be made so that everyone knew precisely where he stood. This was done by Lord Lloyd, the then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He came out to Aden and British Somaliland on an official tour and, at my invitation, he addressed the Legislative Council, and in effect said that there was not going to be any change during the life of the present Council, that is, before the end of 1958, and that it would not be reasonable or sensible, or in the interests of the inhabitants of the Colony, for them to aspire in the foreseeable future to anything beyond a considerable degree of self-government. The clamour died down gradually and the majority of the Colony papers began to have a much more sensible approach to the political future of the Colony.

668 Lord Lloyd's visit was not without incident and was made the occasion for a political demonstration. On the afternoon of his arrival a number of members of the political extremist Party, the National United Front, whose political platform was full self-government tomorrow or even sooner, had collected at the Airport with the intention of demonstrating. They were persons of no consequence and in a number of cases of dubious character. Some of them carried walking sticks and others had banners on which were written nationalistic slogans. They had arrived just before I did, and the Commissioner of Police asked me whether he should disperse them. There was no doubt about his ability to do so if I had considered it desirable, but my answer was that they could remain provided they did not transgress the law in any way. The 'plane bringing Lord Lloyd had just touched down, and after this short conversation with the Commissioner, I walked across the tarmac to meet him and asked him whether he would prefer to avoid the unofficial reception committee by driving out through the Royal Air Force entrance to the landing ground some half mile or so down the runway. He asked me what I thought. I said I did not see why we should be put off by these ragamuffins. He was in complete agreement. We departed through a crowd

of some two hundred who shouted and waved a few banners. In the middle of the performance we were held up by a car coming in the opposite direction. There was some pressure of bodies round my car for a moment or two, but no assault took place and no stones were thrown. The whole incident was grossly exaggerated in the British Press.

One casualty did occur. A rather unpopular Arab gentleman who was a member of the Staff of the Public Relations Office was foolish enough to stop his car and remonstrate with the crowd. He was hit on the head, which was not in the least surprising. He should have taken Mr. Pickwick's sensible advice when he found himself in a crowd at the *Eatanswill* election:

"Hush. Don't ask any questions. It's always best on these occasions to do what the mob do," said Mr. Pickwick.

"But suppose there are two mobs?" suggested Mr. Snodgrass.

"Shout with the largest," replied Mr. Pickwick.

The injury was not serious and the sufferer was able to appear with no apparent blemish at my cocktail party in honour of Lord Lloyd at Government House the same evening.

On the way to Government House from the Airport, Lord Lloyd said:

"This is my first experience of this sort of thing."

"It's mine as well," was my answer.

I was much distressed at this incident for it was such bad manners to a guest and I hoped he would not think it was in any way representative of public opinion in the Colony.

A couple of weeks or so later when he returned from Somaliland *en route* for London, he said:

"I am glad to be back here, it's like coming home."

I was deeply gratified, for I have a fondness for Aden and was glad that no unfavourable opinion had been formed, as it might well have been after the incivility on his first arrival.

Lord Lloyd's final departure was a very tame affair. There were no crowds, no-one at all, except for a selection of reporters on the roof of the Airport building waiting for something to happen. They were disappointed, but again there was a grievous departure from the truth when Reuters and the B.B.C. reported a recurrence of the arrival incidents. In fairness I must

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record that the correspondent whom Reuters had sent to Aden was in no way to blame and was most upset at what one can only assume was a mistake in transmission of his telegraphic reports from Aden.

Change and the speed of that change was bound to create in some people a sense of instability. You cannot bridge the centuries in a few years without some loss of balance, and the wonder is that people kept their heads as well as they did and not that a few were carried away and on one occasion were rude and ill-mannered to a distinguished guest.

8: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

The Lighter Side

I SHOULD hate it to be thought that I spent all my time thwarting the machinations of the Imam in the Protectorate or in dealing with political and labour problems in the Colony, or, indeed, in conducting a sometimes tedious and sometimes rather exhilarating telegraphic correspondence with my master and his permanent officials in Church House and Sanctuary Building. I did all these things sometimes separately and sometimes collectively, but I had always time for less mentally fatiguing and more immediately rewarding exercises.

How often have people said to me:

"I simply cannot understand how you can like living in Aden, such a dull place and there cannot be anything to do. What do you do with yourself?"

The question, of course, referred to my leisure hours and not to my work. It's curious that whereas it is generally considered to be impolite to cross-examine or directly question an acquaintance on how he or she earns a living, it's quite legitimate to inquire, within limits, how he or she spends the non-working hours. At first I used to be stimulated by the thirst for knowledge the question seemed to imply and embark upon a long and detailed, and I am afraid excessively boring, catalogue of sports and pastimes in which it was possible to indulge in Aden; but later I learnt wisdom. Unless you are a saint or a really first-rate liar, and I am neither, you will not make people believe what they don't want to, so latterly I uttered the conventional phrase:

"Oh, I don't know, lots of things, you know."

There are lots of things that can be done in Aden, and the

000 more conventional range from golf to polo and from tennis
to yachting, and from small and quite delightful dinner parties
to large and devastating cocktail parties. In fact, you can do
practically everything in and around Aden that can be done
elsewhere in the world with the exception of winter sports,
rugby football and bowls.

526 The great game of the local people is Association Football
575 and there are more than twenty Football Clubs registered with
the Aden Sports Association, which is a predominantly Asiatic
body and which exercises a degree of control over the Clubs
much on the lines of the Football Association in this country.
The Association controls also the Stadium in Crater where the
more important games are held and where Arabs, Indians and
Somalis collect in thousands with a few Europeans on Saturday
afternoons when important competition games are in progress.
The standard of play is very high and nowadays there is not
nearly so much rough play as there used to be and players and,
or, spectators seldom come to blows on or off the ground.
The hooliganism often demonstrated in this country has not
000 yet reached Aden. In this respect it is still a backward and
529 undeveloped country. Personally, although I always took an
563 interest in the game, I never played football and confined my
more athletic pursuits to hockey and tennis and I swam at Gold
Mohur Bathing Club spasmodically until I discovered it had
a colour bar rule, the only Club in Aden to have one, and then
I left. I was not sorry to go because the Club had become very
crowded and amply demonstrated the unfortunate fact that
those who can afford to remove their clothing seldom do and
those who should remain covered in the common interest
always display as much of their ample acreage as the over-liberal
000 laws permit. My main pursuits were sailing and shooting, and
526 in my earlier days sea fishing. Most unfortunately sailing and
595 shooting are seasonal in Aden and the season is the same for
both, so I was forever being torn between the two and what
made matters much worse was that the Aden Yacht Club's
weekly race was on Sunday morning, and Sunday morning
was the only morning in the week that my conscience would
000 allow me to take off to shoot. Generally I shot until Christmas

by which time most of the duck had gone away, and then 000
sailed for the rest of the season, although I have, on occasion,
done both on the same morning, but to get up at 3 a.m.,
drive forty miles along the seashore and over rough country,
shoot till 9 a.m., then drive forty miles back and take the helm
in a yacht race from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. was rather too much for
my lazy temperament, and I did not often make the effort.

When I first went to Aden I had a small dhow built on the 396
Ma'alla water-front in one of the attractive boat yards which
were such a fascinating feature of the place and had been for
many years until progress, initiated by myself, reclaimed the
area; and the builders, deprived of the sea, went to an island in 000
the harbour where a beach had been made for their reception.
The *Nur-al-Bahr* or *Light of the Sea*, as my dhow was named,
was twenty feet overall and was constructed of teak fastened
below the water-line with copper nails and above with iron,
and was built during the hot weather to be ready for the winter
sailing season. I spent many enjoyable hours watching her grow.
When she was finished she was painted white below the water
line and with a traditional pattern in green and blue and red
above; and she was provided with two eyes, one on each side
of the bow, so that she could see where she was going, as my
Arab boat boys pointed out when I uttered a mild protest at
this last piece of artistry. When all was finished there came the 396
final ceremony before the actual launching, a ceremony as old 778
as the hills wrapped in the mists of pre-Islamic times when
blood sacrifices were common throughout the world. A sheep,
acquired at my expense, was the sacrifice and was slaughtered
near the vessel. The fresh blood was daubed on the stern post,
along the keel, and on the stem, after which the animal was
cooked and eaten by the builders. There was a very real reason
for this sacrifice and it was not, as some people might think,
to provide the builders with a substantial supper. It was to
give a life to the vessel before she was launched and thus prevent
her from taking one after she was afloat, as she surely would
have done according to popular belief. In the Persian Gulf a 789
further and somewhat similar belief is that a woman has only 171
to step over a new laid keel to become pregnant and in the 396

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

789 fullness of time present her husband with a son. Unfortunately
171 it is equally firmly believed that having given a life in this way
396 the vessel will demand a life from her crew once she is afloat,
and so all new vessels are closely guarded in the builders' yards
until the planking has reached such a height that the most
agile female would not be able to jump over the keel.

600 It was not long before I could manage my dhow reasonably well with the aid of my two Arab fishermen, and for excitement and exhilaration I have never met anything to equal a racing dhow in a stiff breeze being driven hard on a reach. When I became Governor I was more conventional and had a fast Bermuda-rigged "Seabird" of my own, by name Osprey, but I never had as much pleasure from the new boat as I had from my dhow which still sails the seas and was fishing off the British Somaliland coast when I last heard of her.

My second main amusement, either in the evenings or on
Sundays and other public holidays, or when I was on tour in
136 the Protectorate, was shooting. Duck and sand grouse were to
be had at Lahej in the Wadi Tibban; the former flighting up
and down the Wadi and the latter when they came down to the
Wadi to drink or were feeding in the stubble on the fields
bordering the Wadi. It was a tiresome drive to Lahej over very
corrugated desert and if I was just out for an evening's amuse-
ment I preferred to go down the Khormaksar beach to Abiyan
600 in the hope of two or three ducks. When we went to Abiyan
to shoot in earnest we used to set out any time after midnight
on Saturday in order to work the tides. The only way to get
to Abiyan was on the hard sand of the beach between high and
low water, and in order to have as much time to shoot as
possible the outward journey had to be made just after high
water. This was a variable factor, hence the uncertainty of the
time of departure when the actual driving time was only about
an hour on the beach itself. I drove one Land-Rover and my
guards followed in the second, more to act as beaters and
retrievers than as an armed escort, though they always had
their rifles just in case. When driving on the beach the trick
was to follow the outgoing wave down on to the hardest part
of the sand and then run up the sand again in front of the next

&: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

incoming wave. Sometimes I was not successful in the manoeuvre and we ran into the sea and we all had a very chilly shower bath, but no-one was ever hurt and we never got stuck in the sand. We turned off the beach at a place called Al Kod and made our way on foot to the artificial lakes formed by flood water behind irrigation dams. I and my two friends—there were seldom more than three guns—have had many a happy Sunday morning wandering from lake to lake and many were the mallard or pintail or shoveller or teal that fell to our guns. We had to work hard for what we got, and twelve birds was a good individual bag. 000

When the sun was well up and all the birds had flown out to sea to wait there until we had gone away, we would forgather on the beach and count the bag and have breakfast. There was intense rivalry among the guards, each one championing the gun he had been detailed to attend, and my own two men were bitterly disappointed if I did not shoot at least as many birds as either of my friends. Breakfast on the sands by the lovely blue sea in the warm sun was quite delightful after a fairly strenuous couple of hours walking very often up to our waist in muddy water. I always brought enough food for everybody, the guards included, and they enjoyed these trips as much as any of us. After breakfast we drove home again and would get back in time for a hot bath and a glass of cold beer before lunch.

In the highlands of the Protectorate I shot chikor, the greater hill partridge, a very handsome bird not unlike the ordinary French partridge of this country but much bigger and very beautifully marked on the sides of the breast, and See See the small hill partridge which runs like a hare and only as a last resort takes the air to skim just above the ground in a very disconcerting manner. There were blue rock pigeon on the Audhali plateau and very occasionally I saw the greater bustard, but only once was I lucky enough to shoot one, a truly magnificent bird weighing over twenty pounds and very good eating. The hares on the Audhali plateau were as big as our own hares in England and better eating, but they were difficult to get in the rocky ground. They always succeeded, 186

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

156 or almost always, in dodging behind a rock just as I pressed
the trigger. The last hare I shot was just before I left Aden
when I was paying a farewell visit to the Audhali Sultan at
pee Mukeiras. I determined one morning to walk over the hills
to the north-east of the village to see if I could find a covey of chikor which I knew lived in the area. The Yemen border was only a mile or so from where I was going and there was always the likelihood of running into some rascals from that country who might be engaged in less harmless hunting; so I agreed to the Sultan's suggestion that I should take two of his trusted men as well as my own six guards. I deployed my troops as two flank guards and a rear guard each of two men and kept the Sultan's two men and the Assistant Adviser with me. We set off and walked for an hour into the hills without seeing a sign of chikor, hares, or even Yemenis and we had reached a small plateau surrounded by granite boulders well up into the high hills, when suddenly there was a rifle shot fairly close to us over to the left on the Yemen side. My left flank guard was out of sight and in two seconds so were my companions who dashed madly off in the direction of the shot and were immediately hidden from my view by the boulders. I glanced round and saw that the right flank guard was in position and obviously very excited, while the rear guard was racing in the direction of the Yemen presumably to the assistance of their companions. I was left to my own devices armed with a twelve-bore shot-gun, a very useful weapon at close quarters, and as there seemed no point in doing anything else, I continued to walk forward across the plateau. I had gone only a few yards when there was another rifle shot, this time very close to me on my left and I stopped dead and waited to see what would happen next, with my gun ready to give any assailant a warm welcome. Then round a boulder in front of me there came a very large hare moving as if all the devils in hell were behind him. I shot him and as I did so all the devils in the shape of my guards, the Sultan's men and the Assistant Adviser came rushing round the boulder in hot pursuit of the unfortunate animal who had been the cause of all the excitement. He had been put up by the flank guard and the man nearest to him had had a shot

8: Hickinbotham G-4.5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

and started the confusion. I cursed all and sundry and we 800
re-formed and continued our advance, but the rest of the morning was unsuccessful, not even the Yeminis putting in an appearance, and we returned to Mukeiras with the hare alone to show for our trouble.

Shooting blue rock pigeon on the Audhali plateau was an /36
amusing pastime and required a certain knack. The best time was from 6.30 a.m. to 7.15 a.m. when they flew in packs of from five to fifty up the steep Wadis, from their nesting places on the edge of the escarpment, out on to the fields of the plateau to feed. They returned two or three hours later, but they then flew far too high and were too scattered to make it worth while going out. The plan was to station the guns on the sides of a Wadi where they could intercept the outward flight. The birds flew at about the same level as the guns and preferred to fly along the Wadi sides rather than up the centre. It looked very simple shooting, but what the inexperienced gun did not realise was that the birds were advancing on him at between thirty and forty miles an hour, with the result that he invariably fired too late and to his annoyance often registered a phenomenal number of clean misses. The trick was to fire the right barrel when you thought the birds were just out of range. This broke up the formation and gave a chance for a second shot. If the birds passed to one side of the gun they could be enfiladed, but this was a risky business because all the little boys from any nearby village came out as soon as they heard the first shot fired and hid among the rocks on the hillside ready to rush down and collect the empty cartridge cases as soon as the shoot was over.

There were a few quail among the sweet potatoes in the Lahej oasis and they could be good fun, but there were always too many people working in the fields for my peace of mind.
I never did hit anyone, I am glad to say, but the cattle were less 006
fortunate and one afternoon I peppered a cow. The No. 8 shot produced an extraordinary rash on the animal, but otherwise it did not seem to be much the worse for wear, though from the shrill lamentations from the old woman who was in charge of the animal anyone would have imagined I

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

000 had shot her and not her cow. A judicious gift of hard cash put an abrupt end to the cries and the old creature hustled the unfortunate cow along in front of her with a sharp pointed stick in her haste to get home to her family and display her wealth.

It was on my way back from this quail shoot that a small
boy put me very neatly in my place. He was in charge of a
string of camels moving down the middle of what passed for a
road, each tied by a cord through the nose to the tail of the one
in front. I was driving very carefully and I slowed down when
I saw the camels so as not to frighten them, but in spite of my
care they stampeded and got themselves all mixed up as a
576 nylon line does when the reel overruns. The boy gave His
Excellency the Governor, myself, one very expressive look
/123 as he rushed off to sort out the tangle and asked this pertinent
or impertinent question—it depends on the point of view:

"Who gave birth to you?"

Rude, but very neat, and I burst out laughing, but not so my guards who were furious and had to be restrained from teaching the young man manners.

136 So much for the small game possibilities of Aden. There were still oryx in the Rubo-al-Khali, in spite of Land-Rovers, gazelle on the plains and ibex in the Wahidi country, but they are very hard to reach and impossible unless one happens to be stationed in the Protectorate and even then access is not easy; the country is wild and so are the people.

000 To the big game enthusiast (and I am no longer one since I sickened of seeing animals' heads on my walls), British Somaliland is only eighteen hours away across the Gulf of Aden by local steamer from Aden. There is game in plenty there, and always the chance, no more, of a lion. The last time I was there was to shoot sand grouse with the Governor, Sir Theodore Pike, in a dry season. We were stationed by the only water for many miles round and the birds came in hundreds to drink. We contented ourselves with taking a few single birds, to shoot at the coveys would have been murder, and then by mutual consent we stopped and watched. I was amazed at what I saw. We were standing within ten yards of the water

and as soon as we stopped firing the sand grouse came in flocks, in some of which there were more than a hundred birds, until there were at least a thousand birds on the ground at one time within a few yards of us, and still they came and drank and flew off quite oblivious in their desperate thirst, of our presence.

"What is there to do in Aden?"

Well, now you know at least part of the answer, and you can guess the rest. Dinner parties, tennis parties, cocktail parties, bathing parties and picnic parties are much the same anywhere in the world.

8: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

Exit

(This is written in the third person and not the first because although it refers to my own departure it has happened in all the Colonies to many people and is in no way unique.)

THE handsome double doors of wrought-iron and ground-glass at Government House are wide open, and in front of them waits the ceremonial car, which was purchased two years ago by the Colony for the visit of Her Majesty the Queen. Waiting also are all the Government House servants drawn up in line from the head servant down through the various grades to the sweepers, those essential beings who undertake all the more humble tasks. The Governor, who is in plain clothes, comes through the doors for the last time and walks across to the line of servants. He moves slowly down the line shaking hands with each in turn and uttering a few words of thanks and good wishes as he does so. They are part of his family, he has no other, and parting with them is not easy. No-one smiles, for the old master is leaving and with all his faults he has treated them kindly and they are not unappreciative. The farewells said, the Governor takes his seat in the car and as soon as the A.D.C. has taken his place beside him it moves slowly forward out of the new entrance gates to the new Government House which has been his creation.

This last journey of so many to the airport, the first building that he declared open at the beginning of his term of office five years before, is the climax to his work for the people of the Colony and the Protectorate. Everybody has been most kind during these last few weeks and he has attended farewell functions given by all sorts and conditions of people. The Chamber of Commerce, with whom he has been more closely associated than his predecessors, have entertained him at an open-air function, and the members of the Legislative Council have held an evening party in his honour in the Council Chamber, which was once St. Mary's Church. The Services, who have always been his loyal colleagues, have dined him in Mess, and the Rulers of the Western Protectorate have entertained him at a brilliant gathering on the roof of the Crescent Hotel. The Government Guards have entertained him to dinner in the traditional manner, sheep roasted whole and mounds of rice, with all the guests seated on the floor, while an army of bare-footed young guardsmen have heaped their plates with an impossible amount of food. The Orient Club, a Club which has the most cosmopolitan membership of any Club in the Colony and with which he has been connected very closely, have given a party in his honour, and he has torn himself away from Colony engagements to pay a fleeting farewell visit to the Eastern Protectorate people at Mukalla. Finally, he has attended a tea-party in the Sheikh Othman Gardens given by the citizens of Aden, where several hundred people of all races and walks of life were gathered. The representatives of his hosts with whom he sat at tea-time were two Arabs, a Parsee, an Indian, two Europeans, a Somali and a Jew. It gave him great pleasure to realise that the leaders of all the communities had organised the function and to see their guests moving about and mixing together in concord and harmony.

Everywhere people have wished him well and hoped for his happiness in his life of retirement in his homeland, but as he drives on this hot summer afternoon through the deserted streets, the people came out to see him arrive but now that he is going no one troubles to leave the cool of their houses, he is feeling dispirited and tired. The last few weeks have been a strain with the round of farewell engagements super-imposed on the heavy responsibilities of his office and always has there been the knowledge that he is going away from the land he knows better than any other in the world. He thinks as the car moves swiftly along, as he has often thought before during these last few days, and on one occasion said, he is not going home, he is leaving home. He is leaving a part of the world in which he has spent more years of his life than in any other and in which he has known more happiness.

He has no regrets about any single action which he has taken during his term of office, but there is much that he would like to have seen completed before he left. However, his successor is an able man, experienced in modern political development, who speaks the language of the people, and he knows the work will be carried on probably better than if he had stayed to do it himself. It has been a full life with plenty of change and little chance of boredom, and if at times he has been exasperated almost to the limit of endurance, at others he has been surprised how easily some difficult situation has been resolved. On the whole the gods have been very kind. He has been particularly blessed with an efficient and loyal staff, men of talent and individuality with strong views. He would not have wished it otherwise because the country needed such men, but their very virtues have not made his life any easier for he himself is not without a will of his own and he recalls that years before one of his Commanding Officers described him as "damned pigheaded". Knowing this failing he has always tried not to interfere too much and probably has not always succeeded. Never mind, all that is over and done with now and he realises, not for the first time, that no-one could have wished for better subordinates or more generous and co-operative Service colleagues.

The airport is in sight now and there is no time for further fruitless musing. He waves farewell to the few people who have collected at the airport building as the car drives through the private gateway on to the tarmac apron. Everything has been timed to the minute. The B.O.A.C. "Argonaut" airliner is waiting and all the other passengers have already embarked. The car stops at the steps of the dais in front of which the Guard of Honour of the Royal Air Force Regiment with the band of the Aden Protectorate Levies is drawn up, and descending, he says a word of greeting to the *Air Officer Commanding*, and then steps up on to the dais.

The Guard of Honour present arms, the band breaks into "God Save the Queen", and the guns of the Royal Artillery Saluting Battery commence the salute. He stands bare-headed in the sun as he listens to the National Anthem being played for him as the Queen's representative for the last time. The guns cease firing, the parade is reported by the Officer Commanding and he walks over to start his last inspection. It does not take long and is curiously similar to the first Guard he inspected five years before. Fine men, well turned out and smart and precise in their drill.

The inspection over His Excellency moves across with the Air Officer Commanding to where, waiting to say farewell, are those specially privileged to be on the tarmac. Some of the Protectorate Rulers, the members of the Executive Council, and the members of the Legislative Council, and, a happy and kindly thought of the most loyal of Chief Secretaries, the six Arab Officers and men of the Government Guards who have been his constant companions and body-guard during his travels in the Protectorate and with them his two personal servants. A truly democratic gathering, the highest and the lowest, just as he would have wished.

Farewells are always best said quickly, and in a few minutes the Governor is walking across to the aircraft with the Air Officer Commanding and the Chief Secretary. At the foot of the gangway he shakes hands with his companions and with the B.O.A.C. representative, and so up the steps and with a last wave of his hand into the aircraft.

Another Governor has come and gone.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

From the "Upper Circle" 1958

000 TWO years have passed since I left Aden and ceased to take an active part in the South Arabian drama, and much has happened in the Middle East in that comparatively short space of time. I feel, therefore, that this work would not be complete if I did not refer briefly to major events which have directly and indirectly had their effect on both the Colony and the Protectorate. I do so as a spectator far removed from the Arabian stage, and in consequence I may have missed some of the finer points, but the general theme of the play has not been too difficult to follow.

829 This is neither the place nor the time to examine the pros and cons of the action taken by the British Government in conjunction with the French Government following on the seizure in 1956 of the Suez Canal by President Nasser of Egypt. It is the effect of that action on the people of Aden with which I am concerned. At first the landing at Suez surprised and bewildered moderates and extremists in the Colony alike, but when the initial shock had worn off the moderates voiced their disapproval in reasonable language and the extremists made the most of the aggression aspect of the affair and condemned the, to their way of thinking, unprovoked attack upon an Arab country. There were those, but they were very few, who were prepared to say plainly that they hoped our action would result in the downfall of Nasser. But whatever may have been said in public there were many who in private desired our success, though they could not approve the method we had employed.

441 The trading community was gravely disturbed, not so much
434 by the possible political consequences of Suez, but by the

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actual effect the closure of the Canal must have on their own 434
business interests. Events showed that they had good reason 182
to be concerned. Shipping fell away rapidly. The monthly 648
average of ships entering the port of Aden for the six months 505
prior to the crisis, that is, from May to October 1956, was 454. In November only 277 ships used the port, and by February 1957 the number was down to 93, the lowest point to be reached. Business throughout the Colony was similarly affected and the trade with passengers, on which the merchants of Steamer Point depend for their livelihood, virtually ceased as all passenger ships were diverted round the Cape.

The finances of the Colony were dealt a blow from which they have yet to recover and behind the immediate and, it was hoped, temporary dislocation of trade, there lurked the fear that the major Shipping Companies having once become accustomed to routing their ships by the Cape to Australia and the Far East, would continue to do so even when the Canal was open once again to world shipping. Mercifully for the Government of Aden and the trading community and all who depended upon them and the port for their living this fear proved to be groundless. Once the Canal was cleared and re-opened the volume of shipping returned to normal much earlier than had been expected by the most optimistic.

The bright side of the picture was that in spite of the diver- 648
gence of views over Suez, personal relations between Govern- 208
ment officials and their Arab friends remained unimpaired. At 204
the same time the example of moderation shown by the local 829
Press, in particular in the English language, was one which even the newspapers in the United Kingdom would have done well to have followed. All newspapers in Aden are Arab or Indian-owned and the two main English language papers are both Arab owned and Arab edited. All the more commendable, therefore, was their restraint during this most difficult period.

In the Protectorate the reaction was somewhat different. 829
There was satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government had, at last, shown that they were capable of strong and determined action and with it was born a hope in the hearts of the Rulers on the Yemen frontier that it would be the turn of that country

829 next. However, this satisfaction was short lived. When the Socialist Party in the United Kingdom turned against the Government's Suez policy then the Rulers knew that there could be no swift and happy ending to the venture. A united front by the political parties in the United Kingdom would have borne immediate fruit, but Nasser, heartened by his enemy divided at home, did what any one of the Protectorate Rulers would have done in similar circumstances. He hung on and waited while his efficient propaganda machine worked day and night to magnify the rift. The Socialist Party in this country did themselves no good in the Aden Protectorate by their conduct during the Suez crisis.

000 If our action in landing on Egyptian soil had been successful I have no doubt that there would have been general satisfaction in the Colony and in the Protectorate. Our apparent bias towards the Jews and our unpopular companions, the French, would have been overlooked and British prestige would have soared. Success is even more successful in the East than it is in the West, and much is forgiven a successful country or individual. Nasser of Egypt is the finest example. He has had success after success and his well-organised broadcasting services have turned his minor reverses into yet more successes. One of these days he will have a reverse which cannot be disguised, and then will come the real test of how firmly he is established on his pinnacle.

829 The decision of Her Majesty's Government to withdraw from Suez delighted our enemies and flabbergasted our friends, and our prestige in the Middle East went down and down. In Aden we did not suffer as badly as in some other places, and this may have been due to some extent to a general belief that the United States had let us down. It was rumoured that America had declined to support us in the event of Russia intervening and the disgust at what seemed to many, at first sight, to be our pusillanimous conduct was tinged with sympathy.

The birth of the United Arab Republic was greeted in the Colony with general satisfaction. It did not seem to the merchants that Aden's interests would be adversely affected

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML1

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and this manifestation of Arab unity and progress was certainly 829
not unwelcome to the public. Some there were who felt that the unusual union would not stand the test of time, but the anti-Communist aspect of the move made a general appeal. The Arab Muslim has a profound dislike of Communism, a creed, if it can be so described, fundamentally opposed to the teaching of Islam.

In the Protectorate the new Republic was viewed with little enthusiasm by the Rulers of the Western section of the Protectorate who were alive to the possibility of the Yemen becoming a partner in the union in spite of her monarchial system of government. They knew full well that the Imam's sole object in joining would be to secure Egyptian assistance in his almost open war against the Protectorate. The Crown Prince of the Yemen might have other and possibly more high-minded motives in wooing the Egyptians, but not so his father whose thoughts were concentrated on the furtherance of his claims Y
to the Protectorate. A

The fears of the Rulers were fully justified. No sooner had 648
the Yemen, already strengthened with arms from behind the 721
Iron Curtain, joined the United Arab Republic than the disturbances on the Aden-Yemen frontier were intensified and Communist arms and Egyptian and Russian instructors aggravated an already dangerous situation. Y

There is no doubt that the possession of automatic weapons [411]
and artillery by the Yemen has put a much more serious aspect on the acts of aggression which the Government of that country continues to initiate against the Protectorate, and the Protectorate Rulers most closely affected have been outspoken in their condemnation of the Yemen and in their demand that Her Majesty's Government fulfil her treaty Y
pledges and take immediate action to prevent further aggres- A
sion. Theirs is a very natural reaction, and it would seem that at long last a stronger line is to be taken with the Yemen. In 648
May of this year the Royal Air Force carried out a successful 626
attack on Yemen gun positions near the town of Qataba in the Yemen. These guns had been shelling British forces well within Protectorate limits in the Dhala Amirate. Nothing could have 000

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML1

000 been more justified than this air attack which heartened our friends as much as it dismayed their enemies.

Yet while it would be dangerous to underestimate the gravity of the situation on the Aden-Yemen frontier, it would be most unwise to lose a proper sense of proportion and exaggerate unduly the magnitude of the operations which have so far taken place. Operations which had they occurred between the two World Wars on the north-west frontier of India would have received but the most cursory attention from the Press of this country. Nor must we disregard the internal condition
Y of the Yemen which must cause the Imam greater worry than
669 does that of the Protectorate the Governor of Aden. Only
recently has there been a disturbance in the neighbourhood of Sana which the Imam is reported to have suppressed with his usual vigour and that lonely man, who can place his trust in so few, must realise how grave are the risks of serious internal strife in his country which may result in his death or deriving
Y from his death.

648 Arms and ammunition are not the only things that the Yemen
411 has obtained from Russia and her satellites. Money and technicians for the development of the port at Hodeidah have been
504 provided, and rumour has linked Russia and Egypt with the
439 alleged building of a submarine base farther south and the
fortification of Sheikh Said overlooking the island of Perim which is part of the Colony of Aden. Hodeidah will cost a tremendous amount to develop into a safe harbour, and when this has been done it will be years before there will be sufficient trade to attract shipping in any quantity. Even though a port is on a main trade route, shipowners will not put their vessels in unless there are very substantial attractions such as cargo
9 in quantities or, as at Aden, cheap bunkers.

Y It will be a long time, if ever, before Aden need fear a serious
504 set-back from Hodeidah's competition, though undoubtedly
648 some of the present coastal trade will be affected and the land
694 route from Aden to Taiz may feel the effect when the new road
Y from Taiz to Hodeidah is completed.

Sheikh Said may have been fortified to the extent of a
712 battery or so of guns, but their only value is in their effect

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML1

locally in increasing the prestige of the Imam. As a threat to Y 712
anyone they are not worthy of consideration and should prove
an easy target for aircraft should the need to obliterate them ever A
arise. Perim is no longer of any military importance and has 712
not been garrisoned since 1928 and has had no commercial
importance since Lambert Brothers or the Perim Coal Company A
closed down some twenty years ago. The only claim to 502
be of use that the island can make is that it is the site of two
essential lighthouses, and even in this respect it is a nuisance
as the presence of the lighthouses necessitates the maintenance
on the island of a detachment of Armed Police. As there is no
water on the island a condenser has to be manned and maintained
to provide the lighthouse crews and the police with
drinking water. Altogether Perim has become rather more of
a liability than an asset.

I think it most unlikely that there ever has been any intention 000
of the Yemen or Egypt to construct a submarine base at the
southern end of the Red Sea. It would be most uncomfortable
in the summer, within easy range of aircraft from Aden and
altogether rather pointless. Submarines will probably visit
Hodeidah if they have Commanders sufficiently skilful and intrepid
to navigate through the reefs which surround that place,
and they may call at Mocha farther south, but I see no menace
to anyone in this and can only hope that Russian and Chinese
gold and dollars will be wasted on so fruitless an enterprise. A

The highlights of this otherwise rather gloomy picture are 701
the loyalty of the Protectorate Forces and the renewed interest 703
of the Protectorate States in the Federation plan. The Aden
Protectorate Levies and the Government Guards consist, as we
know, entirely of Arabs from the Protectorate States with
British and Arab officers; in the Government Guards of equal
status in the higher ranks. Their bravery and devotion to duty
under continuous and almost intolerable strain has been outstanding,
and they have won the admiration and respect of
everyone by their work for their country in whose defence
they have always been ready to lay down their lives. A

Under the continued spur of Yemen aggression and subversion 642
the States of the Protectorate seem at last to have realised 178

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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178 the weakness of their position so long as they remain isolated the one from the other by jealousy and personal pride with the result that the States of Beihan, the Audhali, Dhala, the Fadli and the central State of Dathina have all intimated their desire to federate together, and discussions are in progress with the Colonial Office and the Governor on the practical implementation of their decision. The Aulaki Sheikh, also, from whose territory so many of the Levies and Guards are recruited, has signified his readiness to join a federation, and I am sure that other States will follow the lead which has been given them and hope that before this year is ended the Protectorate will have taken a major step forward.

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643 Internally the Protectorate has not been free from disturbance. In Lower Yafa Sultan Muhammed allowed himself to be swayed by Egyptian propaganda and deserted his charge, the lowland reaches of his State embracing the northern half of the rich cotton yielding Abiyan plain. He fled to the Yafa highlands and on into Yemen, taking with him the Lower Yafa Tribal Guards, which were of no moment, and the contents of his father's, the Sultan's Treasury amounting to £10,000 which did matter. The Assistant Adviser on the spot, who was himself an Arab, acted promptly and vigorously and the void left by the Tribal Guards was filled rapidly by Government Guards from Aden. There were no disturbances of any moment and the situation was never out of control. Sultan Mohd's defection was deplorable but understandable for he was ever a wayward and foolish fellow and his country is no worse for his absence.

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669 Over to the West in the Sultanate of Lahej a very unhappy position has arisen. It is nothing to do with the State's frontier with the Yemen which was at one time a continuous worry but recently has been unusually peaceful. The Sultan who was the first to approve federation in principle and the most difficult to deal with in the discussions which followed the 1954 meeting at Government House, in April of this year, left his State, presumably in protest at the arrest by the Governor's order of his Minister for Education, Abdullah bin Ali, one of the Jifri Saiyid. The order for arrest, which was on a charge of

seditious activity, included also the names of his brothers, 687
Muhammed bin Ali Jifri, the Sultan's Chief Minister and Alawi 669
bin Ali Jifri, both of whom succeeded in escaping to the Yemen. All three of these men who are Saiyids from Yeshbum in the Aulaki sheikhdom were well known to the Sultan, indeed they could be described as personal friends. Lahej was occupied temporarily by troops, and the Sultan, who was in Aden at the time, left for the United Kingdom shortly afterwards, leaving one of his cousins in charge of the State as his deputy.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Governor's action was fully justified and timely, nor is there any doubt that Lahej has for some time been a centre for pro-Nasser and anti-British propaganda. Shortly after the events recorded above, a raid was made on the Lahej village of Dar Saad, but a stone's throw from Sheikh Othman in the Colony. A detachment of Government Guards surrounded the village and a thorough search resulted in the seizure of no less than several tons of explosives and fireworks and arms and ammunition including automatic rifles. These automatic weapons could not have been obtained from either the Colony or the Protectorate.

In June Yahya Hiosi the Commandant of the Lahej "Army" fled to the Yemen with some of his troops and a considerable sum of money from the State Treasury. In July His Highness, Sir Ali bin Abdul Karim, left London for Rome and a day or two later Her Majesty's Government withdrew recognition from him as Sultan of Lahej.

Now let us turn to local events in the Colony. Shortly after 276
I left Aden in 1956 the question of Qāt began to trouble the minds of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council. Qāt is a shrub cultivated in the Yemen and in Ethiopia and at Dhala in the Protectorate and looks something like a tea bush. The leaves are chewed while fresh and green and the practice is easily habit forming. The precise effect of the drug on the system is hard to explain, and medical opinion is divided about whether it is or is not deleterious. My own view is that taken in moderation it is, like many other stimulants, innocuous, but taken to excess it can be very harmful. It is expensive and

276 It[1] is expensive Aden and
435 it has been calculated that Qāt costs the addicts in the Colony £2,500,000 a year.

276 434 The Unofficial Members were not concerned primarily with the effect of the drug on the constitutions of the addicts, but with the economic aspect of the problem. The majority of those who use Qāt are in the lower wage brackets and cannot really afford to buy Qāt without seriously neglecting their 648 671 family responsibilities. After much careful thought the Asiatic Unofficial Members tabled a motion in the Legislative Council at the beginning of 1957 calling on the Aden Government to take action to prohibit the entry of Qāt into the Colony. The motion was not opposed and in due course action was taken 548 648 and Qāt was prohibited. However, the Aden Government has no control over the States of the Protectorate and the Sultan of Lahej, through whose territory Qāt from the Yemen and from Dhala must pass to reach the Colony, was unwilling to co-operate with the Aden Authorities. Not only did he place no restriction on the movement of Yemen and Dhala Qāt through his territory but he allowed Qāt from Ethiopia, brought by launch and sailing craft from Djibouti in French Somaliland to which place it had been flown from Ethiopia, to be landed on his coast and taken to Dar Saad on the Colony boundary and other places in his territory. The immediate consequence of the Sultan's action was to turn the village of Dar Saad into one vast Qāt chewing den to which resorted all the citizens of Aden who used the stuff and could afford the transport. Why the Sultan did this dis-service to the Colony is hard to say. He may have been unwilling to annoy the Yemen Government, fearing retaliation along his frontier with that country, or he may have thought that action by him to prohibit Qāt from passing through his territory would result in the Imam closing the frontier, as he has done on more than one occasion in the past, with a consequent loss of revenue to the State from road tolls. On the other hand, he may have felt that the order of prohibition was an unjustified infringement of the liberty of the subject to which he could not subscribe, and was not prepared therefore to do anything to interrupt the supply from any source. Whatever were his reasons the result

[1] [i.e., QĀt. -Analyst]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

548
of his refusal to co-operate was to make nonsense of the Aden 648
Government prohibition order.

Four months after the ban was imposed some of the Asiatic 548
Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council had second
thoughts and introduced a Motion in the Council to set up a 648
Commission to inquire into the effectiveness of the ban and 671
make a recommendation whether or not it should continue in force. The Commission was duly appointed and has recently produced its recommendations after hearing and receiving evidence from all conditions of people. They have recommended that the prohibition order be rescinded. Personally I regret their decision. I would have preferred to see the ban remain in force with some provision for the supply of limited and diminishing quantities of Qāt to confirmed addicts whose health would be adversely affected by total deprivation. I am sure that the Commission considered this solution but there were probably practical difficulties.

In May of this year following on two bomb-throwing 579
incidents in which twelve people were injured in one of the main centres of population in the Colony, the Governor declared a state of emergency. The purpose of the Governor's proclamation was to provide the police with additional powers under emergency regulations to prevent such acts of violence and to protect the lives and property of the public. Since the declaration of a state of emergency there have been several further incidents; mostly of no consequence, but one, an attempt, fortunately unsuccessful, to blow up the oil pipe-line connecting the Refinery at Bureikha with the bunkering installation at Steamer Point, was more serious. This is indeed a sorry state of affairs and the firm action of the Authorities is more than justified. It is to be hoped that they will have the full co-operation of the public in their efforts to prevent further outrages and to bring the perpetrators of those that have taken place to justice. I have no doubt that the inspiration for these crimes came from outside the Colony and, indeed, outside the Protectorate, though the tools may have been found nearer at hand. I am convinced that this is the work of hired assassins and I should be very surprised to learn that any

579 political party, as such, in the Colony had any hand in these outrages which, if continued, will have disastrous consequences for every single individual in Aden.

646 668 In the legislative field there have been two important developments since I left Aden. The first of these has been in the Municipal Committee where, at the recent elections, the electorate returned fourteen elected Members to the Committee. Of these seven are so-called Nationalists, which would seem to be a clear indication that Nationalism is spreading and gaining ground rapidly. This may be correct, but on the other hand I have found in Aden and elsewhere in the world that extremists do not always remain extreme once they have obtained their object which in this case was membership of the Municipal Committee. There are signs that already something of the sort is happening, and provided that the situation is handled firmly but with understanding, there would not seem to be cause for alarm. The moderates are, by and large, rational people and on them must rest the responsibility for restraining their less experienced associates. Let them take their own line in the future as they have in the past and not allow themselves to be influenced unduly by public opinion.

642 646 178 The second and more important development is the fulfilment of the undertaking given by Lord Lloyd in 1956. The proposals for a major change in the Constitution were published on November 11th, 1957, as a Gazette Extraordinary. The proposals provide for a fundamental change in the structures of both the Executive and Legislative Councils. The precise date of implementation has not yet been published, but it would be safe to assume that provided there is no startling and unexpected reaction to the proposals, they will come into effect at the end of this year when the life of the present Legislative Council is due to expire. The reconstruction of the Legislative Council will result in the Unofficial elected Members of the Council having a majority for the first time. There are to be twelve such elected members representing single member constituencies in the Colony, five *ex-officio* members who will be the Air Officer Commanding, the Chief Secretary,

the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary and one other 642
Government official and six members to be nominated by the 646
Governor in his absolute discretion. The Governor will no 178
longer preside over the Council, his place being taken, as is
only appropriate, by a Speaker.

The qualifications for electors and for candidates for election 641
are to remain unchanged. This means that there will be no 666
extension of the franchise and no relaxation of the rule which 642
requires a candidate to be Aden born, or if not Aden born, to
be a British subject or a British Protected person who has
resided in the Colony for seven out of the last ten years. A
very wise decision. Nothing could have been more foolhardy
than to have extended the franchise at the present time beyond
its already wide limits. To allow foreign subjects to be elected
as Members of a Legislative Council would be unconstitutional
in any country.

With the grant of an unofficial elected majority it is proposed 647
to appoint five Unofficial Members of whom three must be 642
elected Members to take charge of the Departments of Education, Public Works, Communications, Labour and Social Welfare and the Health Department. They will be known as Members-in-Charge and will be responsible for their respective Departments. Early in 1956 I introduced the practice of associating individual Unofficial Members with Departments of Government with the object of preparing them for just this sort of development. The result is that the present Unofficial Members have gained valuable experience and one can only hope that the electorate, always a trifle capricious even in England, will have the good sense to return at least some of them to the Council at the next election where their experience will be of benefit to the Colony.

The new Constitution will, of course, provide that the 642
Governor shall exercise reserve executive and legislative powers. 643
This is a normal procedure and essential, particularly in a politically juvenile Colony such as is Aden which has had a Legislative Council for only eleven years.

The contemplated change in the composition of the Execu- 642
tive Council is as sweeping as that in the Legislative Council. 645

642

645 The future Executive Council will consist of the five *ex-officio* Members of the Legislative Council and the five Members-in-Charge. The Governor will, of course, preside as he does at present.

ooo The proposals are sound and, indeed, generous. It remains to be seen whether the electorate are wise enough to return rational and honest persons to represent them on the Legislative Council. If they don't they will have cut their own throats, a nasty messy business at any time, and it is no satisfaction to the victims to know that the wounds were self inflicted.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY

Geography

131 The Colony of Aden is situated on the south coast of Arabia and is bounded on the seaward side by the Gulf of Aden and on the landward side by the Aden Protectorate. It comprises :—

101
361
133

(*a*) The peninsula, an extinct volcano in the crater of which lies the old town of Aden which is the main commercial and residential centre of the Colony. On the north shore is the modern harbour suburb of Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area usually referred to as Steamer Point, a large part of which is leased in perpetuity to the Air Ministry with the exceptions of the areas occupied by Government House, the Eastern Telegraph Company's buildings and the Political Secretary's house. To the North of Tawahi lies the dhow harbour and the village of Maala.

(*b*) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad and Buraikha and

P. 2

3:Gt. Brit.. Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

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Fakum, the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula, are situated 133
in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

DESCRIPTION

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jabel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there are 504
some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward and
north-west of the peninsula. Crater, the main Arab town, is situated 361
at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the
crater of the extinct volcano on the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain which is barely ¾ mile wide at 133
its narrowest point near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at 311
Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden 241
belonging to the Aden Settlement, but except during the cold
weather months produce is very limited. There are also privately- 123
owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

PERIM

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is bare, 133
rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile
northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet (65 m.) high. The
surface of the island is grooved with dry water courses and covered
with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the subsoil being sand and
conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal [504]
light, lie on the southern side of the island. Perim was at one time
of importance as a coaling station, and the Eastern Telegraph
Company and Lloyd's were represented there. There are now no
commercial concerns on the island.

Climate

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden under [654]
the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of the European 132
General Hospital. The minimum day temperature recorded was
69·1 in February, 1938, and the maximum was 101·5 in July, 1938.
The rainfall totalled 1·59 centimetres. Hot sandy winds prevailed
as usual during the south-west monsoon. There are no crops in [183]
Aden, which depends on supplies from other countries, principally
India and the interior.

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e., during the north-east monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e. in July and August, strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of May, June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and are often

132 very intense, though usually of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

654 Meteorological records are maintained at the European General
204 Hospital and the data are published in the Aden Colony Gazette weekly.

History

504 Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible.

487 Prior to the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century the trade followed much the same course as the main trade route between the East and the West does today, i.e. across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. From the earliest times the great Empires of the world realised the importance of Aden. During the time of the Romans at least two endeavours were made by them to capture the Red Sea trade and they sent an unsuccessful expedition against Aden. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden
175 was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, and was for a time occupied by them. It was captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years until the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove them out. Aden thus passed under the Imams of Sana' who have never renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the Ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate. The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when it was only a village of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden resulted in an expedition being sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The fortress was captured on 19th January, 1839, and Captain Haines became the first British Resident.

The replacement of sailing ships by steam vessels was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British, and the revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for the town its old importance. As a result of the
[161] increased prosperity of Aden since the British occupation the population has risen from 500 to 46,000. The modern commercial
504 prosperity of Aden is primarily due to the fact that it is an important fuelling station, originally for coal and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian

Gulf, which enables oil to be supplied at favourable rates, and the 504 consequent inducement to ships to call for bunkers has also led to an increase of transit trade to the East African and Red Sea ports.

PERIM

The first trace of the occupation of Perim Island goes back as 175 far as 1738 when the French landed there after the bombardment of Mocha. It was not until 5th May, 1799, that the British took formal possession, but it is recorded that, owing to difficulties in maintaining a supply of water, they evacuated the island in September of that year.

Perim was reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, under 175 instructions from Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, to Sir 642 William Coghlan, Political Resident and Commander, Aden, and Lieutenant Templar in the "Mahi" was deputed to effect the occupation. The island was then placed under the control of an Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden. This arrangement continued until 1929, when the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent. On the closing down of the Perim Coal Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the Island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually performing the journey by air.

II.—GOVERNMENT

Prior to the 1st April, 1932, the territory now comprising the 642 Colony was administered by a Resident under the control of the Government of Bombay. From the 1st April, 1932, Aden became a Chief Commissionership, and control was transferred from the Government of Bombay to the Governor-General of India in Council, the Chief Executive Officer at Aden being styled Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commander-in-Chief. On the 1st April, 1937, Aden was constituted a Crown Colony and was removed from the control of the Government of India. The Colony is 643 administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, aided 645 by an Executive Council which at present comprises five members. The Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Political Secretary and Civil Secretary and such other persons as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint. At the present time, in addition to the ex-officio members, the Legal Adviser, the Finance Officer and the Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement have been appointed to the Council. There is no Legislative Council.

Military Garrison

The Military Garrison of the Colony is under the command of an 701 Air Officer Commanding.

There is a Naval Office in charge of the Naval Officer-in-Charge.

III.—POPULATION

161 According to the census of 1931, the total (civilian) population of the Aden Settlement was 45,992. This excludes the military forces and the population of Perim.

162 The following table shows the population distribution by race and sex:—

No.	*Race.*	*Sex.*	
		Males.	*Females.*
1.	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2.	Indians (Moslems)...	2,829	2,393
3.	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4.	Indians (Hindus)	1,992	622
5.	Jews	2,114	2,006
6.	Parsis	236	96
7.	Native Christians	339	207
8.	Europeans	213	39
	Total	28,181	17,811

The marked disproportion between the numbers of males and females is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and labouring class from the interior come to Aden without their women-folk.

IV.—HEALTH

743
759 The staff of the Medical Department in Aden consists of the Senior Medical Officer, a Civil Surgeon, two Resident Medical Officers and eight Assistant Medical Officers. There is a fully-qualified Lady Doctor attached to the Civil Hospital in Crater. The Senior Medical Officer is also Port Health Officer and has charge of the European General Hospital. There is also a Medical Officer of Health with an adequate subordinate staff.

743
657
741 The two Government hospitals are the European General Hospital at Steamer Point and the Civil Hospital in Crater. The nursing staff of these institutions is maintained from funds provided by the Government of the Colony and the Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association in approximately equal proportions. The Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association is a charitable organization with invested funds raised originally by voluntary subscription, and the Association issues appeals to the public from time to time to supplement the amount of money available from interest on its investments.
743
759 Two dispensaries in charge of Assistant Medical Officers at Maala and Sheikh Othman respectively cater for the minor ailments of the local population in these districts, and serve as clearing stations

for the more serious cases which are transferred to the Civil Hospital. 743 One Assistant Medical Officer is stationed on Perim Island where 759 there is a small dispensary, with limited accommodation for in-patients.

The Keith Falconer South Arabia Mission has a large and well [797] equipped hospital at Sheikh Othman staffed normally by two European doctors and a European nursing staff. Other charitable institutions are two dispensaries, one maintained by public subscription with a Government subsidy and the other supported entirely by the prominent Parsi firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers.

The Royal Air Force hospital meets the medical requirements of the British Forces in Aden.

There are several dentists practising in the Colony, and the 759 Royal Air Force has a fully qualified dentist, who is permitted private practice.

A total of 19,141 out-patients, and 2,366 in-patients received 758 treatment during the year 1938 in the two Government hospitals, 748 and, excluding the Royal Air Force hospital, but including other hospitals and dispensaries, a total of 67,694 out-patients and 3,872 in-patients were treated in the Colony during the year 1938 as compared with 60,069 and 3,206 in 1937.

The general health of Aden has remained satisfactory throughout 164 the year. Many of the insect-borne diseases commonly found in 758 tropical and subtropical countries are absent and, although a mild intestinal infection is very common, serious diseases such as typhoid fever and dysentery are rare. 1,292 cases of malaria were treated in the hospitals. From the investigation of the histories of these it was proved that all except 11 were due to infection acquired outside the Colony: all these cases were among service personnel resident in the leased military areas. The 12 cases of typhoid reported during the year show an increase on previous years, which is probably due to increased care taken in confirming the diagnosis of prolonged fevers. Minor outbreaks never assumed epidemic proportions, and in all cases water and milk supplies were examined and cleared from suspicion.

There is a leprosy hospital at Sheikh Othman supported partly by 743 the Government of Aden and partly by Aden Settlement funds and 758 administered medically by the staff of the Keith Falconer South Arabia Mission. Here again the Colony of Aden acts as the kind 797 sister to her neighbours, as almost all the patients hail from the interior.

There has been no epidemic of major infectious or contagious 164 diseases during the year. Chickenpox, measles and mumps crop up from time to time and are treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital on Maala plain.

743 758 A small Lunatic Asylum is situated outside the walls of the Civil Hospital and is administered from it.

[744] The Port Health work is a very important feature in the medical and sanitary organization of the Colony. The proximity of Aden by sea to ports which are subject to periodic infections makes the careful inspection of vessels a vital matter, and in addition the services of the Port Health Officer are in constant demand to assist the masters of the many cargo ships which use the port and carry no doctor. Passengers and members of the crews requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in the European General Hospital, or, if the illness is an infectious one, in suitable isolation. A few cases of chickenpox and three cases of modified smallpox were landed from shipping during 1938.

743 744 In the European General Hospital 66 residents of Aden and 155 patients from ships were treated as in-patients during the year. In all 23 different nationalities were represented.

During 1938, 2,178 Bills of Health were issued to mechanically propelled vessels and 1,609 to native craft.

V.—HOUSING

General

342 647 Houses in Aden are of stone masonry, except at Sheikh Othman where they are mostly built with sun-dried bricks.

656 The control of housing in Aden is vested in the Executive Committee of the Settlement, and plans for new buildings and reconstructions are passed by them after scrutiny by the Medical Officer of Health and the Settlement Engineer.

Particular attention is paid to efficient lighting and ventilation. Each residential building is provided with sanitary and kitchen accommodation separated from the living rooms by open court-yards or by large shafts open to the sky.

Most of the houses are provided with floors made of cement-concrete; this is insisted upon in all new buildings, and the height of the houses is never allowed to exceed the width of the streets.

Back-to-back houses are not allowed; a few still exist in the village of Maala, but these are being demolished as opportunity occurs.

[514 364] At the rear of all houses there are open spaces from 5 ft. to 10 ft. wide. They are called sweeper passages, and the sanitary accommodation of the houses abuts on to these spaces and is drained into them. Each such passage is connected with the main drainage system in all divisions of the Settlement except Maala, where it is connected with a large soak pit.

Every building plan is carefully scrutinized by the Public Health Department before construction is allowed.

Most of the dwelling-houses within the Settlement limits are 342 well ventilated and lighted and are satisfactory from a public health point of view. Endeavours are being made to effect an improvement in architectural standards.

There are still a few buildings in Maala and Sheikh Othman where the old type of house exists, but improvement grows every year by demolition and reconstruction, and the majority of the population is comfortably housed.

Water Supply

The water supply of Aden is obtained from six bore-wells situated 312 near the village of Sheikh Othman. The supply for the civil population 365 is pumped into two tanks each of 100,000 gallons capacity, and from these tanks the supply gravitates through a 15-in. main to a storage reservoir of 400,000 gallons capacity at the Isthmus.

The total amount of water raised from these bore holes during 1938 was 236,178,000 gallons. This represents an average daily supply of 647,000 gallons, and taking the population as 47,000 an average of 14 gallons per head per day for all purposes.

The following table gives details of the water used in Aden during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Details of water.	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Total water raised at bore-holes.	204,887,000	207,368,000	236,178,000
Total water delivered to Fortress area.	118,429,000	121,980,000	133,525,000
Total water delivered to Military.	25,520,000*	23,671,000	27,564,000
Total water sold for Shipping purposes.	18,489,000	20,704,000	21,273,000
Total water used for gardens	76,992,000	84,385,000	98,087,000
Water unaccounted, for per cent. loss.	32·9 per cent.	23·0 per cent.	21·19 per cent.

* This high figure was due to the extra number of Military temporarily drafted to Aden in 1936.

The increase in the consumption of water for all purposes is due chiefly to the extension of the distribution mains.

MAINTENANCE WORK

The majority of the work carried out by the Water and Drainage 653 Department comes under the above heading and includes the following :—

(1) *Pumping plant.*—This comprises five reciprocating and five 653 centrifugal pumps, all of which have been examined regularly and 376 kept in good mechanical order. These pumps work on an average 312 of 12 hours a day, and the supply was not once interrupted during the year.

[377] The standby electricity generating set was used once each week
653 and generates enough energy to run two bore-hole pumps, giving
approximately 17,000 gallons per hour.

376
(2) *Reservoirs and Tanks.*—These comprise 11 steel plate tanks
312 and two masonry reservoirs situated over the distribution system.

(3) *New Bore-hole Pump.*—A new type of bore-hole pump, in which both the electric motor and the pump are lowered into the bore-hole and run submerged was purchased and installed in bore No. 3 at a cost of Rs. 11,925.

The pump has not been entirely satisfactory as sand in the water has caused damage to the pump and motor bearings. It is considered that it proved, however, that the supply of water from the bores can be increased, without affecting the underground storage level. During a continuous test of 22 days, 8,976,000 gallons of water were raised from bore No. 3 without lowering the normal rest level.

312 (4) *Distribution.*—The water-supply to the Fortress was uninter-
rupted during the year, and no restriction whatever in the use of
365 water was imposed on the general public.

Owing to the Electricity Department being unable to cope with
365 the great demand for energy between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
377 pumping at Sheikh Othman and Isthmus was restricted during
these hours. Owing to the existing storage capacity of the reservoirs,
505 this restriction was applied only to the shipping companies refilling
their water boats for supplies to shipping during these four hours.
In practice very little inconvenience was caused.

312 (5) *Storage Capacity.*—The present storage capacity of the
365 Waterworks Department is as follows:—

		Gallons.	*Approximate total hours Domestic supply.*
			hours.
(i) Sheikh—	Civil Supply ...	195,000	27
Othman—	Supply to R.A.F.	37,000	12
(ii) Fortress	Isthmus ...	400,000	64
	Johar Ridge ...	129,000	42
	Crater ...	216,000	36
	Tawahi ...	96,000	30
Total Storage Capacity		1,073,000	

The total hours supply figures are based on the assumption that in time of emergency the supply to gardens and shipping would be stopped.

(6) *Water Connections.*—The total number of water connections to different premises in Aden is 2,595. The number of new connections made during 1938 was 549 compared with 417 for the previous year.

315 premises were disconnected, of which 100 were eventually 312 reconnected. 365

(7) *Other Supplies.*—3,814,000 gallons of bore water were supplied free for flushing sewers and 120,000 gallons for fire fighting and practices.

(8) *Water Analysis—Chlorination.*—Three bacteriological and one 364 chemical analyses of both the raw and the chlorinated water were carried out during the year. The bacteriological analyses all showed very satisfactory results in respect of all the samples for drinking water.

The chemical analysis showed that the water was very similar chemically to that tested in 1935 and 1937. It is noteworthy that the sodium chloride (salt) content has not increased.

The whole of the water supply to the Fortress was automatically chlorinated at Isthmus, the dose being ½ part per million by weight. The water at Sheikh Othman was also safeguarded by placing ¼ lb. of bleaching powder in each tank every morning.

VI.—PRODUCTION

Veterinary

Condition of Live Stock and Meat.—The condition of the live stock 231 from the hinterland was not up to the usual standard, due to cattle 439 being brought in from famine stricken areas. The condition of the live stock from British Somaliland, particularly sheep and goats, was very good. The quality of mutton was 1st class and beef 2nd class.

Imports from British Somaliland and Djibouti :—72,180 sheep and goats, 157 oxen, 5 cows, 6 ponies, 2 mules.

Imports from Arabian and Red Sea Ports :—1,519 sheep and goats, 5 milk cows, 15 horned cattle, 12 calves, 3 gazelles.

Imports from the hinterland :—1,229 horned cattle, 617 large calves, 373 milk cows, 8,293 goats, kids and sheep, 34 camels, 15 donkeys, 1 pony.

Export from Aden :—3,748 sheep and goats, 20 horned cattle, 16 large calves, 32 camels, 1 donkey, 19 monkeys.

Bovine Contagious Disease.—Rinderpest accounted for 224 deaths 232 among milk cattle and calves of Crater and Tawahi.

Preventive Measures.—The epidemic was controlled by the following precautionary measures being taken :—

1. All infected animals were segregated.
2. Stables were regularly disinfected.
3. Cattle were inoculated with anti-Rinderpest serum.
4. Carcasses were incinerated and the movement of horned cattle was controlled.

3 Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

232 *Equine Contagious Disease.*—In February, sudden deaths amongst the hackney carriage horses occurred, and, as a result of post-mortems, African horse sickness was suspected. By taking prompt precautionary measures, the disease was confined to Crater. Nine deaths were recorded.

Three segregation camps for cattle are being constructed, two at Sheikh Othman and one at Maala.

Fisheries

226 Fishing is, generally speaking, good, but the quantity of fish caught is greatly influenced by the movements of the different species of sardinella on which the large species feed. Shark, barracuda, horse-mackerel, sea-perch, dolphins, the smaller members of the tunny family, rock cod soles, and mullet are the principal edible fish. Sword or sail fish make their appearance at certain seasons of the year, but are not easily saleable for human consumption. Crabs and crawfish are to be had at all seasons, and oysters are available in the winter months. The fishermen are a very industrious people and employ various kinds of nets as well as hand-lines in their work. The nets used are of the stationary, circular throwing, and drag varieties, the latter being used from the shore. In addition a special net is operated from boats working in pairs during the monsoon period. Throwing nets for mullet, mackerel and a form of whitebait are also in use. The catch is at
433 times greater than the requirements for local consumption, and the
251 surplus is salted for export. Shark is almost invariably treated in
439 this manner, and during some seasons large quantities are dried. Whitebait is exported.

The fishermen are subject to certain rules which forbid trawls and limit the size of nets, and in addition they defer to the judgment of their elected Akils in matters of fishing custom.

228 Licences to dive for pearls both in the harbour and in the waters of Perim are obligatory, but no licences are required to fish.

Salt

258 A salt work was first constructed by the Italian firm of Messrs. Gaustalla and Company (now styled The Aden Salt Works) in the year 1885, and it carries on a profitable business in salt production at Sheikh Othman. This was followed by the salt work constructed in 1909 by the Bombay firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee and Company. Two more salt works have since been constructed by Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Company and the Little Aden Salt Industrial Company in May, 1923, and October, 1927, respectively, and they continue to work successfully. The
439 total quantity of salt exported to India and other places during
655 the last year was 230,379 tons. The monopoly of salt for local consumption is in the hands of Government, who have licensed certain pits to Arabs at Sheikh Othman.

Dhow Building

Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami merchants 396
settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the
average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are 501
constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well 477
built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and the Malabar coast) 505
and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian
ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition
of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers
and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company). Monsieur
Besse now maintains a fleet of dhows in addition to his motor
vessels. Many of these dhows are equipped with auxiliary engines

Soap Manufacturing

A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur Besse in 388
December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap
is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local
labour of 40 men is employed, and the output is about 50 cases
daily, each case containing 200 cakes, which are disposed of locally
or exported to the Red Sea Ports.

Dyeing

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth and 386
each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There are in 439
addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The
dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Massowa,
Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by Jews 277
and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt. 563

VII.—COMMERCE

Customs

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties. 651

Trade

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment as the port is a centre 439
for trade between all ports of the world and the neigbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells and salt. The total value of the seaborne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December, 1938) exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs. 12,16,02,203 (imports Rs. 8,02,17,766, and exports Rs. 4,13,84,437), showing a decrease of Rs. 42,91,828 as compared

3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

439 with the total of Rs. 12,58,94,031 for the previous calendar year, 1937 (imports Rs. 8,03,85,836, and exports Rs. 4,55,08,195). Merchandise decreased by Rs. 76,09,240, and treasure increased by Rs. 33,17,412.

The decrease of Rs. 76,09,240 in merchandise was mainly in skins, coal and vehicles. The increase of Rs. 33,17,412 in treasure was due to transactions in imports and exports of Maria Theresa dollars in which there was considerable speculation.

647 505 The Trade Registration Department was formerly a branch of the Aden Port Trust Revenue Department, but on the recommendation of Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., who was deputed to Aden in the year 1906 on special duty from Bombay, it was separated from 1st April, 1907, and became a Government Department. The department is, however, supervised by the Secretary, Aden Port Trust.

439 The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports seaborne trade of Aden for the last five years :—

Year.	*Total Value of Imports Seaborne Trade.* Rs.	*Total Value of Exports Seaborne Trade.* Rs.
1934–35	5,32,34,233	3,15,36,690
1935–36	6,83,04,958	4,45,47,700
1936–37	6,87,17,900	4,14,57,358
1937	8,03,85,836	4,55,08,195
1938	8,02,17,766	4,13,84,437
Total ...	35,08,60,693	20,44,34,380

The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports trade of Aden with the mainland of Arabia for the last five years :—

Year.	*Total Value of Land Imports.* Rs.	*Total Value of Land Exports.* Rs.
1934–35	13,95,006	12,74,510
1935–36	17,97,152	14,02,073
1936–37	21,69,085	16,13,066
1937	19,01,112	17,15,221
1938	29,52,675	16,07,557
Total ...	1,02,15,030	76,12,327

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into Aden for the last five years :—

Articles.	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Piece goods, grey ...	46,25,362	63,65,598	53,71,908	52,06,749	41,02,695
Piece goods, white ...	10,84,247	14,91,884	17,12,067	19,80,801	13,98,529
Piece goods, coloured	26,14,801	29,85,891	35,45,721	32,12,673	26,81,638
Coffee	21,25,952	33,80,776	16,86,883	14,73,412	24,12,384
Skins, raw	20,53,060	21,53,473	39,64,739	49,01,380	25,27,918
Hides, raw	30,398	50,546	1,41,726	1,92,292	2,16,092
Grain and Pulse ...	25,84,203	42,16,272	42,76,913	52,71,487	68,42,870
Coal	9,24,519	15,35,060	16,32,912	34,54,498	9,45,514
Tobacco	23,55,925	25,93,132	30,20,104	26,14,845	21,12,585
Provisions and oil-man's stores.	8,65,178	13,01,996	9,22,797	9,63,727	11,72,069
Sugar	15,09,439	20,04,474	18,74,921	13,88,589	14,18,061
Oils	1,69,19,727	1,66,22,287	1,65,81,975	1,79,82,611	2,41,20,726
Cotton twist	8,83,487	11,02,720	6,89,684	8,43,932	6,34,719
Animals, living ...	5,63,120	5,85,136	8,59,576	7,18,727	7,22,653
Gums and resins ...	4,27,767	5,59,805	4,66,869	6,48,225	7,39,678
Spices	7,93,333	12,59,127	13,03,020	13,03,253	11,80,329
Seeds	4,00,747	4,63,979	4,65,671	5,86,729	6,02,525
Metals	4,26,546	5,83,333	8,90,869	8,06,435	10,95,309
Wood	2,73,883	3,79,233	3,59,837	5,02,532	3,87,649
Tea	2,94,954	4,42,690	4,64,655	8,81,645	7,96,008
Fruits and vegetable (including dates).	6,39,963	9,84,804	10,42,425	11,04,983	13,44,354
Dyeing materials ...	4,68,080	5,45,907	6,15,329	6,11,453	4,90,732
Vehicles, etc.	6,03,300	14,44,500	12,84,418	19,94,532	13,13,238
Hardware and cutlery	3,42,223	6,74,793	5,54,939	5,92,034	3,42,327
Machinery	1,26,565	3,47,392	4,67,834	4,15,939	3,46,107
Instruments	2,78,580	3,26,844	3,89,308	4,36,009	4,48,370
Glassware	1,37,398	2,76,095	2,06,435	2,41,264	2,20,700

The following table shows the value of the most important articles of the export trade for the last five years :—

Articles.	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Piece goods, grey ...	36,66,609	50,62,407	40,02,310	40,99,727	31,36,824
Piece goods, white ...	5,19,395	7,55,098	9,99,452	9,76,935	8,12,129
Piece goods, coloured...	28,28,147	31,77,184	40,86,579	38,87,306	30,03,704
Coffee	28,58,217	39,11,003	28,12,927	21,26,392	32,14,760
Skins, raw	39,18,447	53,57,094	71,94,785	80,94,619	47,08,840
Hides, raw	82,526	1,27,990	3,25,928	4,75,556	3,00,496
Grain and Pulse ...	16,03,581	24,82,494	27,98,300	36,12,030	47,39,451
Tobacco	13,78,639	13,56,710	18,30,367	14,38,868	13,53,919
Provisions and oilman's stores.	5,67,504	6,61,462	5,55,675	6,60,563	7,53,944
Sugar	12,06,576	15,02,102	14,57,450	12,20,192	10,84,255
Gums and resins ...	6,08,409	7,66,767	5,83,822	8,42,817	8,96,671
Salt	27,89,402	36,13,997	30,96,141	33,69,418	21,95,141
Cotton twist	6,95,806	8,89,717	4,27,177	4,66,793	4,11,168
Spices	4,57,992	7,19,220	8,22,421	8,95,923	9,35,236
Oils	2,66,069	5,42,149	8,90,763	6,56,495	4,83,047
Metals	1,75,551	2,32,203	2,40,826	3,62,868	4,15,618
Animals, living ...	82,933	1,19,831	40,215	10,153	22,027
Tea	1,33,255	3,10,864	3,33,660	5,51,726	6,57,943
Dyeing materials ...	1,64,348	2,25,600	2,87,660	4,23,717	1,82,758
Soap	1,10,503	1,87,092	2,71,081	3,15,667	3,03,626
Shells	72,644	1,22,996	1,19,811	1,26,049	1,37,828

VIII.—LABOUR

Agricultural Labour

241 There being no agriculture in the Colony, the question of agricultural labour does not arise.

Industrial Labour

464 466 Workers for heavy manual labour are obtained from the Protectorate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by local agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary.

466 The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are in force in the Colony.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

463 The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading, shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large numbers of coolies employed by the salt-works, shipping concerns and contractors are drawn from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are manned by Somalis, who take kindly to this form of semi-sedentary employment.

464 More than half of the personal servant class comes from the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen. Clerical labour in public offices and large commercial firms is largely Indian, although as education improves more local Arabs are finding employment in Government offices and with European firms. Local Arab firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

465 Masons and building operatives are drawn principally from the Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid.

Coolies from 8 to 12 annas a day (8 hours).
Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Clerks from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servant Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month.
Motor drivers Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 a month.

262 435 465 511 The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of ghee, and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments 571 of the individual concerned. The European standard averages Rs. 5 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses.

X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AND RECREATION

Education

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The control of education in the Colony is entrusted to a Director 658 of Education belonging to the Colonial Education Service, assisted 647 by a clerical staff.

A standing Advisory Educational Committee, which includes some of the leading citizens, meets normally three times a year under the chairmanship of the Civil Secretary, to advise Government on general educational matters.

Schools are classified in respect of management and degree of 871 Government control, as Government, Aided, Recognized and 658 Unrecognized. In respect of academic standard and nature of instruction they are classified as "Indigenous," Primary, Secondary and "Special." During the period under review there were no Recognized schools other than those which were aided and this category, therefore, will be omitted in the tables which follow.

INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS, QURAN SCHOOLS AND TALMUD TORAS

"Indigenous" schools are private schools of a primitive nature which concentrate mainly on religious teaching but include in their curriculum some measure of general primary education. The more advanced of these are assisted by Government, mainly through *per capita* grants and through free loans of text-books and school equipment.

Quran Schools and Talmud Toras are, in most cases, still more primitive and provide little or no general education. A number of children still pass through these schools before applying for entrance to proper primary schools.

The figures for this category of schools in 1938, so far as they are obtainable, were as follows:—

	Number of Schools.	*Number on rolls.*			*Average attendance.*
		Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*	
Aided	2	39	27	66	57
Un-recognized ...	38	2,216	184	2,400	1,641

PRIMARY EDUCATION

872 The normal primary course is of four to five years, consisting of a preparatory stage, of one to two years, and three standards above it. Primary education is given, so far as is possible, through the vernaculars of the pupils and, except in cases where the appropriate vernacular education is not obtainable, pupils are not normally allowed to enter a school in which English is used throughout as the medium of teaching until they have completed a primary course in their own vernacular. In Government schools and in most others English is not taught during the primary course.

[197] The language of over 60 per cent. of the population and the language of instruction in the Government Primary Schools, for both boys and girls, is Arabic. Primary school education for boys and girls is provided also through English, Gujarati and Urdu in aided schools and through Hebrew to a limited extent in unrecognized schools.

The following table gives the nominal roll and attendance figures for the primary schools in 1938:—

	Number of Schools.				*Average Number on Rolls.*			*Average attendance.*
	Government.	*Aided.*	*Unrecognized.*	*Total.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*	
Boys ...	4	6	4	14	1,181	109*	1,290	1,140
Girls ...	2	4	1	7	20	527	547	474

* The large majority of these were in the lower classes of the Urdu schools.

The numbers of pupils in Government and aided primary schools were, boys 955, girls 468, total 1,423.

[797] Of the non-Government primary schools two aided boys' schools and one unrecognized boys' school are managed by the Roman Catholic Mission, one aided girls' school by the Danish Church Mission, one aided boys' school by the Church of Scotland Mission, and the rest by private local management.

872
873 At the end of the primary course a public examination is held through Arabic and Urdu, mainly as a qualifying test for admission to the lower section of the Government Secondary School. In 1938 127 candidates entered for this examination and 79 passed. Failure in this examination does not necessarily debar a pupil from entering the secondary school, but priority of place is generally given to those who pass.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The full secondary course at present consists of six standards, 873 at the end of which candidates sit for the Junior Cambridge Examination. This course may be taken entirely through English in three aided and two unrecognized schools. For schools using media other than English the course is of two sections, a lower of three standards through the vernacular and a higher of three standards through English.

The lower secondary course is available for boys through Arabic, in the Government and one aided school and through Gujarati in one other aided school. Pupils attending Urdu primary schools endeavour to acquire sufficient Arabic to enable them to join an Arabic lower secondary course. A lower secondary course is provided in the Jewish boys' school but the medium of instruction is Arabic though written in Hebrew characters. The teaching of English is begun, in Government schools, in the first year of the secondary course.

Secondary education for girls is obtainable only through English, in the two Franciscan Convent Schools. Very few Arab girls take this course.

The following table gives the figures for secondary schools in 1938 :—

	Number of Schools.				*Average Number on Rolls.*	*Average attendance.*
	Government.	*Aided.*	*Unrecognised.*	*Total.*		
Boys ...	1	3	3	7	541	493
Girls ...	—	2	—	2	115	101

The large majority of these pupils are in the lower secondary classes.

Of the non-Government schools shown in the above table two aided girls' schools, one aided boys' school and one unrecognized boys' school are maintained by the Roman Catholic Missions, one aided boys' school is maintained by the Church of Scotland Mission and the rest are under private local management.

Four candidates, from the Government secondary boys' school, passed the Junior Cambridge Examination in December, 1938.

"SPECIAL" SCHOOLS

The only vocational or technical training regularly provided at 874 present is in commercial subjects. Until June, 1928, there were attached to the Government Secondary School evening commercial

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874 classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. This class was discontinued when the teacher in charge proceeded on leave and it is not proposed to reconstitute it in the same form. The number of pupils in this class in 1938 up to the time of its dissolution was 16.

There is also an unrecognized institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly bookkeeping, typing and shorthand. The commercial classes are held in the evening and there is no age restriction to admission. Candidates from this institution are presented for the various certificate examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. The number in these classes in 1938 was 142.

873 Evening classes for general education are also held regularly in
197 connection with a Young Men's Club managed by the Church of England Mission. These classes are more in the form of guidance towards self-study than of direct instruction and are attended by an average of about 25 young men, most of whom are Arabs.

FINANCE

871 Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 1938
658 amounted to Rs. 80,140 exclusive of cost of repairs to buildings. Of this sum, Rs. 20,678 were paid out in grants-in-aid.

Contributions towards expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust. For the financial year 1938–39 these contributions amount to Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs. 2/8/– in Standard VI of the Secondary School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

GENERAL

000 Proposals for the improvement of education in Aden were submitted to the Secretary of State in 1938, and were generally approved. It is hoped to begin the introduction of these improvements early in 1939.

Welfare Institutions

657 There are as yet no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The
735 Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman, but it is hoped to institute a Poor Relief Fund and a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic as the result of collections made at the Centenary Celebrations in 1939.

Club and Welfare Institutions

There are branches of both the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides 575 Associations in Aden. Of Boy Scouts there were seven troops in 1938, of Girl Guides three and of Brownies three.

Football is the most popular game in Aden both among school- [526] boys and young men. League and cup matches are managed by a local Football Association which at the end of 1938 was reconstituted as the Aden Sports Association and now also organizes hockey and cricket competitions.

A branch of the St. John Ambulance Association organizes first-aid classes for school children and adults.

Aden is prolific in clubs of various kinds among almost all sections of the community.

Recreation

Facilities exist for most forms of recreation. The Aden Football 526 Association exercises general control of the numerous football clubs 575 and is endeavouring to raise the general standard of play and to encourage the right spirit. In addition to the military grounds at Steamer Point (Tawahi) there are grounds reserved for the local inhabitants at Tawahi, Crater, Maala and Sheikh Othman. Hockey and cricket are played both at Tawahi and Crater. Apart from the military grounds there is only one hockey ground at Crater. There are tennis clubs in Crater and Tawahi, and one in the military area which is reserved for civil and military Europeans.

Polo and golf and squash rackets are played at Khormaksar, and No. 8 (B) Squadron have a golf course of their own. There is a European bathing club at Gold Mohur Bay, which is open to non-residents on payment of a small charge. At Tawahi there are the Union Club and the Orient Club, the former being a European social institution and the latter a small social club, the members of which are principally Anglo-Indians and Goans. The Arabs have organized two social clubs, one at Crater and the other at Tawahi. They interest themselves in social matters and provide facilities on their premises for games and meetings. Arabic periodicals are taken and occasionally lectures are given.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

Shipping

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered 505 the port of Aden during 1938 was 2,079 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,650,411.

The number of country craft entering the port during 1938 was 1,620 with an aggregate tonnage of 75,271.

505 The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review :—

Nationality.	*No.*	*Tonnage.*
British	1,361	5,678,837
French	75	433,699
Italian	241	957,578
American	57	203,570
Japanese	27	172,267
German	56	255,910
Norwegian	94	320,092
Danish	69	281,353
Dutch	63	248,504
Greek	19	64,540
Others...	17	34,061
	2,079	8,650,411

[504] During recent years Aden has developed rapidly as an oil-bunkering port. This is due mainly to its favourable geographical position as it is nearer to the Iranian oil-fields than any other port on the main shipping route between Europe and the East, and also to the policy of the Aden Port Trust, which has aimed at giving ample facilities for oil fueling while keeping the charges on this business as low as possible.

The following are the principal steamship companies whose vessels call regularly at Aden and the services provided by them :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—Ports of call, London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Calcutta, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and homeward.

Orient Line.—Outward—London, Gibraltar, Toulon, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane. Homeward—Same ports of call as above except that the vessel calls at Plymouth as well as London homeward and sometimes Southampton in the summer.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—To and from Antwerp, Middlesbrough, London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Bhavnagar, Port Okha, Bedi Bunder, Navalaki, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Colombo, Madras, Northern Coast ports, Rangoon, Penang, Malay Coast ports, Singapore, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira.

Clan, Ellerman and Harrison Joint Service.—From Glasgow and Liverpool, sometimes also Bristol Channel ports, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga, and Dar es Salaam, returning from that port and touching Aden when cargo offers.

Ellerman and Bucknall Line.—Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan (sometimes Djibouti), Port Said, Halifax, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk. 2. From New York, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Cochin, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta.

Andrew Weir and Company.—From Far East, Straits Settlements, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan, Suez, Port Said, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Clan Line.—From Chittagong, Malabar Coast ports, Aden, London, Glasgow.

Union-Castle Line.—From London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Natal and homeward.

Strick Line.—From London, Glasgow, Manchester (or other ports as per inducement), Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan (Jeddah optional), Aden and Persian Gulf ports.

Blue Funnel Line.—Homeward from Japan, China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, and London.

Brocklebank Line.—Outward from Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Tuticorin, Trincomali, Madras, Coconada, Calcutta.

Bombay Persian Line.—From Bombay, Karachi, Shehr, Mukalla (sometimes Berbera), Aden, Djibouti, Massawa, Port Sudan, Jeddah, returning via Aden to Bombay via Mukalla and Karachi if inducement offers at those two latter ports.

City Line.—From home ports to Persian Gulf and Karachi.

British Tanker Company.—From and to Persian Gulf.

H. Hogarth and Sons.—Load salt at Aden for Calcutta, Rangoon, Chittagong.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.—Load salt at Aden for Calcutta, Rangoon, Chittagong.

Lloyd Triestino, Italia, Tirrenia, Navigazione, Libera Triestina S.A. Trieste Soc., Veneziana Navigaz. a Vapore, Venice.—Genoa via Naples to Bombay via Aden; Trieste via Massawa and Aden, to Karachi, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe; Bombay and Karachi via Aden to Suez, Port Said, Brindisi, Venice, Trieste; Genoa via Aden to Colombo, Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane.

Trieste via Aden to Hafun, Mogadiscio, Chisimaio, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London; Venice via Massawa, Djibouti, Aden, Bunder Cassim, Alula, Hafun, Eil Obbia, Mogadiscio, Merka, Brava, Chisimaio, Mombasa, and back by same route to Massawa.

Messageries Maritimes.—Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Djibouti, Aden, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Moheli, Moroni, Mutsamudu, Mayotte, Majunga, Nossi-Be, Suarez, Tamatave, Reunion, Mauritius and homeward via same route.

2. Marseilles, Port Said, Djibouti (sometimes Aden), Colombo, Pondicherry, Madras, Singapore, Saigon, Tourane, Haiphong and homeward via same route.

3. Occasionally calling Aden, Marseilles, Port Said, Djibouti, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and homeward.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha.—Homeward way only. From Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Naples, Marseilles, Gibraltar, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg.

Isthmian Line.—Homeward. From Singapore, Port Swettenham, Belawan and Penang via Aden to Port Said, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. 2. From Calcutta to the same discharge ports; also from Calcutta via Aden to Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston and Houston. Outward from New York to Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

505 *Wilh. Wilhelmsen.*—Do not usually discharge at Aden outward. Homeward from Australian ports to Aden, Port Sudan, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Stavanger, Oslo; route sometimes varies to include a Spanish port or other Scandinavian ports.

Hamburg Amerika Linie.—Homeward. Dutch East Indian ports via Aden to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg.

Deutsche Ost. Afrika Linie.—Outward and homeward as occasion offers. Outward: Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Southampton, Lisbon, Ceuta, Malaga, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Capetown and above ports via Aden to Hamburg.

Hansa Linie.—Bremen, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said, Suez, Yambo, Jeddah, Port Sudan, Djibouti, Aden, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Durban, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Bander Shahpur, Mohammerah and Basrah. Homeward: Suez, Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam or Amsterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Coasting Vessels.—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and the Halal Shipping Company, Limited, maintain a fleet of five and three steamers respectively which run between Aden and Mukalla, Sheher, Berbera, Zeila, Perim, Djibouti, Mocha, Kamaran, Hodeidah, Gizan, Medi and Port Sudan. Many dhows also trade to and from these ports, and, in addition, sail to many other small ports in the southern Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf, and also to Socotra.

Many other shipping lines make occasional calls at Aden in connection with cargo, and other lines call at Aden for bunkers only.

The only ports to which the direct service is poor are those in the Levant, Spain and Portugal.

Roads

496 505 There are no railways in the Colony and all transport is by road or by sea. The sea transport is not great and consists of the carriage of salt and building materials from Little Aden to Tawahi and Maala.

491 It is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the road mileage as the side roads in the town which are used principally by pedestrians and camels do not require to be kept up, and the Royal Air Force maintain certain of the roads which lie in the Military Area. The Aden Settlement maintain 13 miles of bituminous macadam road and 19 miles of water-bound macadam road.

Every effort was made during the year to improve the surface of the main roads. There are 50 miles of roads within the civil limits of Aden, but only 18·14 miles are treated with bitumastic compounds. Until camel carts are fitted with solid rubber or pneumatic tyres much of the effort spent on road maintenance is nullified by the damage done to the new surface by steel shod wheels.

Motor Transport

On 31st December, 1938, there were 198 licensed public cars and 56 licensed omnibuses. The number of private cars was 404 and there were 86 licensed lorries and trucks. 494

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the above motor vehicles:—

	No. of vehicles.
1. British Empire	254
2. United States of America	413
3. French	9
4. Italian	44
5. German	24
Total	744

Trade with the interior is conducted mainly by camel caravans, but as roads and routes in the Aden Protectorate are being developed more and more cars and lorries are being brought into use.

Blue Tours.—A motor coach service in Aden known as the "Blue Tours" introduced for the conveyance and transport of passengers from ships is progressing satisfactorily. The three coaches in use have seating accommodation for 21 passengers each who are taken round the most important parts of the town and environs during the ship's stay in the harbour. 494 485

Post Office

The Postmaster at Steamer Point is responsible for the postal services under the general control of the Finance Officer. The offices in the Colony are situated at Steamer Point, Camp and Khormaksar. In addition there are sub-offices on Kamaran Island in the Red Sea and at Mukalla in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The Hadhramaut has also a number of postal agencies. 205

Prior to the 1st April, 1937, Aden was included in the Indian Postal System and Indian postage stamps were used. As from the date mentioned, Aden became a separate postal administration with its own issue of stamps.

The stamp design includes a vignette of an Arab dhow, a type of craft which has been associated with Aden from time immemorial. The denominations of stamps are: Annas ½, ¾, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 8; and rupees 1, 2, 5 and 10.

Aden, being on the main shipping route between Europe and the Far East, is an important office of exchange. Mails from Europe and India arrive weekly on the P. & O. mail steamer. Bags for British Somaliland are transhipped to local steamer sailings for Berbera. Mails for East Africa are unloaded and warehoused in

205 the Steamer Point Post Office until a suitable opportunity occurs to forward them to Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar or Dar-es-Salaam as the case may be. Mails are despatched to India and Europe weekly by the P. & O. mail steamers. Mails between Aden and the local Red Sea and the Aden Gulf ports are carried by the local steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and the Halal Shipping Company.

Aden is off the main trunk air routes from Europe to India and to Africa. Air mail letters for transmission to places served by Imperial Airways are sent to Egypt or India by steamer in the first instance.

The principal letter rates are :—

Inland and India—	
Not exceeding one tola	1 anna.
Each additional tola	½ anna.
United Kingdom and British Possession (participating air mail countries)—	
Not exceeding ½ oz.	1½ annas.
Each additional ½ oz.	1½ annas.
Other British Possessions (non-participating air mail)—	
Not exceeding 1 oz.	1½ annas.
Each additional oz.	1 anna.
Foreign Countries—	
Not exceeding 1 oz.	2½ annas.
Each additional oz.	1½ annas.
Registration Fee	3 annas.

Parcels are accepted for transmission directly or indirectly to nearly every country in the world, and a cash-on-delivery service operates with Great Britain and with India. Letters and parcels may be insured up to a value of Rs. 3,000.

Direct money-order services exist between Aden on the one side and Great Britain, India, Egypt, Sudan, Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and the Italian East African Colonies on the other. Indirectly, money orders may be sent to nearly every country in the world. By far the greatest volume of traffic is between Aden and India. On an average about 873,000 rupees are remitted to India by money order annually.

British postal orders are on sale and are cashed at all sub-offices.

454 There is a Post Office Savings Bank. The amount standing to the credit of depositors in 1938 was about 675,000 rupees. Interest is paid at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

Telegraphs

206 There is no internal telegraph system.

External telegraphic communication (both by cable and wireless) is maintained by Messrs. Cable & Wireless, Ltd.

The formation of the Eastern Telegraph Company (now merged in Messrs. Cable & Wireless, Ltd.) was followed by a steady development of the cable system, and Aden immediately became an important junction station, inasmuch as the Red Sea cables branch out from Aden to Bombay, Colombo, Seychelles and Zanzibar, and telegrams from England and the West generally, destined for India, Ceylon and the Far East, Mauritius and Madagascar, and East and South Africa were retransmitted from Aden into the corresponding cable eastwards.

Although, with modern improvements and inventions, retransmission by intermediate stations along a chain of cables is now effected by automatic relays, Aden has always remained an important cable centre, and is in touch with all parts of the world through the communications system of Cable and Wireless, Limited.

Messrs. Cable & Wireless, Ltd. also operates a wireless station, maintaining point-to-point services between Aden and Berbera, Djibouti, Kamaran, Perim, Mukalla, Assab, Alula and Bahrain.

Direct communication with the Yemen is provided by means of a cable from Aden, which lands at Sheikh Said on the Yemen coast opposite Perim.

The main cable office at Ras Boradli is always open for the reception and despatch of telegrams. There are branch offices at Steamer Point and Aden Camp, which serve the shipping and business centres.

Telephones

The Government telephone exchange is worked on the central battery system and has a capacity of 200 exchange lines.

Early telephone developments in Aden were associated with the defence of the fortress. The first system (a magneto one) was installed and operated by the military authorities and later, when the Air Ministry became responsible for defence, the control of the telephones naturally passed to that Ministry.

From 1927 onwards endeavours were made to get the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department to accept responsibility for the system, but it was not till 1932 that the Indian authorities took it over. By that time the magneto exchange and the overhead lines had reached the end of their useful life. The old system was therefore discontinued and a new central battery system constructed at a cost (including buildings) of about Rs. 1,50,000.

206 The present rates for direct connections are :—

	Rs.
Within a radius of 3 miles of the exchange	300 per annum.
For each additional half mile or fraction thereof	40 „ „
An extension in the same building costs	120 „ „

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS

653 Public Works in Aden are managed by the Aden Port Trust who maintain a separate staff for this Department. For this service the Port Trust are paid the actual expenditure of this department plus 7½ per cent. for office accommodation, and other incidental expenses.

Works in connection with reads, the development of the water supply and the electricity supply are carried out by the Aden Settlement.

The harbour and wharves are under the control of the Aden Port Trust.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

Justice and Crime

692 695 681 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—

(*a*) in civil cases—

(i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject matter in dispute in appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards,

(ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted ; and

(*b*) in criminal cases, from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not, is deemed to have been lodged and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council—

(*a*) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when the value of the subject-matter in dispute in such second

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appeal is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, provided that, in case the 692
judgment appealed from affirms the decision of the Supreme 695
Court, the second appeal involves some substantial question of 681
law; and

(*b*) at the discretion of the High Court, from any other judgment, whether final or interlocutory, if in the opinion of the High Court, the question involved in the second appeal is one of great general or public importance.

The Supreme Court is presided over by a Chief Justice. It is 692
the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers of revision.

The other Civil Courts in the Colony are:—

(1) The Court of the Registrar, and

(2) The Court of Small Causes.

The Registrar of the Supreme Court is the Judge of both these Courts.

The jurisdiction of the Court of the Registrar extends to all original suits wherein the value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000; but certain suits of a prescribed nature are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Court, e.g.—

Suits concerning acts or orders done or made by officers of Government in their official capacity;

Suits for specific performance or rescission of a contract, rectification or cancellation of an instrument, or an injunction;

Suits relating to a trust;

Suits upon foreign judgments;

Suits for a general average loss or salvage, or compensation in respect of collision between ships;

Suits for restitution of conjugal rights, divorce, or the custody of a minor.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, provided the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of the Registrar and from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rs. 50.

Subject to the provisions of any Statute in force in England which 671
expressly applies in the Colony or has been extended thereto by 692
Order in Council and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony, and so far as the said Statute or enactment shall not extend or apply the Civil Courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and, in the absence of usage in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity, and the Statutes of general application in force in England on 1st of April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and

671 692 Statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal law of Mohamedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees are applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance, etc.

The enactments in force in the Colony on the 31st December, 1938, include sixty-three Ordinances, thirty-eight of which were enacted during the period under review, and all Indian and Bombay Acts and Regulations in force in the Colony on 31st March, 1937, not expressly repealed thereafter.

692 The Supreme Court is the only Criminal Court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment exceeding two years or fine exceeding one thousand rupees. All trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans, the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans. The other Criminal Courts of the Colony are those of—

(1) The Chief Magistrate,

(2) The Divisional Magistrates at Tawahi, Crater, Sheikh Othman and Perim.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court in all cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or of fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed. The Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

695 681 No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a youthful offender. Save in exceptional cases, a youthful offender is dealt with—

(1) by placing him on probation, or

(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or

(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or

(4) by a fine, or

(5) by whipping, or

(6) by ordering his detention.

691 There is a considerable amount of petty civil litigation in the Colony. During the period under review, 59 suits of value Rs. 1,55,304-5-2 were filed in the Supreme Court, 315 suits of value Rs. 45,061-15-9 in the Court of the Registrar and 1,525 suits of value Rs. 58,272-7-1 in the Court of Small Causes. 37, including seven of previous years' suits of value Rs. 99,827-13-0 were disposed of by the Supreme Court, 265 suits of value Rs. 31,747-5-9 by the Court of the Registrar, and 1,376 suits of value Rs. 49,439-7-7 by the Court of Small Causes. 28 applications for revision were filed and 43 appeals lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of 28 such applications and 35 appeals. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 46 applications concerning guardianship matters, 15 applications for succession certificate, and 52

applications concerning other matters. The corresponding disposals 691 were 45 (including three of the previous year), 15 and 48 respectively. No insolvency proceeding was before the Supreme Court. 14 estates of minors and dead persons and one estate of a lunatic were in charge of the Supreme Court. 14 divorce cases were filed in the Supreme Court, all brought by Mohamedan women. Decrees were granted in six cases, six cases were dismissed and two cases remained pending at the close of the year.

The following number of criminal cases were heard and determined in the Courts of the Magistrates during the period under review:—

Number of persons.			*Convictions.*	*Discharged or acquitted.*
Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*		
2,690	335	3,025	1,658	1,306

Six cases were committed to the Supreme Court, 5 resulting in convictions and one remained pending. The majority of criminal cases heard in the Courts of the Magistrates were for minor offences against the person, insult, affray, minor offences punishable under the Aden Settlement Regulation or the Police Ordinance, and minor traffic offences.

Offence.	*No. of cases.*
Voluntarily causing hurt	116
Assault	209
Other offences against the person	72
Theft	69
Other offences against property	69
Insult	443
Affray	368
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	97
Cruelty to Animals	20
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	459
Offences punishable under the Indian Motor Vehicle Act	679
Offences punishable under the Aden Settlement Regulation	371
Offences punishable under other enactments	53

The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of 681 the convictions in the Court of the Magistrates were as follows:—

Imprisonment with or without fine	200
Whipping	27
Fine only	1,191
Bound over or otherwise dealt with	240

691 107 applications for maintenance were made in the Courts of the Magistrates. In 47 cases orders for maintenance were granted.

The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were—

(1) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder,
(2) Forgery of a cheque and cheating,
(3) Murder,
(4) House trespass and outraging the modesty of a woman,
(5) Forging a Court document.

695 58 criminal appeals were lodged and 62 proceedings in revision taken in the Supreme Court. In 11 appeals the cases were remanded for retrial, and 23 appeals were dismissed. In 14 cases appeals were allowed and in 6 cases sentences were reduced. 51 applications for revision were dismissed. In one case sentence was enhanced, in 2 cases sentences were reduced, and in 5 cases convictions were set aside and 3 cases were ordered to be retried.

693 There are 6 lawyers practising in the Courts of the Colony, three being Hindus, two Mohamedans and one a Parsee. Sanads are granted by the Supreme Court under rules made under the Supreme Court Ordinance. Two of these lawyers are Barristers-at-Law and the other four have Indian legal qualifications.

Police

625 The police under the control of a Commissioner of Police and a Deputy Commissioners of Police consist of two forces, an unarmed and an armed force. The strength of the former is 9 Inspectors, 4 Jamadars and 306 men. The strength of the armed force is 4 Inspectors, 1 Jamadar and 200 men. Details of the strength are as follows:—

UNARMED POLICE

	Inspectors.	*Jamadars.*	*Head Constables and Constables.*
Aden Land and Sheikh Othman Foot Police.	5	2	225
Perim Land Police	—	—	12
Sheikh Othman Mounted Police	—	1	12
Aden Harbour Police ...	4	1	57
Total	9	4	306

ARMED POLICE

	Inspectors.	*Jamadars.*	*Head Constables and Constables.*
At Aden	2	1	138
At Perim	1	—	32
At Kamaran	1	—	30
Total	4	1	200

Prison

The Aden District Prison is located in the Crater. 697

The chief industries of the jail at present are: (1) cane work of all sorts, (2) manufacture of tennis, hockey and football nets, (3) restringing of tennis racquets and (4) breaking of stone metal.

The permanent staff of the prison consists of a Superintendent, a Jailer, a Head Clerk, a Subordinate Medical Service Officer, a Jemadar, a Quartermaster Havildar, two Lance Naiks and twelve sepoys. Two temporary wardresses are employed whenever female prisoners are admitted, one for day and one for night duty.

All members of the permanent staff are provided with free quarters close to the jail premises, with the exception of the Superintendent and the Subordinate Medical Service Officer.

Official and non-official visitors appointed under the prison rules visit the jail once a week in rotation and hold a combined inspection once a quarter.

There is an Advisory Committee consisting of a President, two officials and two non-official members, which meets every six months to review sentence of long-term prisoners (five years and upwards). One meeting of the Advisory Board was held during the year but there were no cases of long-term prisoners eligible for the review of their sentences.

XIV.—LEGISLATION

The enactments in force in the Colony on 31st December, 1938, 631 include sixty-three ordinances, thirty-eight of which were enacted during the year under review as under :—

1. 1937/38 Appropriation Ordinance, 1938.
2. Probates (Re-sealing) Ordinance, 1938.
3. Lighting Control Ordinance, 1938.
4. Passports Fees Ordinance, 1938.
5. Aden Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
6. Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
7. Oaths Ordinance, 1938.
8. Customs Ordinance, 1938.
9. Succession Ordinance, 1938.
10. Medical Practitioners Ordinance, 1938.
11. Arms Ordinance, 1938.
12. Registration Ordinance, 1938.
13. Lunacy Ordinance, 1938.
14. Advertisements Ordinance, 1938.
15. Insolvency Ordinance, 1938.
16. Aden Port Trust Act (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
17. Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
18. Maintenance Orders Enforcement Ordinance, 1938.
19. Salt Ordinance, 1938.
20. Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1938.

21. Factories Ordinance, 1938.
22. Fisheries Ordinance, 1938.
23. Parsi Marriage and Divorce Ordinance, 1938.
24. Partition Ordinance, 1938.
25. Vaccination Ordinance, 1938.
26. Divorce Ordinance, 1938.
27. Aden Settlement (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
28. Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
29. Petroleum (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
30. Stamps (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
31. 1937/38 (Supplementary) Appropriation Ordinance, 1938.
32. 1938/39 Appropriation Ordinance, 1938.
33. Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
34. Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance, 1938.
35. Registration of United Kingdom Patents Ordinance, 1938.
36. United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Ordinance, 1938.
37. Sale of Goods Ordinance, 1938.
38. Contract Ordinance, 1938.

Subsidiary Legislation during 1938.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Rents in respect of Dhobiwadas.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Amendment of Rule 3 of Aden Settlement Rules.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Rules 287 (*c*), 288–293, 299 and 302 of Aden Settlement Rules.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Rule 164 of Aden Settlement Rules.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Rule 17 of Aden Settlement Rules.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Rents for stalls for sale of kat.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Aden Settlement (Aircraft and Infectious Diseases) Rules, 1938.

Aircraft—Notice to pilots of aircraft.

Aircraft—Rules under section 8A of the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 22 of 1934, rescinded.

Arms Ordinance, 1938—Arms Rules, 1938.

Arms Ordinance, 1938—Notifications establishing searching posts on boundary of Colony rescinded.

Arms Ordinance, 1938—Date of Commencement.

Civil Courts Ordinance, 1937—Rules for obtaining evidence and serving process for Foreign Tribunals, 1938.

Customs Ordinance, 1938—Date of Commencement.

Customs Ordinance, 1938—Customs (Protectorate Arms Traffic) Rules, 1938.

Customs Ordinance, 1938—Schedule B. Prohibition of import of certain goods, etc.

Customs Ordinance, 1938—Schedule B—Export by sea, air, or land of certain articles prohibited.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Ordinance, 1937—Rules and notifications rescinded.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1938—Date of Commencement.

Excise Ordinance, 1937—Rules and notifications rescinded.

Excise Ordinance, 1937—Reduction of rate of duty on perfumed spirits.

Excise Ordinance, 1937—Prohibition of possession of ganja by persons under 21 years of age.

Excise Ordinance, 1937—Third Schedule. Importation of foreign liquor by foreign Consular Officer de carriere. 671

Factories Ordinance, 1938—Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption) Rules, 1938.

Factories Ordinance, 1938—Date of Commencement.

Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption Rules, 1938).

Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption Rules, 1938)—Date of Commencement.

Fisheries Ordinance, 1938—Fisheries Rules.

Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914—Rule 23 (1). Speed limit.

Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914—Rule 8. Proviso—Refund of fee paid for registration or renewal of registration.

Passport Fees Ordinance, 1938—Fees for issue and renewal of passports.

Ports Act, XV of 1908—Rule 53 sub-Rule (4) of Aden Port Rules—Investigation into accident between launches and boats.

Ports Act, XV of 1908—Rule 21A of Aden Port Rules—Boundaries of Area A.

Post Office—Rates of postage for Empire and foreign postal articles from 18th September, 1938.

Rules of Court—Rules for obtaining and serving process for Foreign Tribunals, 1938.

Salt Ordinance, 1938—Salt Rules, 1938.

The Indian Workmen's Compensation is still in force in the Colony.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking

The National Bank of India, Limited, is established in the Colony with its chief office in the Crater and a branch at Steamer Point. The commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers also carries on the business of banking. 453

Currency

The monetary unit is the Indian rupee (silver) and is legal tender for any amount. The subsidiary Indian coins are:— 436

Silver—
  Half rupee.
  Quarter rupee.

Nickel—
  Four anna piece.
  Two anna piece.
  One anna piece.

Bronze—
  Single pice (¼ anna).
  One pie piece (1–12th anna).

436 Subsidiary coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one rupee. Indian Government currency notes are in circulation—the denominations being Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 50 and Rs. 100.

652 The Finance Officer of the Colony is the local Currency Authority but the National Bank of India, Limited, who are the Government Bankers, co-operate with Government in all currency matters, the withdrawal of unserviceable notes and coinage and the provision of new currency being arranged through them.

Weights and Measures

804 The Imperial weights and measures and certain Indian weights are in common use. For instance, the Indian Tola, which is equivalent to approximately half an ounce, is at present used as a unit of weight for inland postal purposes, but its use will probably be discontinued in the near future. There is a local "maund" weight of 28 lbs., as compared with the Bombay maund which is about 80 lbs.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

651 The Colony, as such, came into being on the 1st April, 1937, and the financial year runs from the 1st April to the 31st March. The figures of actual revenue and expenditure for the first year, 1937/38, and the revised estimates for 1938/39 are as follows:—

Revenue

	Actual 1937–38. Rs.	*Revised Estimates 1938–39.* Rs.
Duties, Taxes and Licences	10,19,774	9,60,000
Fees and Receipts for Government services	1,43,175	1,20,000
Contributions and Reimbursements ...	3,69,494	3,94,000
Posts and Telephones	6,59,573	4,00,000
Miscellaneous	60,580	16,000
	22,52,596	18,90,000

651
652

Expenditure

	Rs.	Rs.
Recurrent	15,52,570	16,09,000
Extraordinary ...	1,44,407	1,34,000
	16,96,977	17,43,000
Surplus	5,55,619	1,47,000

The principal decrease in revenue is under Posts and Telephones, receipts from the sale of stamps having been exceptionally heavy in

the year 1937–38 owing to the new issues introduced on the inauguration of the Colony and in connection with the Coronation. The marked reduction in miscellaneous revenue is due to the closing down of the Perim Coal Company, from which special revenue amounting to over Rs. 40,000 was received in the previous year. 651 652

The variations on the expenditure side are of a minor nature and call for no special comment. The Extraordinary expenditure is entirely in respect of public works.

It is anticipated that the Colony's accumulated surplus at the close of the year 1938–39 will be in the region of Rs. 3,20,000 as shown below :—

		Rs.
Deficit taken over as at the 1st April, 1937		3,82,170
	Rs.	
Actual Surplus for 1937–38	5,55,619	
Estimated surplus for 1938–39	1,47,000	
		7,02,619
Estimated surplus as at the 31st March, 1939		3,20,449

Public Debt

The Colony has no public debt.

Taxation

The main source of revenue is Income Tax, which is levied under the Income Tax Ordinance, 1937. The net proceeds in the year 1937–38 amounted to Rs. 5,90,700. 651

There are no Customs Duties, but drugs, intoxicating liquors and perfumed spirits are required to be deposited in the Excise Warehouse and are released on payment of the appropriate duty. The revenue for 1937–38 from such Excise Duties totalled Rs. 2,02,857.

The only other taxation measure of any importance is the tax on salt produced locally and exported or sold for local consumption. The present rate of tax is 8 annas per ton and the revenue in the last financial year amounted to Rs. 1,33,200.

The revenue derived from the taxation of motor vehicles accrues to the Aden Settlement, which body undertakes the maintenance and improvement of roads.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS

Port Administration

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 33 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides) is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of three officials including the Chairman, who is also Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and seven non-officials. 647 504

647 The Trustees are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years.
504 Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and Inner Mooring Basin, except the four deep water berths, is 32 ft. 6 in.; there are five oil berths connected to the land installation by submarine pipe lines; two of these berths have been dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet at L.W. There are two other berths dredged to a similar depth available for the supply of bunker coal and for general purposes.

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and six pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publish a separate administration report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is an Officer of the Royal Indian Navy and is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Aden Port Trust Finance

651 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances
652 with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1939:—

Opening balance on 1st April, 1938 ...	Rs.	7,68,687	8	11
Receipts for the year 1938–39	Rs.	18,59,376	10	9
	Rs.	26,28,064	3	8
Expenditure for the year 1938–39 ...	Rs.	20,00,472	3	9
Closing balance on the 31st March, 1939	Rs.	6,27,591	15	11

Note.—The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year. The above figures are therefore based on the working of the financial year.

Municipal Administration

642 The Municipal Administration of Aden is carried on by the
643 Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement subject to the authority of the Governor under the powers vested in him by the Aden Settlement Regulation VII of 1900 as amended by Regulation V of 1919 and 1927.

Municipal Finance

REVENUE

651 No new forms of taxation were introduced in 1938. The revenue of the Aden Settlement Fund for the year 1938 has increased owing to the large import of kat and also to the increase in the number of

deck passengers who entered the Fortress by sea, paying temporary registration fees and further to the receipts from Markets and Zariba fees.

The following table shows the principal sources of revenue for the years 1934–38. As the period under report commences from 1st January to 31st December no comparison can be made between this period and the revenue of the previous four years.

No.	*Principal sources of revenue.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*For Nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1937.*	*1938.*
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1.	Taxes	3,69,235	3,64,985	[illegible]	3,78,221	4,28,615
2.	Licences	41,422	43,851	43,692	34,235	50,385
3.	Permits	13,624	14,034	16,019	11,415	16,866
4.	Rents	71,337	74,883	[illegible]	64,332	81,675
5.	Fees	76,927	90,022	[illegible]	87,581	1,17,497
6.	Sales	9,090	5,880	4,314	2,011	4,808
7.	Royalties	46,580	65,135	50,565	48,500	42,000
8.	Miscellaneous receipts such as contributions grants and interest on investments, etc., etc.	52,998	79,760	54,857	43,125	77,134

MUNICIPAL DEBT

A loan of Rs. 3,00,000/- was obtained from the Aden Port Trust at an interest of 4½ per cent. per annum in February, 1935, in order to repay the balance of the loan from the Indian Government at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum in connection with the Water and Drainage Schemes.

A regular Sinking Fund is being maintained towards the repayment of the Port Trust Loan.

EXPENDITURE

The following table shows the expenditure for the years 1934–38. As the period under report commences from 1st January to 31st December, no comparison can be made between this period and the expenditure of the previous four years.

3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

No.	*Expenditure.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*For Nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1937.*	*1938.*
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1.	Administration ...	80,738	82,589	75,917	68,870	91,131
2.	Public Works ...	32,102	32,518	31,656	29,901	41,913
3.	Lighting	33,814	35,959	33,289	25,285	27,628
4.	Police	42,730	42,957	42,824	32,700	40,835
5.	Hospital and Dispensaries.	28,819	26,617	26,915	14,893	26,665
6.	Vaccination	5,205	5,086	4,923	3,578	5,424
7.	Anti-Malaria ...	6,629	6,571	6,617	4,766	6,395
8.	Plague	4,521	4,243	4,212	3,222	3,407
9.	Tawella rain water and Sheikh Othman wells.	4,259	4,158	5,665	2,426	6,706
10.	Roads	66,788	65,747	58,204	50,051	70,838
11.	Sanitation and Public Health.	1,73,621	1,71,303	1,63,428	1,22,511	1,60,499
12.	Markets and Zaribas ...	8,120	8,058	8,293	6,768	11,519
13.	Slaughter Houses ...	3,233	2,989	2,889	2,616	3,218
14.	Gardens and Public Museum.	15,297	16,203	13,420	11,558	32,887
15.	Veterinary	2,648	2,723	3,849	3,117	1,408
16.	Registration	23,981	21,352	22,207	17,854	23,737
17.	Dhobiwada and bathing places.	3,186	4,416	3,334	2,736	3,434
18.	Cattle stables ...	1,235	1,491	911	512	956
19.	Public and Conveyance	1,745	1,536	2,161	2,147	2,055
20.	Miscellaneous ...	37,726	39,159	53,444	19,774	1,08,205

FINANCIAL POSITION ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1938

Opening balance on 1st January, 1938	Rs. 14,46,385
Closing balance on 31st December, 1938	Rs. 16,04,170

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1883

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ADEN

1st April—31st December, 1937

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OOO ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF ADEN FOR 1937.

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

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101

The Colony of Aden is situated on the south coast of Arabia and is bounded on the seaward side by the Gulf of Aden and on the landward side by the Aden Protectorate. It comprises—

(*a*) the peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Aden Settlement to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the names of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan on which the buildings have been constructed, and lastly the dhow harbour and village of Maala;

(*b*) the isthmus known as Khormaksar;

(*c*) an area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad and Buraikha and Fakum, the last two on the Little Aden peninsula are situated in this area;

(*d*) the island of Perim.

DESCRIPTION.

The Aden peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there
are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward 131
and north-west of the peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are 368
constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valleys
between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the 361
main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles
from the modern harbour and lies in the extinct volcano on
the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain on which has been laid out
the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Naval wireless
station, the Aden Protectorate Levy lines, and the golf
course. Owing to lack of building space at Tawahi, dwelling-houses
for senior Government officials have recently been constructed
here. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point
near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the 241
form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Aden
Settlement. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Settlement.

PERIM.

Perim island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is 133
bare, rocky, and rather flat in appearance; its highest point,
about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet 131
(65 m.) high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry
watercourses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs,
the subsoil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim harbour
and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the
island. Perim was at one time of importance as a coaling station, [206
and also from the Eastern Telegraph Company's station and 502
Lloyd's signal station being situated there. 504]

Climate.

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden 654
under the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of 122
the European General Hospital. The maximum day temperature
recorded was 100·3 in June, and the minimum was 68·1
in December. The rainfall totalled 8 centimetres. Hot
sandy winds prevailed as usual during the south-west monsoon.
There are no crops in Aden, which depends on supplies from 137
other countries, principally India and the interior. 241

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e. during the 132
north-west monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from
November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e.
from June to September, a hot sandy wind known as Shimal
prevails on the peninsula, but on its western side the breezes are

132 from seaward and fairly cool. May, a part of June, and September are generally hot, damp, and airless. Sandstorms occur in the months of May, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and blow very strongly at times up to 10 p.m., the air being so thick with sand that it is only possible to see a short distance, and the temperature falls. During the month of August dense mists occur at times and it is not possible to see across the harbour.

654 204 Meteorological records are maintained at the European General Hospital and the data are published in the Aden *Colony Gazette* weekly for the information of the public.

History.

175 Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Prior to the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade route between the East and the West does to-day, i.e. across the Indian Ocean [illegible] Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. From the earliest times the great Empires of the world realized the importance of Aden during this period, and during the time of the Romans at least two endeavours were made by them to capture the Red Sea trade and they sent an unsuccessful expedition against Aden.

The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years until the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove them out, Aden thus coming under the Imams of Sana', who have never renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence and included Aden in his Sultanate. The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden resulted in its capture by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The desire to establish coaling stations on trade routes, necessitated by the replacement of sailing ships by steamer, was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the population has risen from 500 to 46,000. The modern commercial prosperity

of Aden is based on the fact that it is a fuelling station, originally 175 for coal and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main Eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Abyssinia, Somaliland and Africa.

PERIM.

The first trace of the occupation of the Perim island goes back as far as 1738 when the French landed there, after the bombardment of Mocha. It was not until the 5th May, 1799, that the British took formal possession, but it is recorded that owing to difficulties in maintaining a supply of water they evacuated the island in the September of that year.

Perim was reoccupied in January, 1857, under instructions from Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, to Sir William Coghlan, Political Resident and Commander, Aden, and Lieutenant Templar in the *Mahi* was deputed to accomplish this reoccupation. The island was then placed under the control of an Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden. The Assistant Resident remained in control until 1929, when the Manager of the Perim Coal Company, Limited, was appointed Government Agent. On the closing down of the Perim Coal Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained on the island, and the Administrator makes regular visits generally performing the journey by air.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Previously to the 1st April, 1932, the territory now comprising 643 the Colony was administered by a Resident under the control of the Government of Bombay. From the 1st April, 1932, Aden became a Chief Commissionership, and control was transferred from the Government of Bombay to the Governor-General of India in Council, the Chief Executive Officer being styled Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commander-in-Chief. On the 1st April, 1937, Aden was constituted a Crown Colony and was removed from the control of the Government of India. The 645 Colony is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander- 643 in-Chief, aided by an Executive Council which at present comprises five members. The Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Political Secretary and Civil Secretary and such other persons as the Governor, in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint. At the present time, in addition to the *ex-officio* members, the Legal Adviser, the Finance Officer, and the Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement have been appointed to the Council. There is no Legislative Council. [646]

Military Garrison.

701 The Military Garrison of the Colony is under the immediate command of an Air Officer Commanding and consists of Air Headquarters with its various departments, Headquarters Royal Artillery; 9th (Minden) Heavy Battery, R.A., 20th (Fortress) Company, R.E., No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F., a Section of Armoured Cars and the Aden Protectorate Levies. Air Headquarters, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and the Section of Armoured Cars are stationed at Tawahi (Steamer Point), while No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F. is at Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman.

There is a Naval Office (H.M.S. *Norfolk* III) in charge of the Naval Officer-in-Charge who also exercises general control over the Naval wireless station at Khormaksar.

III.—POPULATION.

161 According to the census of 1931, the total (civilian) population of the Aden Settlement was 45,992. This excludes the military forces and the population of Perim.

162 The following table shows the population distribution by caste and sex:—

No.	Caste.	Sex.	
		Males.	Females.
1	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2	Indian Mohammedans	2,829	2,393
3	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4	Hindoos	1,992	622
5	Jews	2,114	2,006
6	Parsis	236	96
7	Native Christians	339	207
8	Europeans	213	39
	Total	28,181	17,811

167 The total numbers of males and females show a marked disproportion, the males being 28,181 in number, whereas the females are only 17,811. This is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and coolie class from the interior come to Aden without their women folk.

IV.—HEALTH.

744 743 The staff of the Medical Department in Aden consists of the Senior Medical Officer, one Civil Surgeon, two Resident Medical Officers and eight Assistant Medical Officers. There is a fully-qualified Lady Doctor attached to the Civil Hospital in Crater. The Senior Medical Officer is also Port Health Officer and has charge of the European General Hospital. There is also a Medical Officer of Health with an adequate subordinate staff.

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743 The two Government hospitals are the European General at Steamer Point and the Civil Hospital in Crater. The nursing staff of these institutions is provided for from funds made available by the Government of the Colony and the Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association in the proportion of approximately half and half. The Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association is a charitable organization with invested funds raised originally by voluntary subscription, and the Association issue appeals to the public from time to time to supplement the amount of money available from interest on their investments. Two dispensaries in charge of Assistant Medical Officers at Maala and Sheikh Othman respectively cater for the minor ailments of the local population in these districts and serve as clearing stations for the more serious cases which are transferred to the Civil Hospital. One Assistant Medical Officer is stationed on Perim island, where there is a small dispensary with limited accommodation for in-patients.

The Keith Falconer South Arabia Mission have a large and well-equipped hospital at Sheikh Othman staffed normally by two European doctors and a European nursing staff, and other charitable institutions are two dispensaries, one maintained by public subscription with a Government subsidy and the other supported entirely by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers.

The Royal Air Force hospital meets the medical requirements of the British forces in Aden.

759 There are several dentists practising in the Colony, and the Royal Air Force have a fully-qualified dentist, who is permitted private practice.

743 A total of 16,636 out-patients and 2,213 in-patients received treatment during 1937 in the two Government hospitals, and excluding the Royal Air Force hospital, but including the other hospitals and dispensaries, a grand total of 60,069 out-patients and 3,206 in-patients were treated in the Colony.

164 The general health of Aden has remained satisfactory throughout the year. There is a pleasing absence of the many insect-borne diseases commonly found in tropical and sub-tropical countries, and although a mild intestinal infection is very common, the more serious disease, such as typhoid fever and the dysenteries are gratifyingly rare. A number of cases of malaria appear in the returns, but all of these are imported from the Protectorate or other places outside the Colony, not one single case having been contracted locally.

743 There is a leprosy hospital at Sheikh Othman, partly supported by the Government of Aden and partly by the Aden Settlement funds and administered medically by the staff of the Keith Falconer South Arabia Mission. Here again the Colony of Aden acts as the kind sister of her neighbours, since the great majority of the patients hail from the interior.

164 There has been no epidemic of the major infectious or contagious diseases during the year. Chickenpox, measles and 743

164 mumps occur from time to time and are treated in the infectious
743 diseases hospital on Maala plain.

748 A small lunatic asylum is situated outside the walls of the Civil Hospital and is administered from it.

The port health work is a very important feature in the medical and sanitary organization of the Colony. The proximity of Aden by sea to ports which are subject to periodic infections makes the careful inspection of vessels a vital matter, and in addition the services of the Port Health Officer are in constant demand to assist the masters of the many cargo ships carrying no doctor which use the port. Passengers and members of the crew requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in the European General Hospital or, if the illness is an infectious one, in suitable isolation. It is usual to have patients of four or five different nationalities, European and Eastern, in the wards at the same time, which is a compliment to the hospital and indicative of the service it renders to shipping, but tests very thoroughly the linguistic capabilities of the staff.

During 1937 [illegible],274 bills of health were issued to mechanically-propelled vessels and 1,222 to native craft.

V.—HOUSING.

General.

342 Houses in Aden are of stone masonry, except at Sheikh Othman where mostly they are built with sun-dried bricks.

In every case particular attention is paid to efficient lighting and ventilation. Each residential quarter is provided with proper sanitary accommodation and kitchen which are suitably detached from the living-rooms by large and open court-yards or by large shafts open to the sky.

[361] Most of the houses are provided with floors made of cement-concrete; this is insisted upon in all new proposals, and the height of the houses is never allowed to exceed the width of the streets.

Back-to-back houses are not allowed; a few still exist in the village of Maala, but these are being eradicated as opportunity occurs.

364 At the rear of all houses there are open spaces from 5 ft. to 10 ft. wide. They are called sweeper passages, and the sanitary accommodations abut on to these spaces and drain into them. Each such passage is connected with the main drainage system in all divisions of the Settlement except Maala, where it is connected with a big soak-away pit.

With these aims every building plan is carefully scrutinized by the Public Health Department before it is allowed to be constructed.

342 Most of the dwelling-houses within the Settlement limits are well ventilated and lighted and are satisfactory from a public health point of view. Endeavours are being made to effect an improvement in the architectural standard of the buildings.

Water Supply.

The water supply is obtained from six bore-wells situated near 312 the village of Sheikh Othman. The supply for the civil population is pumped into two tanks each of 100,000 gallons capacity, and from these tanks the supply gravitates through a 15-in. main to a storage reservoir of 400,000 gallons capacity at the Isthmus.

There is a pump-house at the Isthmus, and the water is drawn from the storage reservoir and chlorinated automatically by a venturi-operated "chloronome" before being pumped to Crater and Tawahi. Some 2,000 houses have been connected to the main water, and fire hydrants have been sited at intervals throughout the system. There are filling-stations for camel-carts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman, and by this means water is distributed to houses which have so far not been connected to the main supply. The water is of exceptional bacteriological purity, although rather hard.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Veterinary.

Cattle, sheep and goats are imported from British Somaliland, 459 Arabian and Red Sea ports and from the Yemen and Aden Protectorate for consumption in the Colony. As an indication of the quantity imported annually it is of interest to give the figures of imports from the 1st April, 1937, to the 31st December, 1937.

	Cattle.	*Sheep and Goats.*
From British Somaliland and Arabian and Red Sea ports	Nil	49,772
The Yemen and the Aden Protectorate	2,129	6,369

Of the total imports, only 842 sheep and 26 milk cows were re-exported.

Rinderpest.—There was an outbreak among the milk cows 232 in November and out of over 100 cows 36 died. The cattle were treated by inoculation, and quarantine restrictions were imposed.

Fisheries.

The fishing is, generally speaking, good, but the quantity is 226 greatly influenced by the movements of the different species of sardinella on which the large species feed. Shark, barracuda, horse-mackerel, sea-perch, dolphins, the smaller members of the tunny family, rock cod soles, and mullet are the principal edible fish. Sword or sail fish make their appearance at certain seasons of the year but are not easily saleable for human consumption. Crabs and crawfish are to be had at all seasons, and oysters are available in the winter months. The fishermen are a very industrious people and employ various kinds of nets as well as hand-lines in their work. The nets used are of the stationary, circular throwing, and drag varieties, the latter being used from the shore. In addition a special net is operated from boats working in pairs during the monsoon period. Throwing

226 nets for mullet, mackerel and a form of whitebait are also in use.

439 258 226 The catch is at times greater than the requirements for local consumption, and the surplus is salted for export. Shark is almost invariably salted for export and during some seasons large quantities are dried. Whitebait are exported.

226 The fishermen are subject to certain rules which forbid trawls and limit the size of nets, and in addition they defer to the judgment of their elected Akils in matters of fishing custom.

[228] Licences to dive for pearls both in the harbour and in the waters of Perim are obligatory, but no licences are required to fish.

Salt.

258 A salt work was first constructed by the Italian firm of Messrs. Gaustalla and Company (now styled The Aden Salt Works) in the year 1885 and it carries on a profitable business in salt production at Shiekh Othman. This was followed by the salt work constructed in 1909 by the Bombay firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee and Company. Two more salt works have since been constructed by Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Company and the Little Aden Salt Industrial Company in May, 1923, and October, 1927, respectively, and which continue to work successfully. The total quantity of salt exported to India and other places during the last year was 396,592 tons. The monopoly of salt for local consumption is in the hands of Government, who have licensed certain pits to Arabs at Shiekh Othman.

The Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act passed by the Indian Legislature in 1931 and since extended to April, 1938, has benefited the Aden salt industry, which under the protection of the duty supplies about two-thirds of the total salt imports into India.

Dhow Building.

396 505 Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami merchants settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and Malabar coast) and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company).

Soap Manufacturing.

388 439 A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur A. Besse in December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local labour of 40 men is employed. The output is about 50 cases daily, each case containing 200 cakes which are disposed of locally or exported to the Red Sea ports.

Dyeing.

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth 386
and each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There 439
are in addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Massowa, Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making.

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by 439
Jews and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt. 277
653

VII.—COMMERCE.

Customs.

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties. 651

Trade.

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment, as the port is a 439
centre for trade between all ports of the world and the neighbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells, and salt. The total value of the sea-borne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December 1937), exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs.12,58,94,031 (imports Rs.8,03,85,836 and exports Rs.4,55,08,195), showing an increase of Rs.1,57,18,773 as compared with the total of Rs.11,01,75,258 (imports and exports for the previous official year—12 months, April, 1936 to March, 1937—imports Rs.6,87,17,900 and exports Rs.4,14,57,358). Merchandise increased by Rs.79,67,977, and treasure increased to Rs.77,50,796.

The increase of Rs.79,67,977 in merchandise was mainly in grain and pulse, hides and skins, coal, oils, vehicles, tea, gums, and salt. The increase of Rs.77,50,796 in treasure was due to transactions in imports and exports of Maria Theresa dollars, in which there was considerable speculation.

The Trade Registration Department was formerly a branch of 647
the Aden Port Trust Revenue Department, but on the recommendation of Mr. J. Sladen, who was deputed to Aden in the year 1906 on special duty, it was separated from the 1st April, 1907, and became a Government department. The department is however supervised by the Secretary, Aden Port Trust.

The old Qafilah office at Barrier Gate, where the registration of inland trade is conducted, was taken over by the Government from the Aden Port Trust in 1910 and subsequently converted into an office and quarters for the Qafilah clerk in 1914.

The following statement shows the total value of the imports 439
and exports sea-borne trade of Aden for the last five years.

439

Year.	*Total Value of Imports Seaborne Trade.*	*Total Value of Exports Seaborne Trade.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1933–34	5,20,56,437	3,45,85,235
1934–35	5,32,34,233	3,15,36,690
1935–36	6,83,04,958	4,45,47,700
1936–37	6,87,17,900	4,14,57,358
1937	8,03,85,836	4,55,08,195
Rs.	32,26,99,364	19,76,35,178

The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports trade of Aden with the mainland of Arabia for the last five years.

Year.	*Total Value of Land Imports.*	*Total Value of Land Exports.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1933–34	12,27,188	6,17,773
1934–35	13,95,026	12,74,510
1935–36	17,97,152	14,02,073
1936–37	21,69,085	16,13,066
1937	19,01,112	17,15,121

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into Aden for the last five years:—

Articles.	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*1937.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods, grey	59,90,976	46,25,362	63,65,598	53,71,908	52,06,749
Piece goods, white	10,39,134	10,84,247	14,91,884	17,12,067	19,80,801
Piece goods, coloured.	21,13,4[illegible]5	26,14,801	29,85,891	35,45,721	32,12,673
Coffee	24,33,527	21,25,952	33,80,776	16,86,883	14,73,412
Skins, raw ...	28,96,633	20,53,060	21,53,473	39,64,739	49,01,380
Hides, raw ...	30,308	30,398	50,546	1,41,726	1,92,292
Grain and pulse	28,55,276	25,84,203	42,16,272	42,76,913	52,71,487
Coal	7,86,781	9,24,519	15,35,060	16,32,912	34,54,498
Tobacco... ...	18,70,353	23,55,925	25,93,132	30,20,104	26,14,845
Provisions and oilman's stores.	8,37,499	8,65,178	13,01,996	9,22,797	9,63,727
Sugar	15,49,197	15,09,439	20,04,474	18,74,921	13,88,589
Oils	1,46,16,746	1,69,19,727	1,66,22,287	1,65,81,975	1,79,82,611
Cotton twist ...	11,55,011	8,83,487	11,02,720	6,89,684	8,43,932
Animals, living...	7,60,590	5,63,120	5,85,136	8,59,576	7,18,727
Gums and resin	5,39,072	4,27,767	5,59,805	4,66,869	6,48,225
Spices	6,06,231	7,93,333	12,59,127	13,03,020	13,03,253
Seeds	2,86,286	4,00,747	4,63,979	4,65,671	5,86,729
Metals	4,80,469	4,26,546	5,83,333	8,90,869	8,06,435
Wood	2,69,152	2,73,883	3,79,233	3,59,837	5,02,532
Tea	1,93,091	2,94,954	4,42,690	4,64,655	8,81,645
Fruits and vegetables, including dates.	7,38,569	6,39,963	9,84,804	10,42,425	11,04,983
Dyeing materials	5,42,418	4,68,080	5,45,907	6,15,329	6,11,453
Vehicles, etc. ...	5,02,551	6,03,300	14,44,500	12,84,418	19,94,532
Hardware and cutlery.	3,25,070	3,42,223	6,74,793	5,54,939	5,92,034
Machinery ...	1,17,293	1,26,565	3,47,392	4,67,834	4,15,939
Instruments ...	1,52,602	2,78,580	3,26,844	3,89,308	4,36,009
Glassware ...	1,27,794	1,37,398	2,76,095	2,06,435	2,41,264

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The following table shows the value of the most important articles of the export trade for the last five years:— 439

Articles.	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*1937.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods, grey	50,91,091	36,66,609	50,62,407	40,02,310	40,99,727
Piece goods, white	5.78,526	5.19.395	7.55.098	9.99.452	9,76,935
Piece goods, coloured.	29,83,297	28,28,147	31,77,184	40,86,579	38,87,306
Coffee	31,34,717	28,58,217	39,11,003	28,12,927	21,26,392
Skins, raw ...	56,95,317	39,18,447	53,57,094	71,94,785	80,94,619
Hides, raw ...	53,752	82,526	1,27,990	3,25,928	4,75,556
Grain and pulse	27,61,882	16,03,581	24,82,494	27,98,300	36,12,030
Tobacco ...	12,92,646	13,78,639	13,56,710	18,30,367	14,38,868
Provisions and oilman's stores.	5,35,699	5,67,504	6,61,462	5,55,675	6,60,563
Sugar	10,87,305	12,06,576	15,02,102	14,57,450	12,20,192
Gums and resins	6,31,467	6,08,409	7,66,767	5,83,822	8,42,817
Salt	29,83,410	27,89,402	36,13,997	30,96,141	33,69,418
Cotton twist ...	10,33,532	6,95,806	8,89,717	4,27,177	4,66,793
Spices	4,22,202	4,57,992	7,19,220	8,22,421	8,95,923
Oils	2,18,332	2,66,069	5,42,149	8,90,763	6,56,495
Metals	1,75,122	1,75,551	2,32,203	2,40,826	3,62,868
Animals, living	1,46,590	82,933	1,19,831	40,215	10,153
Tea	1,28,488	1,53,255	3,10,864	3,33,660	5,51,726
Dyeing materials	3,02,764	1,64,348	2,25,600	2,87,660	4,23,717
Soap	1,07,675	1,10,503	1,87,092	2,71,081	3,15,667
Shells	64,967	72,644	1,22,996	1,19,811	1,26,049

VIII.—LABOUR.

Agricultural Labour.

There being no agriculture in the Colony, the question of agricultural labour does not arise. 241 463

Industrial Labour.

Workers for heavy manual labour are obtained from the Protectorate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt-works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by local agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary. 464

The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are applicable in the Colony. 466

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

463 The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading and shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large numbers of coolies employed by the salt-works, shipping concerns and contractors are from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are manned by Somalis, who take kindly to this form of semi-stationary employment.

162 464 More than half of the personal servant class is from the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen. Clerical labour in public offices and large commercial firms is mostly Indian, although as education improves more and more local Arabs are finding employment in Government offices and European firms. Local Arab firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

[465] Masons and building operatives are principally from the Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid:—

Coolies from 8 to 12 annas a day (8 hours).

Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).

Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).

Clerks from Rs.35 to Rs.250 a month (according to grade).

Personal servants Rs.15 to Rs.50 a month.

Motor-drivers Rs.40 to Rs.100 a month.

511 262 The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of ghee, and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

511 The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments of the individual concerned. European standard would average Rs.5 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses.

X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.

Education.

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

871 While Aden was attached to India, the administration of education followed, with some local modifications, the system obtaining in the Bombay Presidency, and no radical changes in internal organization have been effected since the constitution of Aden as a Colony.

The administration is carried out, under the Governor, by an Education Officer, assisted by a clerical staff. The post of Education Officer was held until November, 1937, by an Indian officer seconded from the Indian Education Service. It is now held by a British officer of the Colonial Education Service. From March, 1933, to March, 1937, there was also an Assistant Education Officer whose main duty was to improve the teaching in

Arabic primary schools. This post, now abolished, was held by 871
a seconded Arab officer of the Palestine Education Department.

To advise Government on educational matters there is an Advisory Committee, consisting of leading citizens under the chairmanship of the Civil Secretary.

In respect of management and degree of Government control, schools are classified as Government recognized aided, recognized unaided, and unrecognized unaided. In respect of academic standard and nature of instruction they are classified as secondary, primary, " indigenous " and " special ". During the period under review there were no recognized unaided schools, and this category, therefore, will be omitted in the tables which follow.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The normal primary course is of four to five years, consisting 872
of a preparatory stage, of one to two years, and three standards above it.

Primary education is given so far as is possible through the vernaculars of the pupils and, except in cases where no vernacular education is obtainable, pupils are not allowed to enter a school in which English is used throughout as the medium until they have completed a primary course through their own vernacular. In Government schools and in most others, English is not taught during the primary course.

The language of over 60 per cent. of the population and the language of instruction in the Government primary schools, both boys' and girls', is Arabic. Primary school education for boys and girls is provided also through English, Gujarati and Urdu in aided schools and through Hebrew, to a limited extent, in unrecognized schools.

The following table shows the number of primary schools in 1937:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*
Government	4	2
Aided	5	4
Unrecognized	3	1
Average number on rolls	1,221 15	120* 512

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* The large majority of these were in the lower classes of the Urdu schools.

The numbers of pupils in Government and aided primary schools were: boys 889, girls 481.

Of the aided schools, two girls' schools are maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission and one by the Danish Church Mission; one boys' school by the Church of Scotland Mission and the rest by private local management.

The unaided schools are all under private local management.

At the end of the primary course a public examination is held, 872
mainly as a qualifying test for admission to the lower section 873

872 of the Government Secondary School. In 1937 132 candidates
873 entered for this examination and 102 passed. Failure in this examination does not necessarily debar a pupil from entering the secondary school, but priority of place is generally given to those who pass. No provision is made for Gujarati, Hebrew or English in this examination.

872 " INDIGENOUS " SCHOOLS, QURAN SCHOOLS AND TALMUD TORAS.

" Indigenous " schools are schools of a primitive nature which attempt to serve the immediate requirements of certain classes of a conservative population. They combine with religious teaching some measure of general primary education.

The more advanced of these are assisted by Government, mainly through *per capita* grants and through free loans of textbooks and school equipment.

Quran schools and Talmud Toras are, in most cases, still more primitive and provide little or no general education.

The figures for these schools in 1937 are as below:—

Indigenous Schools, Quran Schools and Talmud Toras.	*Number of Schools.*	*Number on Rolls.*	
		Boys.	*Girls.*
Aided	3	87	27
Unrecognized	33	987	154

It has been the practice for a number of children to pass through these schools before applying for entrance to proper primary schools.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

873 The full secondary course is at present of six standards, at the end of which candidates sit for the Junior Cambridge Examination. This course may be taken completely through English in three aided and two unrecognized schools. For schools using media other than English, the course is of two sections, a lower of three standards through the vernacular and a higher of three standards through English.

The lower secondary course is available for boys through Arabic in the Government and one aided school, and through Gujarati in one other aided school. Pupils attending Urdu primary schools endeavour to acquire during their primary course sufficient Arabic to enable them to join an Arabic lower secondary course, because funds, public or private, do not permit of the provision of a lower secondary course through Urdu. A lower secondary course is provided in the Jewish boys' school, but the medium of instruction is Arabic though written in Hebrew characters. The teaching of English is begun, in Government schools, in the first year of the secondary course.

Secondary education for girls is obtainable only through English, in the two Franciscan convent schools.

The number of secondary schools in 1937 was as follows:— 873

	Government.	Aided.	Unrecognized.	Number on Rolls. Boys.	Girls.
Boys —					
Lower and Higher Secondary ...	1	2	2	419	—
Lower Secondary ...	—	1	1	94	—
Girls —					
Lower and Higher Secondary ...	—	2	—	3	67

Of the above schools, three aided and one unrecognized are maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission, one aided is maintained by the Church of Scotland Mission, and the rest are under private local management.

The numbers of pupils in the lower and higher secondary sections in Government and aided schools were:—

Boys —	
Higher Secondary	48
Lower Secondary	230
Girls —	
Higher Secondary	24
Lower Secondary	43

In 1937 there was only one entry for the Junior Cambridge Examination, a pupil of the Franciscan Convent School, Tawahi, who passed.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The only vocational or technical training regularly provided 874 is in commercial subjects. Attached to the Government Secondary School are evening classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by present pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. There is also an unrecognized institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly book-keeping, typing and shorthand. Candidates from both these institutions are presented for the various examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. Numbers of students in 1937 were:—

Government Evening Commercial Class ...	19
Aden Commercial Institute	100

FINANCE.

Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 658 871 1937 amounted to Rs.63,000 exclusive of cost of repairs to buildings. Of this sum Rs.20,737 were paid out in grants-in-aid —Rs.767 to indigenous schools, Rs.7,061 to primary schools, and Rs.12,909 to secondary schools.

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates on a scale rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs.2/8/- in Standard VI of the Secondary

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658 871 School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

Contributions towards Government expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust; for the financial year 1937-8, in which the expenditure is estimated to be Rs.93,900, these contributions will amount to Rs.50,000 and Rs.15,000 respectively.

Welfare Institutions.

747 There are no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman.

Recreation.

529 Facilities exist for every form of recreation. The Aden Football Association exercises general control of the numerous football clubs and is endeavouring to raise the general standard of play and encourage the right spirit. In addition to the military grounds at Steamer Point (Tawahi) there are grounds reserved for the local inhabitants at Tawahi, Crater, Maala, and Sheikh Othman. Hockey and cricket are played both at Tawahi and Crater. Apart from the military grounds there is only one hockey ground at Crater. There are tennis clubs in Crater and Tawahi and one in the military area, which is exclusively for civil and military Europeans.

Polo and golf and squash rackets are played at Khormaksar, and No. 8 (B) Squadron have a golf course of their own. There is a European bathing club at Gold Mohur Bay, which is open
575 to non-residents on payment of a small charge. At Tawahi there
529 is a European social club and another small social club, the members of which are principally Anglo-Indians and Goans. The Arabs have organized two social clubs, one at Crater and the other at Tawahi. They interest themselves in social matters and provide facilities on their premises for games and meetings. Arabic periodicals are taken and occasionally lectures are given.

XI.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden from the 1st April, 1937, to the 31st March, 1938, was 2,261 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,878,040.

The number of country craft entering the port during 1937 was 1,254 with an aggregate tonnage of 53,891.

504 During recent years Aden has developed rapidly as an oil-bunkering port. This is due mainly to its favourable geographical position, as it is nearer to the Persian oil fields than any other

port on the main shipping route between Europe and the East, 504 and also to the policy of the Aden Port Trust, which has aimed at giving ample facilities for oil fuelling while keeping the charges on this business as low as possible.

The following are the principal steamship companies whose 505 vessels call regularly at Aden, and the services provided by them:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Limited. Ports of call, London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Calcutta, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and homeward.

Orient Line.. Outward—London, Gibraltar, Toulon, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane. *Homeward*—Same ports of call as above except that the vessel calls at Plymouth as well as London homeward and sometimes Southampton in the summer.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited. To and from Antwerp, Middlesborough, London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Bhavnagar, Port Okha, Bedi Bunder, Navalaki, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Colombo, Madras, Northern Coast ports, Rangoon, Penang, Malay Coast ports, Singapore, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira.

Clan Ellerman and Harrison Joint Service. From Glasgow and Liverpool, sometimes also Bristol Channel ports, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga and Dar es Salaãm, returning from that port and touching Aden when cargo offers.

Ellerman and Bucknall Line. Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan (sometimes Djibouti), Port Said, Halifax, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk. 2. From New York, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Cochin, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta.

Andrew Weir and Company. From Far East, Straits Settlements, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan, Suez, Port Said, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Clan Line. From Chittagong, Malabar Coast ports, Aden, London, Glasgow.

Union-Castle. From London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Natal and homeward.

Strick. From London, Glasgow, Manchester (or other ports as per inducement), Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan (Jeddah optional), Aden and Persian Gulf ports.

Blue Funnel Line. Homeward from Japan, China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, and London.

Brocklebank Line. Outward from Middlesborough, Antwerp, London, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Tuticorin, Trincomali, Madras, Coconada, Calcutta.

Bombay Persian Line. From Bombay, Karachi, Shehr, Mukalla (sometimes Berbera), Aden, Djibouti, Massawa, Port Sudan, Jeddah, returning via Aden to Bombay via Mukalla and Karachi if inducement offers at these two latter ports.

City Line. From home ports to Persian Gulf and Karachi.

505 *British Tanker Company.* From and to Persian Gulf.

429 *H. Hogarth and Sons.* Load salt at Aden for Calcutta, Rangoon, Chittagong.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Company. Load salt at Aden for Calcutta, Rangoon, Chittagong.

505 *Lloyd Triestino, Italia, Tirrenia, Navigazione Libera Triestina S. A. Trieste Soc., Veneziana Navigaz. a Vapore, Venice.* Genoa via Naples to Bombay via Aden ; Trieste via Massawa and Aden, to Karachi, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe ; Bombay and Karachi via Aden to Suez, Port Said, Brindisi, Venice, Trieste ; Genoa via Aden to Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane.

Trieste via Aden to Hafun, Mogadiscio, Chisimaio, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London ; Venice via Massawa, Djibouti, Aden, Bunder Cassim, Alula, Hafun, Eil Obbia, Mogadiscio, Merka, Brava, Chisimaio, Mombasa, and back by same route to Massawa.

Messageries Maritimes. Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Djibouti, Aden, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Moheli, Moroni, Mutsamudu, Mayotte, Majunga, Nossi-Be, Diego Suarez, Tamatave, Reunion, Mauritius and homeward via same route. 2. Marseilles, Port Said, Djibouti (sometimes Aden), Colombo, Pondicherry, Madras, Singapore, Saigon, Tourane, Haiphong and homeward via same route. 3. Occasionally calling Aden, Marseilles, Port Said, Djibouti, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and homeward.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Homeward way only. From Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Naples, Marseilles, Gibraltar, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg.

Isthmian Line (Homeward). From Singapore, Port Swettenham, Belawan and Penang via Aden to Port Said, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. 2. From Calcutta to the same discharge ports ; also from Calcutta via Aden to Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston and Houston. Outward from New York to Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

Wilh. Wilhelmsen. Do not usually discharge at Aden outward. Homeward from Australian ports to Aden, Port Sudan, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Stavanger, Oslo ; route sometimes varies to include a Spanish port or other Scandinavian ports.

Hamburg Amerika Line. Homeward. Dutch East Indian ports via Aden to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg.

Deutsche Ost Afrikha Linie. Outward and homeward as occasion offers. Outward. Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Southampton, Lisbon, Ceuta, Malaga, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Capetown and above ports via Aden to Hamburg.

Hansa Line. Bremen, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said, Suez, Yambo, Jeddah, Port Sudan, Djibouti, Aden, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Durban, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Bandar Shahpur, Mohammerah and Basrah. *Homeward.* Suez, Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam or Amsterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Coasting Vessels.—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and the Halal Shipping Company, Limited, maintain a fleet of

five and three steamers respectively which run between Aden 505 and Mukalla, Shehr, Berbera, Zeila, Perim, Djibouti, Mocha, Kamaran, Hodeidah, Gizan, Medi and Port Sudan. Very frequent services of dhows also trade to and from these ports and in addition to many other little ports on both sides of southern Red Sea, Gulf of Aden up to Persian Gulf and also to Socotra.

Many other shipping lines make occasional calls at Aden in connection with cargo, and other lines call at Aden for bunkers only.

The only ports for which there is a poor direct service are the Levant Spanish and Portuguese ports. Cargo is sent with transhipment at Port Said.

Roads.

There are no railways in the Colony and all transport is by 496 road or by sea. The sea transport is not great and consists of 438 the carriage of salt and building materials from Little Aden to Tawahi and Maala.

It is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the road mileage 491 as the side roads in the town which are used principally by pedestrians and camels do not require to be kept up, and the Royal Air Force maintain certain of the roads which lie in the Military Area. The Aden Settlement maintain 13 miles of bituminous macadam road and 19 miles of water-bound macadam road.

Motor Transport.

On the 31st December, 1937, there were 198 licensed public 494 cars and 53 licensed omnibuses. The number of private cars was 367 and there were 66 licensed lorries and trucks.

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the 439– above motor vehicles:— 454

		No. of vehicles.
1.	British Empire	234
2.	United States of America	391
3.	French	9
4.	Italian	36
5.	German	14
	Total	684

Trade with the interior is conducted mainly by camel caravans, but as roads and routes in the Aden Protectorate are being developed more and more cars and lorries are being brought into use.

Post Office.

The Postmaster at Steamer Point is responsible for the postal 655 services under the general control of the Finance Officer. The 205 offices in the Colony are situated at Steamer Point, Camp and

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Khormaksar. In addition there is a sub-office on Kamaran Island in the Red Sea and one at Mukalla in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The Eastern Aden Protectorate has also a number of postal agencies.

Prior to the 1st April, 1937, Aden was included in the Indian Postal System and Indian postage stamps were used. As from the date mentioned, Aden became a separate Postal Administration with its own issue of stamps.

The stamp design includes a vignette of an Arab dhow, a type of craft which has been associated with Aden from time immemorial. The denominations of stamps are: annas ½, ¾, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 8; and rupees 1, 2, 5, and 10.

Aden, being on the main shipping route between Europe and the Far East, is an important office of exchange. Mails from Europe and India arrive weekly on the P. and O. mail steamer. Bags for British Somaliland are transhipped to a local steamer sailing for Berbera. Mails for East Africa are unloaded and warehoused in the Steamer Point Post Office until a suitable opportunity occurs to forward them to Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar or Dar es Salaam as the case may be. Mails are despatched to India and Europe weekly by the P. and O. mail steamers.

Mails between Aden and the local Red Sea and Aden Gulf ports are carried by the local steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and the Halal Shipping Company. Use is also made of the Royal Air Force planes and a local air service to the Hadhramaut and Djibouti.

Aden is off the main trunk air routes from Europe to India and Africa. Air mail letters for transmission to places served by Imperial Airways are sent to Egypt by steamer in the first instance.

The principal letter rates are:—

Inland and India—	
Not exceeding one tola	1 anna.
Each additional tola	½ ,,
United Kingdom and British Possessions—	
Not exceeding one oz.	2½ annas.
Each additional oz.	2 ,,
Foreign Countries—	
Not exceeding one oz.	3½ annas.
Each additional oz.	2 ,,
Registration Fee	3 ,,

Parcels are accepted for transmission directly or indirectly with nearly every country in the world, and a cash-on-delivery service operates with Great Britain and with India. Letters and parcels may be insured up to a value of Rs.3,000.

Direct money-order services exist between Aden and Great Britain, India, Egypt, Sudan, Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika,

Zanzibar and the Italian East African colonies. Indirectly, 655 money-orders may be sent to nearly every country in the 205 world. By far the greatest volume of traffic is between Aden and India. On an average about 6 lakhs are remitted to India by money-order annually.

British postal-orders are on sale and are cashed at all sub-offices.

There is a Post Office Savings Bank. The amount standing 454 to the credit of depositors in 1937 was about 6 lakhs. Interest is paid at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

There is no internal telegraph system. The telephone system 206 is described in the following paragraph. External telegraphic communication (both by cable and wireless) is maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

Telegraphs.

External telegraphic communication with Aden is maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company. This company was formed in 1872 to take over, and operate as a whole, cables between England and India, which had already been laid and were being worked under the control of several independent companies.

The formation of the Eastern Telegraph Company was followed by a steady development of the cable system, and Aden immediately became an important junction station, inasmuch as the Red Sea cables branch out from Aden to Bombay, Colombo, Seychelles and Zanzibar, and telegrams from England and the West generally, destined for India, Ceylon and the Far East, Mauritius and Madagascar, and East and South Africa were retransmitted from Aden into the corresponding cable eastwards.

Although, with modern improvements and inventions, retransmission by intermediate stations along a chain of cables is now done by automatic relays, Aden has always remained an important cable centre, and is in touch with all parts of the world through the communications system of Cable and Wireless Limited with which the Eastern Telegraph Company is now associated.

The Eastern Telegraph Company also operates a wireless station, maintaining point-to-point services between Aden and Berbera, Djibouti, Kamaran, Perim, Mukalla, Assab, Alula and Bahrain.

Direct communication with the Yemen is provided by means of a cable from Aden, which is landed at Sheikh Said on the Yemen coast opposite Perim.

The main cable office at Ras Boradli is always open for the reception and despatch of telegrams. There are branch offices at Steamer Point and Aden Camp, which serve the shipping and business centre.

Telephones.

206 655 The Government Telephone Exchange is worked on the central battery system and has a capacity of 200 exchange lines.

Early telephone developments in Aden were associated with the defence of the fortress. The first system (a magneto one) was installed and operated by the military authorities and later, when the Air Ministry became responsible for defence, the control of the telephones naturally passed to that Ministry.

From 1927 onwards endeavours were made to get the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department to accept responsibility for the system, but it was not till 1932 that the Indian Authorities took it over. By that time the magneto exchange and the overhead lines had reached the end of their useful life. The old system was therefore discontinued and a new central battery system constructed at a cost (including buildings) of about Rupees 1,50,000.

The present rates for direct connections are:—

	Rs.
Within a radius of 3 miles of the exchange ...	300 per annum.
For each additional half mile or fraction thereof ...	40 ,,

An extension in the same building costs Rs. 120/- per annum.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

653 The public works in Aden are managed by the Aden Port Trust who maintain a separate staff for this department. For this service the Port Trust are paid the actual expenditure of this department plus 7½ per cent. for office accommodation and other incidental expenses.

A general programme of minor works was carried out. Provision was also made for the construction of quarters for the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and the Education Officer, but these houses were only partially complete at the end of the year.

Two of the Political Officers' bungalows, started in December, 1936, were completed and occupied and the bungalow for the third Political Officer was started.

Works in connection with roads, the development of the water supply and the electricity supply were undertaken by the Aden Settlement.

The harbour and wharves are under the control of the Aden Port Trust. General works of improvement were carried out during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice and Crime.

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—

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(*a*) in civil cases—

(i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject-matter in dispute in appeal is Rs.5,000 or upwards,

(ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted; and

(*b*) in criminal cases, from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs.500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not, is deemed to have been lodged and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council—

(*a*) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when the value of the subject matter in dispute in such second appeal is Rs.10,000 or upwards, provided that, in case the judgment appealed from affirms the decision of the Supreme Court, the second appeal involves some substantial question of law; and

(*b*) at the discretion of the High Court, from any other judgment, whether final or interlocutory if in the opinion of the High Court, the question involved in the second appeal is one of great general or public importance.

The Supreme Court is presided over by a Chief Justice. It is the only Court of appeal in the Colony and also has powers of revision.

The other Civil Courts in the Colony are:—

(1) the Court of the Registrar, and
(2) the Court of Small Causes.

The Registrar of the Supreme Court is the Judge of both these Courts.

The jurisdiction of the Court of the Registrar extends to all original suits wherein the value of the claim does not exceed Rs.1,000; but certain suits of a prescribed nature are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Court, e.g.,

Suits concerning acts or orders done or made by officers of Government in their official capacity;

suits for specific performance or rescission of a contract, rectification or cancellation of an instrument, or an injunction;

suits relating to a trust;

suits upon foreign judgments;

692 suits for a general average loss or salvage, or compensation in respect of collision between ships;

suits for restitution of conjugal rights, divorce, or the custody of a minor.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, provided the value of the subject matter does not exceed Rs.500.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of the Registrar and from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rs.50.

Subject to the provisions of any Statute in force in England which expressly applies in the Colony or has been extended thereto by Order in Council and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony, and so far as the said Statute or enactment shall not extend or apply, the Civil Courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and, in the absence of usage, in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity, and the Statutes of general application in force in England on the 1st April, 1937.
671 The common law, doctrines of equity and Statutes of general
692 application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal laws of Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees are applied, save in so far as these laws have been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance, etc.

671 The enactments in force in the Colony on the 31st December, 1937, include twenty-five Ordinances enacted during the period under review and all Indian and Bombay Acts and Regulations in force in the Colony on the 31st March, 1937, not expressly repealed thereafter.

692 The Supreme Court is the only Criminal Court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment exceeding two years or fine exceeding one thousand rupees. All trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans, the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans. The other Criminal Courts of the Colony are those of—

(1) the Chief Magistrate,

(2) Divisional Magistrates at Tawahi, Crater, Sheikh Othman and Perim.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court in all cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or of fine exceeding Rs.50 has been passed. The Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a youthful offender. Save in exceptional cases a youthful offender is dealt with— 695

(1) by placing him on probation, or

(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or

(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or

(4) by fine, or

(5) by whipping, or

(6) by ordering his detention.

There is a considerable amount of petty civil litigation in the Colony. During the period under review, 22 suits of value Rs.79,957-10-0 were filed in the Supreme Court, 275 suits of value Rs.41,736-13-3 in the Court of Registrar, and 1,142 suits of value Rs.55,063-2-11 in the Court of Small Causes. Twenty-seven suits of value Rs.88,373-14-9 were disposed of by the Supreme Court, 285 suits of value Rs.44,529-3-9 by the Court of the Registrar, and 1,150 suits of value Rs.53,936-5-6 by the Court of Small Causes. Thirty-two applications for revision were filed and three appeals lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of thirty-one such applications and three appeals. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included thirty-two applications concerning guardianship matters, five applications for succession certificates, and sixteen applications concerning other matters. The corresponding disposals were 29, 5, and 16 respectively. Eight insolvency proceedings were before the Supreme Court. Eleven estates of minors and one estate of a lunatic were in charge of the Supreme Court. Ten divorce cases were heard by the Courts, all brought by Mohammedan women and decrees were granted in five cases. 691

The following number of criminal cases were heard and determined in the Courts of the Magistrates during the period under review:—

Number of persons.			*Convictions.*	*Discharged or acquitted.*
Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*		
1,737	348	2,085	979	1,042

Two cases were committed to the Supreme Court, one resulting in a conviction, and one in acquittal. The majority of criminal cases heard in the Courts of the Magistrates were for minor offences against the person, insult, affray, minor offences punishable under the Aden Settlement Regulation or the Police Ordinance, and minor traffic offences.

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Offence.	*Number of cases.*
Voluntarily causing hurt	163
Assault	159
Other offences against the person	32
Theft	37
Other offences against property	35
Insult	365
Affray	183
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	83
Cruelty to animals	29
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	390
Offences punishable under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act	478
Offences punishable under the Aden Settlement Regulation	161
Offences punishable under other enactments	30

681 The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Courts of the Magistrates were as follows:—

Imprisonment with or without fine	133
Whipping	[illegible]
Fine only	813
Bound over or otherwise dealt with	13

691 Eighty-four applications for maintenance were made in the Courts of the Magistrates. Orders for maintenance were granted in 36 cases.

691 The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were:—

692 (1) Theft with 11 previous convictions;

(2) misappropriation of a postal letter while in course of transmission by post; criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of the said letter; and dishonestly using as genuine a receipt in respect of the said letter, knowing it to be forged.

Nine criminal appeals were lodged and 38 proceedings in revision taken in the Supreme Court. Twenty-six of such proceedings arose out of applications and twelve were taken by the Court *suo motu*. In one appeal the case was remanded for retrial, and eight appeals were dismissed. Twenty applications for revision were dismissed. As a result of one such application, sentence was enhanced; as the result of another, sentence was reduced; and in the case of four, convictions were set aside. In revisional proceedings taken by the Court *suo motu*, sentence was enhanced in six cases and varied in one case, no action being taken in the remaining cases.

693 There are five lawyers practising in the Courts of the Colony, three being Hindus, one a Mohammedan, and one a Parsee. Sanads are granted by the Supreme Court under rules made under the Supreme Courts Ordinance. Two of these lawyers are barristers-at-law and the other three have Indian legal qualifications.

Police.

The police under the control of a Commissioner of Police and 625 a Deputy Commissioner consist of two forces, an unarmed and an armed force. The strength of the former is 9 Inspectors, 4 Jamadars and 306 men. The strength of the armed force is 4 Inspectors, 1 Jamadar and 200 men. Details of the strength are as follows:—

UNARMED POLICE.

	Inspectors.	*Jamadars.*	*Head Constables and Constables.*
Aden Land and Sheikh Othman Foot Police ...	5	2	224
Perim Land Police ...	—	—	13
Sheikh Othman Mounted Police	—	1	12
Aden Harbour Police ...	4	1	57
Total	9	4	306

ARMED POLICE.

	Inspectors.	*Jamadars.*	*Head Constables and Constables.*
At Aden	2	1	140
At Perim	1	—	30
At Kamaran	1	—	30
	4	1	200

Prison.

The Aden District Prison is located in the Crater.

The chief industries of the jail at present are: (1) cane work 677 of all sorts, (2) manufacture of tennis, hockey and football nets, (3) restringing of tennis racquets, and (4) breaking stone metal.

The permanent staff of the prison consists of a Superintendent, a Jailor, a Head Clerk, a Subordinate Medical Service Officer, a Jamadar, a Quartermaster Havildar, two Lance Naiks and twelve sepoys. Two temporary wardresses are employed whenever female prisoners are admitted, one for day and one for night duty.

All members of the permanent staff are provided with free quarters close to jail premises, with the exception of the Superintendent and the Subordinate Medical Service Officer.

Official and non-official visitors appointed under the prison rules visit the jail once a week in rotation and hold a combined inspection once a quarter.

There is an Advisory Committee consisting of a President, two officials and two non-official members, which meets every six months to review sentences of long-term prisoners (five years and upwards). One meeting of the Advisory Board was held during the year and one case of a long-term prisoner was reviewed; the convict in question was not recommended for release.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

671 Twenty-five Ordinances were enacted between the inception of the Colony on the 1st April, 1937, and the close of the year. The most important of these were the following:—

General Clauses Acts (Adaptation). This Ordinance provided the necessary new terminology, etc., for carrying on the Indian and Bombay Acts in force before the birth of the Colony.

Interpretation and General Clauses. On the usual Colonial model.

Criminal Courts Ordinance, modelled on the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, with provision for jury trials in the Supreme Court, with appeals to the High Court of Bombay under the Aden Colony Order, 1936.

Income Tax, following closely the repealed Indian Income Tax Acts.

Civil Courts Ordinance, adapting, with little change, the Indian Code of Civil Procedure for the continuance of the Supreme Court, Registrar's and Small Causes Courts.

Stamp Ordinance, following closely the Indian Stamp Act.

Limitation, following the Indian Limitation Act.

Court Fees, continuing the former fees as varied under Bombay.

Guardians and Wards, following the Indian Guardian and Wards Act, but with larger discretion to the Judge in the interests of the minor.

Pensions, on the usual Colonial Model.

Police, adapting the Bombay Police Law.

Prisons, closely following the repealed Indian Acts.

Excise, a short and simple adaptation of the Bombay Abkari Act. Aden being a free port, liquor is one of the few excisable articles.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons, a short law in Colonial form superseding the Indian Acts and Opium Act.

Subsidiary Legislation during 1937.

Civil Courts Rules, containing the less important provisions of the Indian Civil Procedure Code.

Excise Rules, replacing all the rules under the repealed Bombay Akbari Act.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Rules, replacing the Dangerous Drugs, Poisons and Bombay Opium Rules.

466 The Indian Workmen's Compensation and Factories Acts are still in force in the Colony.

657 There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

453 The National Bank of India Limited is established in the Colony with its chief office in the Crater and a branch at Steamer Point. The commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers also carries on the business of banking.

Currency.

The monetary unit is the Indian rupee (silver) and is legal tender for any amount. The subsidiary Indian coins are:— 436 652

Silver—
  Half rupee.
  Quarter rupee.
Nickel—
  Four anna piece.
  Two anna piece.
  One anna piece.
Bronze—
  Single pice (¼ anna).
  One pie piece (1-12th anna).

Subsidiary coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one rupee. Indian Government currency notes are in circulation—the denominations being Rs.5, Rs.10, Rs.50, and Rs.100.

Prior to the transfer of Aden to the control of the Colonial Office the Government of India maintained a Currency Reserve in Aden. The reserve as it stood on the 1st April, 1937, was allowed to remain in Aden to meet the requirements of the Royal Air Force against payment to the Government of India in London. The reserve was reduced to about Rs.6 lakhs by the end of 1937 and will soon be exhausted. When it is exhausted, the provision of currency in Aden will be arranged through the banks. The Government, however, will take steps to see that both the coinage and notes in circulation are kept in good condition.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial weights and measures are in common use, as also are certain Indian weights. For instance, in the Post Office inland letters are exchanged at so much per *tola*: foreign letters, however, are weighed by the ounce. A *tola* is the weight of a freshly minted rupee, *i.e.*, 0·4114 of an ounce. Eighty *tolas* = 1 *seer* and 40 *seers* = 1 Bombay *maund* (about 80 lb.). There is, however, a local *maund* which is only 28 lb. 804

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

As the Colony only came into existence on the 1st April, 1937, the figures of revenue and expenditure for the first financial year are not yet available. The approved and revised estimates for 1937-8 are as follows:— 652 651

REVENUE.

	Approved Estimates. Rs.	*Revised Estimates.* Rs.
Duties, Taxes, etc.	931,000	950,000
Court Fees and Government Services ...	91,900	110,000
Reimbursements	325,260	350,000
Posts and Telephones	261,000	600,000
Miscellaneous...	55,000	50,000
	1,664,160	2,060,000

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EXPENDITURE.

652

651

	Rs.	Rs.
Recurrent	1,586,244	1,597,000
Extraordinary	73,200	160,000
	1,659,444	1,757,000

It will be observed that the chief revenue increase is under Posts and Telephones and the item responsible for this is the sale of stamps to collectors and dealers, both the new issue introduced on the inauguration of the Colony and the Coronation issue.

653 652 The increase under Extraordinary Expenditure arises out of the necessity to build quarters for the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and the Education Officer.

652 The surplus for the year 1937/38 will be just over Rs.3 lakhs, which will practically wipe out the excess of liabilities taken over from the Government of India. It is estimated that the financial year 1938/39 will open with assets just about balancing the liabilities.

Public Debt.

The Colony has no public debt.

Taxation.

651 The main source of revenue is Income Tax which is levied under the Income Tax Ordinance 1937. In the case of every company and registered firm the rate is two annas and four and a sixth pies in the rupee; in the case of individuals, etc., the rate varies from six and a half pies in the rupee on incomes over Rs.2,000 to two annas and four and a sixth pies in the rupee on incomes over Rs.100,000. In respect of the excess of total income over a specified figure which varies from Rs.30,000 to Rs.75,000 according to the circumstances. Supertax is also charged.

There are no customs duties, but there is an excise duty on intoxicating liquors.

The production of salt is subject to a tax which is collected when the commodity is exported or sold for local consumption. Practically the whole of the salt tax revenue is derived from salt exported to India and the Far East. The tax on salt so exported is 8 annas per ton.

The revenue derived from the taxation of motor vehicles accrues to the Aden Settlement, which body undertakes the maintenance and improvement of roads. 651

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Port Administration.

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 33 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides) is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Port Trust Act V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, who is also Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and seven non-officials. The Trustees are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. 647 504

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and inner mooring basin except the four deep-water berths is 32′ 6″; there are four oil-berths connected to the land installation by submarine pipe-lines, and two have been dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet at L.W. There are two other berths dredged to a similar depth available for the supply of bunker coal and for general purposes. 504

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and five pilots. 502

The Aden Port Trust publish a separate administration report. 647

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by a Port Officer. The present incumbent is an officer of the Royal Indian Navy and is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Aden Port Trust Finance.

Statement showing the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending the 31st March, 1938:—

	Rs.
Opening Balance on the 1st April, 1937	25,18,521
Receipts for the year 1937–38	16,30,598
	41,49,119
Expenditure for the year 1937–38	10,17,871
Closing Balance on the 31st March, 1938	31,31,248

Note.—The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year. The above figures are therefore based on the working of the financial year.

Municipal Administration.

633 The Municipal Administration of Aden is carried on by the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement subject to the authority of the Governor under the powers vested in him by the Aden Settlement Regulation VII of 1900 as amended by Regulation V of 1919 and 1927.

Municipal Finance.

REVENUE.

652 The following table shows the principal sources of revenue of the Aden Settlement for the years 1933-37. As the period under report is only for nine months, therefore no comparison can be made between this period and the revenue of the previous four years.

No.	*Principal sources of revenue.*	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*For 9 months from 1st April to 31st Dec., 1937.*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Taxes	3,74,801	3,69,235	3,68,985	4,00,711	3,78,221
2	Licences	39,340	41,422	43,851	47,692	34,235
3	Permits	14,520	13,624	14,034	16,019	11,415
4	Rents	71,468	71,337	74,883	75,068	64,332
5	Fees	72,291	76,927	90,022	1,01,960	87,581
6	Sales	19,655	9,090	5,820	4,314	2,011
7	Royalties	50,625	46,580	65,135	50,565	48,500
8	Miscellaneous receipts such as contributions, grants and interest on investments, etc.	55,271	52,998	70,769	54,857	43,125

MUNICIPAL DEBT.

A loan of Rs.300,000/- was obtained from the Aden Port Trust at an interest of 4½ per cent. per annum in February 1935 in order to repay the balance of a loan obtained from the Indian Government at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum in connection with the Water & Drainage Schemes.

EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the expenditure for the years 1933-37. As the period under report is only for nine months, no comparison can be made between this period and the expenditure for the previous four years.

No.	*Expenditure.*	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*For nine months from 1-4-37 to 31-12-37*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration ...	79,049	80,738	82,589	75,917	68,870
2	Public Works ...	28,709	32,102	32,518	31,656	29,901
3	Lighting	39,440	33,814	35,959	33,289	25,285
4	Police	42,415	42,730	42,957	42,824	32,700
5	Hospital and Dispensaries.	26,161	28,819	26,617	26,915	14,893
6	Vaccination	5,460	5,205	5,086	4,923	3,578
7	Anti-Malaria ...	6,878	6,629	6,571	6,617	4,766
8	Plague	4,583	4,521	4,243	4,212	3,222
9	Tawella rain-water and Sheikh Othman wells.	5,392	4,259	4,158	5,665	2,426
10	Roads	59,568	66,788	65,747	58,204	50,051
11	Sanitation and Public Health.	1,91,567	1,73,621	1,71,303	1,63,428	1,22,511
12	Markets and Zaribas	8,078	8,120	8,058	8,293	6,768
13	Slaughter-houses ...	3,296	3,233	2,989	2,889	2,616
14	Gardens and Public Museum.	14,470	15,297	16,203	13,420	11,558
15	Veterinary	2,969	2,648	2,723	3,849	3,117
16	Registration ...	24,806	23,981	21,352	22,207	17,854
17	Dhobiwada and bathing places.	3,382	3,186	4,416	3,334	2,736
18	Cattle stables ...	1,567	1,235	1,491	911	512
19	Public Land Conveyance.	1,853	1,745	1,536	2,161	2,147
20	Miscellaneous ...	28,368	37,726	39,159	53,444	19,774

(13537—48) Wt. 2797—4262 625 1/39 P. St. G. 3777

4: Great Britain, Colonial Office

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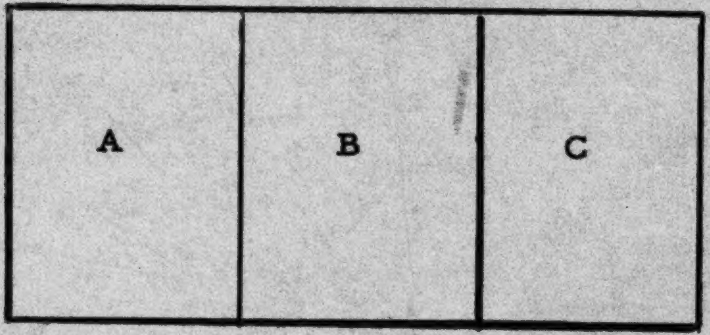
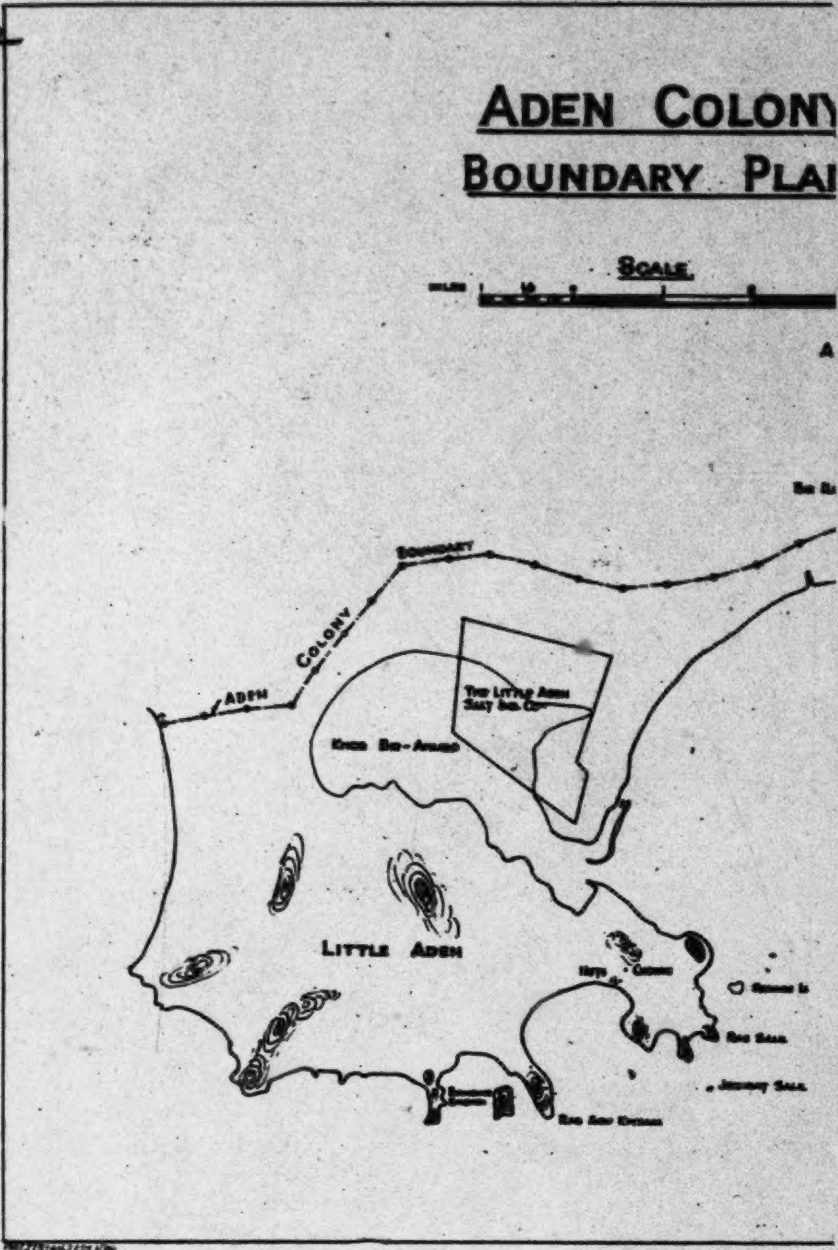


Chart of position of sections of end map.


ADEN COLONY
BOUNDARY PLA
SCALE
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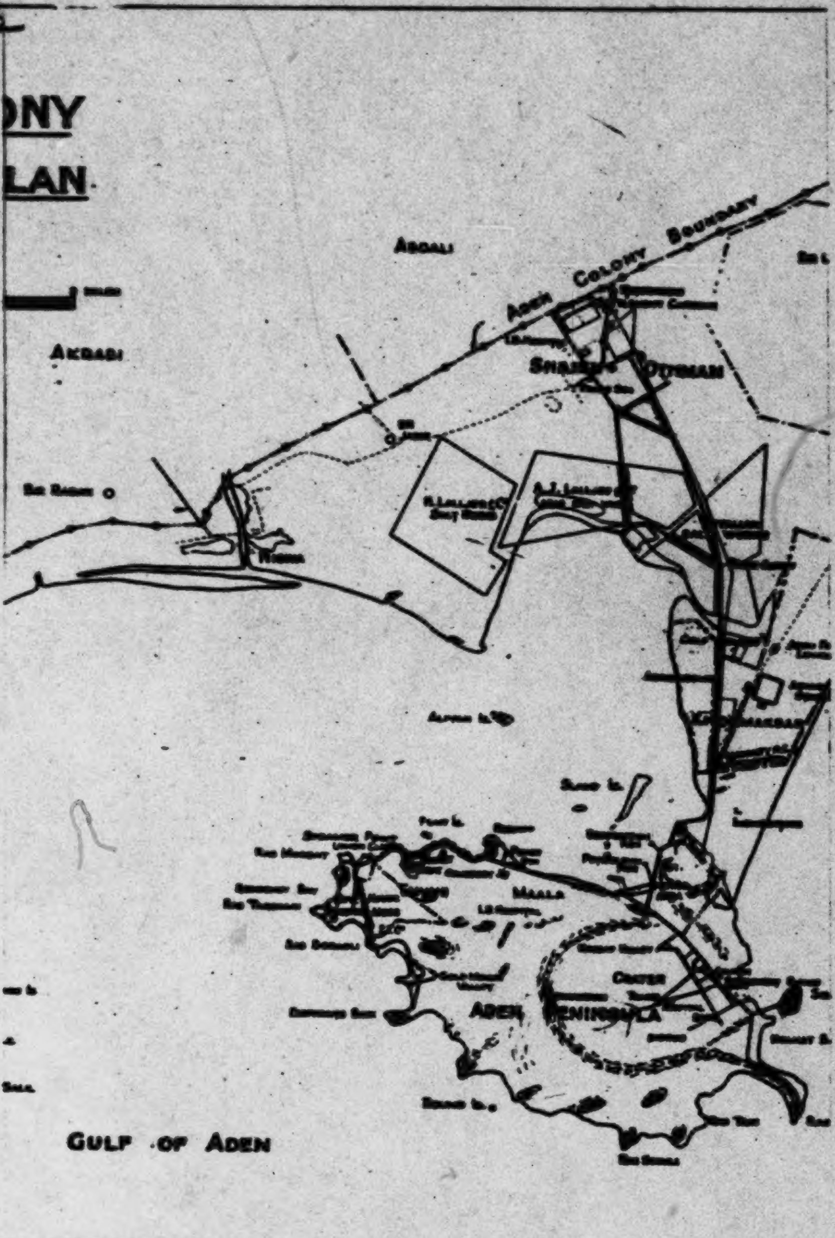
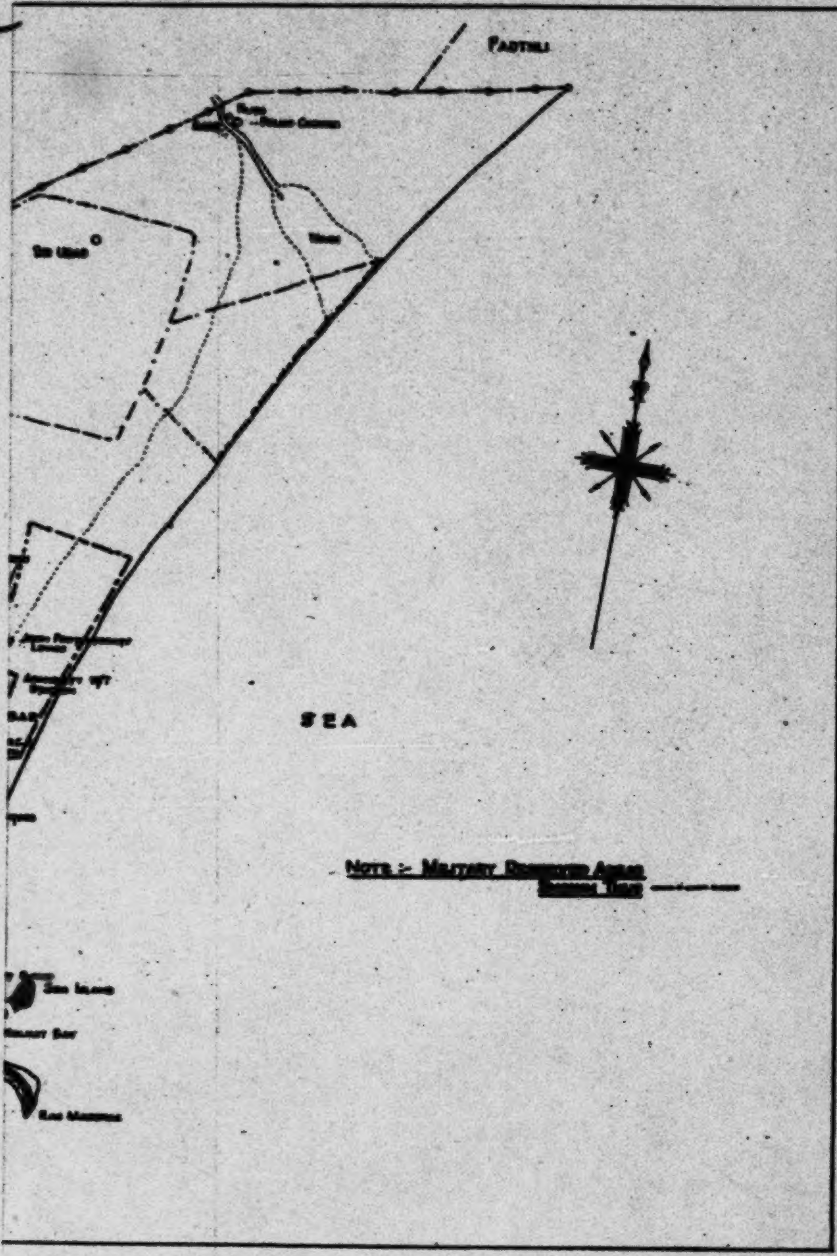
COLONY
BOUNDARY
THE LITTLE ADEN SALT IND. CO.
LITTLE ADEN

End map (A)


ONY
LAN
ABDALI
AKRABI
ADEN COLONY BOUNDARY
SHEIKH OTHMAN
KHORMAKSAR
MAALA
CRATER
ADEN PENINSULA
GULF OF ADEN

End map (B)

102


FADTHLI
SEA
NOTE :- MILITARY [illegible] AREAS

End map (c)

COLONIAL OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT ON

000

ADEN

FOR THE YEAR

1947

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LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1949

2

000 THE SERIES OF COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS which was re-introduced for the year 1946 (after suspension in 1940) is being continued with those relating to 1947.

It is anticipated that the Colonies and Protectorates for which 1947 Reports are being published will, with some additions, be the same as for the previous year (see list on cover page 3).

Facing p. 1

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MAPS . . . . *At end*

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The cover illustration shows Aidrus
Mosque and its minaret

THE COLONY

PART I

Review of 1947

Two events of outstanding importance took place during the year 646
under review. The first was the inauguration of the Aden Colony 579
Legislative Council on 6th January, the second was the outbreak of rioting, murder and arson which occurred in December following the United Nations decision to partition Palestine.

The Governor when bringing the Council into existence stated that he 646
was sharing in a constitutional act of the greatest importance for the right government of this small but busy territory and for the welfare of its peoples; and that the Colony was witnessing a political development that is typical of those democratic principles on which His Majesty's Government rely for the wise, humane and progressive administration of the Colonies.

The Council, which is under the presidency of the Governor, comprises four *ex-officio* members (including the Air Officer Commanding British Forces), four official members, and eight unofficial members.

This was a happy event for the people of the Colony.

The second event was tragic and for a time it caused many of the 579
activities of the Colony to be suspended to the detriment of trade and industry.

Following upon the declaration of a three days' general strike in Aden as from 2nd December as a protest against the partition of Palestine, there was an outbreak of great violence which was marked by murder, arson, looting and other forms of lawlessness. Police riot squads using tear smoke and controlled rifle fire ejected Arab mobs from the Jewish quarter in Crater, but as rioting spread rapidly the Police were reinforced by Aden Protectorate Levies, and on 3rd December H.E. the Governor proclaimed a state of emergency, and a curfew was imposed. The Fortress Commander took over the internal security control of the Colony. He was able to obtain the assistance of British naval landing-parties from H.M. ships which arrived on 4th December and reinforcements of British infantry were flown in on 5th December.

By 8th December the situation had been to a great extent restored, but calm was only on the surface and incidents during the next few days were still attempted. On 14th December it was possible to release H.M.S. *Challenger*, and most of the British infantry were moved back to quarters, leaving one platoon in Crater. On 15th December the two remaining H.M. ships, whose men had been of so much assistance, left, and on 17th December a third company of British infantry arrived in

579 Aden by sea. On the day before, the Commissioner of Police had resumed control of security in the Colony.

It was hoped that this calm would be maintained, but on 20th and 21st December feelings again ran high and there were renewed attempts at arson and looting.

On 24th December a bomb exploded in the coolie lines at Hedjuff, killing 2 Arabs and wounding 6, and on that afternoon, in view of the gravely tense situation and of the absolute necessity to use all available forces to put down disorder immediately it should occur, the Fortress Commander was requested to resume security control throughout the Colony and retained that function until 2nd February, 1948. The situation however had eased at the end of the month.

Civilian casualties during the riots were 33 Arabs, 4 Indian Muslims, 1 Somali, 78 Jews and 6 other persons of unknown race, killed. Very many were known to have been wounded or injured.

The Police suffered no fatal casualties, but an Assistant Medical Officer and one Levy were killed in the execution of duty.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FINANCE AND TRADE

Development Committee

646 At the meeting of the Legislature held on 28th April, 1947, the Council adopted the First Report of the Development Committee as the general development policy for the next ten years, subject to periodic review of details in the light of experience, and the inclusion of such additional schemes as might prove necessary as a result of unforeseen circumstances.

652 The Estimates of the Colony for 1948–49 provide a total of Rs. 27,27,000 for approved developement schemes.

362 His Majesty's Government agreed to make a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act towards the cost of working-class dwellings at Sheikh Othman. The amount of the grant is £27,500 during a five-and-a-half-year period. A further grant will be considered at the end of that period.

Economic Control

459
656 The hopes expressed earlier that it would be possible to dispense with the Economic Control Department as restrictions on trade were lifted were unfortunately not realised, and the economic crisis which confronts the United Kingdom and the whole of western Europe is having a natural effect on the economic life of Aden, which is dependent upon the maintenance of a vigorous trade for its prosperity.

Since August, 1947, a policy of restricting imports to reasonable essentials and to those goods which are required for the entrepot trade was followed. The merchants co-operated with Government in making this policy effective and as a consequence Aden was able to make a substantial contribution to important foreign exchange reserves. Many essentials remained scarce and in order to ensure that there should be no further reduction in the standard of living of the great bulk of the inhabitants Government maintained a policy of making adequate supplies of essential

foodstuffs available to the public at cheap, and in the case of flour at 439
subsidised, prices. The position of entrepot goods, particularly textiles, 656
fluctuated during the year. At the beginning of the year the position
was difficult but supplies of American textiles and later of Japanese and Chinese textiles enabled the merchants to re-establish this trade, which was assisted as much as possible by the ready granting of re-export licences to countries within Aden's economic orbit.

There was an increase in the cost of living during the year though a 435
slight fall occurred latterly. The increase was accounted for mostly by 434
an increase in prices in common articles imported from outside. For
instance, rice rose from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per paily owing to the imposition of an export tax by the Government of Egypt, and soap increased from 4 annas a cake to 6 annas. It must be borne in mind, however, that the consumption of the various articles which together make up the cost-of-living figures have altered greatly since 1939, consumers switching from one kind of foodstuff to another, depending on supplies available, and spending a smaller proportion of their money on articles, such as clothing, which have so greatly risen in price.

Colony Finances

The Colony opened the financial year on 1st April, 1947, with a 652
surplus balance of about Rs. 190 lakhs. During the year it was estimated that the balance would be increased by another Rs. 13 lakhs. Consequently the surplus balance on 1st April, 1948, should be in the region of Rs. 203 lakhs. This figure is exclusive of Rs. 100 lakhs, which is in the Reserve Fund. The total net assets of the Colony therefore amount to over Rs. 300 lakhs (or £2½ million sterling).

This is probably the high-water mark of the Colony's surplus. During 1948–49 it is proposed to spend Rs. 23 lakhs more than will be received in revenue. This will reduce the surplus balance at the end of the new financial year to about Rs. 180 lakhs. The deficit in the 1948–49 Budget will arise entirely from the implementation of a part of the Development Programme; in other words, the deficit will be the result of capital expenditure. Revenue still balances recurrent expenditure despite the repeal of the excess profits tax, but the margin is now very small.

Customs and Excise Department

The work of the Department continued on normal lines during 1947, 651
and there was no falling off in the collection of excise duties, which amount to about 15 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony.

Taxes on Income

The collection of revenue from income tax and excess profits tax continued to be satisfactory in spite of heavy excess profits tax refunds made on account of deficiency of profits.

The following legislation was enacted during the year:

(1) The Excess Profits Tax Ordinance No. 9 of 1947, which provides that the tax shall not be chargeable on profit earned after 1st May, 1947.

651 (2) The Income Tax Ordinance No. 11 of 1947 which makes provision for relief from double taxation. Arrangements have already been made with the United Kingdom Government to make this provision operative between the two Governments from 1st April, 1947.

Treasury

652 [657] The work of the Treasury Department continued along usual lines during 1947. During the year, however, the Treasury was made responsible for the maintenance of accounts and calculation of pensions in connection with the newly established Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

Trade Registration

659 Since the economic crisis the Trade Registration Department was expanded in order to comply with the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that accurate and prompt figures of Aden's trade returns should be available.

INDUSTRY

Salt

439 During the war the salt industry was handicapped by the lack of tonnage to ship local produce to India and other places. Even in 1946 the position had not materially improved, as only about 90,000 tons were shipped, but 1947 brought increased prosperity to the industry. Exports totalled over 300,000 tons, or over three times the 1946 figure. Much of this was coarse salt shipped to Japan under a contract with the United Kingdom Government.

Fisheries

654 The Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the Colony and the Protectorate in the early part of the year; he came to the conclusion that the waters of the Gulf of Aden showed great promise of early development.

As a result of this visit and in view of the urgent need for increased production of food and other fish products, the Secretary of State despatched to Aden a small team of experts to investigate the best methods of increasing the output of the local and Protectorate fisheries and the suitability of the local types of fish for canning and processing. The cost of this expedition is being met by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The team was accompanied by the Government Fisheries Officer who will continue to advise Government on fisheries development when the other experts have completed their work.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

658 The new Director of Education arrived in the Colony from Eritrea
871 on 3rd November, 1947.

The demand for educational facilities continued to increase, but diffi-

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culties in providing buildings and staff necessarily limited the rate of expansion. 658 One of the main features of educational development during the 871 year was the successful conversion of buildings to house the expanded Government Secondary School. The release of classrooms previously used by the Secondary School enabled the Primary School to take in a greater number of pupils. Another satisfactory development during the year was the institution of a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School, Crater. The lack of local teacher-training facilities for male teachers was met by sending abroad a number of students to obtain higher qualificatons in the teaching profession.

The year in general was a period of consolidation, but progress was made in all Government schools. This progress was also reflected in some of the grant-aided schools. In particular, the Gujerati School Committee were granted a site for their new school and plans for this were begun. The cost of the building and the recurrent expenditure will be subsidised in part by Government.

Medical and Health Department

The accommodation at the Civil Hospital was filled to capacity 743 throughout the year.

The new appointment of an officer with specialist experience in 759 venereal and skin diseases has proved most beneficial to the community.

Besides a marked improvement in the treatment of social diseases, 758 the cure of ulcer cases—hitherto a difficult matter—received special attention, with the result that the overcrowded ulcer ward with its heavy quota of apparently incurable cases is now a thing of the past.

The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis continued to yield excellent results. Lack of hospital accommodation has been overcome, in part, by the institution of domiciliary treatment.

The granting of facilities for post-graduate study has already proved 658 its worth. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and another obtained the Diploma in Tropical Medicine of Calcutta, coming second in the list of candidates.

The increase in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic 743 shows that it meets, as far as it can, a vital community need. A reduction in the distressingly large numbers of infants who die before reaching the age of 12 months must be the main object of the Clinic's activities. The next most important point is the raising of the standard of midwifery. A course of instruction, followed by an examination, was 874 instituted for local midwives.

Public health measures continued to be vigorously applied. No case 744 of serious communicable disease occurred during the year.

A heavy burden was laid upon the Port Health Staff by the outbreak 759 of cholera in Egypt. All possible precautions were taken to prevent the entry of cholera here and the staff undertook much additional work.

The installation of the electro-therapeutic apparatus at Steamer Point was an important addition to the facilities for treatment, and the Colony

74[illegible] were fortunate to have a medical officer with special knowledge of this 759 branch of medicine.

Lack of replacements and absence of officers on leave threw increased responsibilities and work on the remainder of the Medical and Health Staff.

Welfare

657 The Welfare Officer for whom provision appeared in the Estimates was not appointed, but a locally born Assistant Welfare Officer was appointed after spending two years in the United Kingdom studying social welfare.

Details of activities of other Government Departments will be found in Part II of this Report under appropriate chapters.

PRISONS

697 Until the riots broke out in early December there had been a welcome decrease in the prison population. This had amounted to 24 per cent. during the first 10 months of the year, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1946.

At the beginning of the year the installation of an improved system of sanitation throughout the prison, which was begun in 1946, was completed. Increased facilities for the segregation of prisoners were provided, and substantial repairs and alterations to many of the prison buildings effected. The kitchen was remodelled and enlarged.

Throughout the year the health of the prisoners was satisfactory, and discipline well maintained.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

377 Two generating sets were completely overhauled by a Metro-Vickers erection engineer.

New sub-stations were erected at Ras Boradli, Maidan Crater, and Maalla.

Shortage of materials prevented any large-scale changeover from overhead to underground cables, but the Maalla area was cleared of overhead high-tension lines to release ground for building purposes.

Further details will be found in Part II.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation

509 During the year the Crown Counsel, because of his personal qualifications, was appointed Director of Civil Aviation in addition to his normal duties.

Negotiations with the Royal Air Force to obtain joint-user rights at Khormaksar resulted in successful agreement. A separate civil enclave will be built at Khormaksar to the east of the Sheikh Othman road, just south of the main east-west runway.

During 1947 temporary licences were granted to Ethiopian *Airlines*,

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Clairways, and the French Government to operate a number of scheduled 509
local services. Numerous charter flights were allowed.

Port Trust

The activity of the port continued to increase. Receipts under all 504
budget heads were expected to exceed the estimates and, in some cases, 503
by a considerable margin. It is too early to judge what effect the economic crisis may have on the port.

The supply of coal for bunkers continued to exceed pre-war figures by a large margin. The supply of oil-fuel for bunkers also exceeded pre-war figures.

Plans and estimates were undertaken for an extension of Maalla Wharf for lease to private interests and an order was placed in the United Kingdom for a small grab dredger.

Eighteen new harbour buoys were ordered from the United Kingdom and further anchors and mooring chains will be obtained in order to provide additional berths and modernise existing berths; provision is being made to accommodate vessels of greater length. The s.s. *Ile de France* visited Aden on several occasions. She is by far the largest vessel ever berthed at the port, her dimensions being 790 feet in length and over 34 feet in draught.

Posts and Telephones

There was a further increase in post office business during the year 651
and accrued revenue was nearly two and a half times that earned in the 205
last pre-war year.

There was a small increase in the transit mail services on behalf of the Somali Coast countries and Eritrea. Parcel mails in each direction between Aden and the United Kingdom were as extensively used as in 1946, and there was a slight increase in the number of gift parcels despatched from Aden to the United Kingdom.

There was a marked improvement in the frequency and in the time of transit of surface mails to and from India and Great Britain. Steadily increasing use was made of air mail services between Aden and overseas countries.

On 31st March, 1947, the pre-war Empire "All Up" air mail scheme which had been suspended since the outbreak of war in 1939, was abandoned by agreement of all participating countries, and was replaced by a new system of surcharged air mail and light letters. The annual subsidy to the Empire Air Mail Scheme was discontinued and from 1st April payment for the carriage of air mails was made by each postal administration in accordance with prescribed conveyance rates based on weight and mileage.

New air mail postage rates were introduced from 1st July. Substantial reductions were made in the rates for surcharged air mail to all countries and the light air letter rates were retained with a maximum of six annas to Empire countries.

Telephone development was completely checked by the delay in the 206

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206 delivery of telephone exchange-switchboard units, line equipment, and underground cables, which have been on order for some considerable time. The telephone exchange worked at full capacity.

ADMINISTRATION

Aden and Sheikh Othman Townships

632 The Township Authorities in the Fortress and in Sheikh Othman held their fortnightly meetings and dealt with a considerable amount of routine business, the results of which continued to supply and maintain the services necessary to the civic well-being of the communities.

It is hoped that local elections which the Government proposes to introduce in 1949 will awaken a new sense of responsibility amongst the townspeople which will assist the Township Authorities to use their powers to the best advantage of the community.

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. PART II

Chapter 1: Population

As far as is known there has been little change in the population since the 659 1946 census was taken. In that census separate classification was for the first time made of Arabs born in Aden, those born in the Aden Protec- 161 torate and those born in the Yemen, as well as the usual classifications. 162 The results showed that only one-third of the total civil population consists of Aden-born Arabs, the actual figures being: Arabs, 58,500 (Aden-born 27,500, Aden Protectorate 6,500, Yemen and others 24,500); Jews, 7,200; Somalis, 4,300; Indians, 10,000 (Moslem 7,400, Hindu 2,000, Parsi 300, Christian 300); Europeans, 300; others, 300.

Races	*Total*	*Males*	*Femals*
Arabs.	58,455	38,785	19,67
Jews	7,273	3,816	3,45
Somalis	4,322	2,282	2,04
Indians	9,456	5,113	4,34
Europeans	365	218	14
Others	645	375	27
	80,516	50,589	29,92

Religions	*Total*	*Males*	*Femals*
Moslems	70,163	44,913	25,25
Jews	7,290	3,825	3,46
Hindus	1,957	1,191	76
Parsis.	315	214	10
Christians	745	420	32
Others	46	26	20
	80,516	50,589	29,927

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The following table shows the number of persons who entered and 000 left the Colony during 1947:

The following table shows the number of persons who entered and left the Colony during 1947;

167

	Emigration		*Immigration*	
	By Sea	*By Air*	*By Sea*	*By Air*
British	54	313	272	480
Other Europeans, including Americans	51	235	156	317
Indians	914	329	1,482	313
Jews	103	54	103	87
Other Asiatics	2	—	35	4
Somalis	3,512	4	3,259	32
Other Africans	17	6	51	50
Arabs	3,663	496	3,026	642
TOTAL	8,316	1,437	8,374	1,925
GRAND TOTAL	9,753		10,299	

Figures for the years 1944, 1945 and 1946 are given for comparison:

1944	Total Emigrants	9,460	Total Immigrants	7,371
1945	Total Emigrants	7,960	Total Immigrants	6,910
1946	Total Emigrants	26,661	Total Immigrants	25,851
1947	Total Emigrants	9,753	Total Immigrants	10,299

It will be noted that the 1947 figures have reverted to approximately those of 1944 and 1945 and this may be accounted for by the fact that the immediate post-war rush on travel has subsided, in so far as the Colony is concerned.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

504
488
438 Aden is primarily a port, and the principal occupations of the population are those connected with the port, such as the coaling of ships, the handling of cargo and the building and repair of vessels. Next come the entrepot industries such as the cleaning and sorting of coffee and incense, the grading of hides and skins, and the distribution or re-shipment of imported merchandise. The one local product is salt, see Chapter VI. Finally, there are some small industries, such as the cutting of pearl-button blanks from trochas shells for local demand, the manufacture of soap, the fashioning of aluminium utensils from imported aluminium plate, the weaving of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the potter's wheel) of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough

estimate 5,000 men are employed in the port, 1,000 ATA rough men and 200 women 464
in the entrepot industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and 100–200 463
in each of the other industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries—garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water (Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the population and to the chronic under employment and poverty.

Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are always low, partly on account 465
of the very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, 464
lack of education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

For skilled workers the outlook is far better. There is such a dearth of trained or capable men that they command good wages.

The wages of unskilled labour were about Re. 1 a day (*1s. 6d.*), and it is possible to support a family on this sum. Immigrant labourers from the Yemen, who come to Aden as single men, even manage to save up enough to return after a year or so with clothes for their women-folk and money to pay off debts or buy land. Of skilled trades, carpenters earn about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a day (*4s. 6d.* to *6s.*), blacksmiths much the same, welders about Rs. 100 (*£7 10s.*) a month or more. Hours vary from 48 to 60 per week in the various industries.

The following are the prices of a few of the more necessary com- 435
modities:

Food

Butter, Rs. 2.4.0 per lb.
Cheese, Rs. 1.1.0 per 12-oz. tin.
Fish, about 1 anna for a fish of the herring type and size, or less for coarser fish.
Flour, 5 as. per lb.
Ghee, Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8.0 per lb.
Meat, 10 as. to 12 as. per lb.
Potatoes, 4 as. per lb.
Rice, 7 as. per lb.
Soap (Key Pale), 6 as. per 250-gram cake.
Sugar, brown, 5 as. per lb.
    white, 6 as. per lb.
Tea, Rs. 1.14.0 per lb.

Clothing

Sheeting, coloured, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Shirt, Rs. 5.
Shirting, white, Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 1.12.0 per yard.
Tropical suit, Rs. 60 and upwards.

Utilities and Petrol

435 Electric light, 5 as. per unit.
Water, 4 as. per 100 gallons.
Petrol, Rs. 1.6.0 per gallon.

Rents are high and accommodation scarce. Board in an inferior hotel costs about Rs. 10 per day.

466 In the absence of a specialised Labour Department, the District [467 Commissioner investigates such complaints as are brought to his notice. 468] There are no trade unions. Three strikes were reported and in each case settled by raising the wages of the employees to bring them into closer relation with the rising cost of living.

The following is the more important labour legislation in force in the Colony in December, 1947.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (*No.* 20 *of* 1938)

This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age, and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18 years of age on night work or in specified occupations.

Factories Ordinance (*No.* 21 *of* 1938)

This provides for the health and safety of persons working in factories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the appointment of factory inspectors.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (*No.* 40 *of* 1939)

This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (*No.* 17 *of* 1940)

This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation.

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (*No.* 23 *of* 1942)

This legalises trade unions and makes provision for their registration and the audit of their accounts. The English law as regards "intimidation" is followed.

Contracts of Employment (*Indigenous Workers*) *Ordinance* (*No.* 45 *of* 1942)

This provides for the employment of natives of Asia or Africa and requires contracts of employment for periods over six months to be in writing and approved by an authorised officer. It provides for the repatriation of employees working in other territories.

Labour Ordinance (*No.* 6 *of* 1943)

This regulates contracts of employment, requires contracts in writing to be approved by the District Commissioner, and makes provision for deeds of apprenticeship.

There is no old age pension scheme in Aden, but small grants from a Poor Relief Fund are made to the aged destitute.

	Occupation or trade	Rates per day Men	Boys	Number employed at present date Men	Boys	Hours worked per week	Remarks
	Public Works Department						
1.	Labourers (Coolies)	Re. 1	As. 12	1,300	50	56	1. No women employed by the P.W.D.
2.	Carpenters.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 according to ability.	—	80	Nil	56	2. All Boys receive annas 12 per day.
3.	Masons.	Rs. 2.8.0. to Rs. 5 according to ability.	—	160	Nil	56	3. All labour is casual, and numbers employed vary according to amount of work in progress.
4.	Electricians.	Rs. 5.	—	6	Nil	56	—
5.	Plumbers.	Rs. 4.	—	3	Nil	56	—
6.	Blacksmiths and Fitters.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 according to ability.	—	20	Nil	—	—
7.	Wiremen, Glaziers and Motor-drivers.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 according to ability.	—	25	Nil	56	—
8.	Painters.	Rs. 2.	—	12	Nil	56	—
	Salt Manufacturers.						
9.	Salt Works.	Re. 1 to Rs. 1.8.0	As. 12 to As. 14	400	20	54	9. Time and piece work.
10.	Port Trust boatmen	Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 per month.	—	60	—	48	—
11.	Port Trust unskilled labour	Re. 1.	—	24	—	48	—
12.	Port Trust other labour.	Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 per month.	As. 8*	60	9	48	* Apprentices.
13.	Boatmen other than Port Trust employees	Rs. 1.2.0.	—	200	—	50	—
14.	Coal and Cargo Coolies.	As. 11 to Rs. 1.2.0.	—	600 (Cargo) 1,350 (Coal)	—	50 to 60	—
	Domestic Servants.						
15.	Cooks.	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month.					
16.	House-boys.	" Rs. 40 " Rs. 85 " "					
17.	Chokras (Assistants).	" Rs. 15 " Rs. 30 " "					

3*

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Statement of Revenue for 1946–47 as compared with the Revenue of the two previous years

	1946–47 Rs.	1945–46 Rs.	1944–45 Rs.
1. Direct Taxes . . .	44,33,434	59,44,407	52,99,925
2. Customs and Excise .	22,18,674	18,58,189	17,46,947
3. Stamps and Licenses .	5,34,891	5,44,097	2,11,893
4. Receipts for or in aid of specific Government Services . . .	7,05,990	6,34,710	2,55,209
5. Contribution and Local Reimbursements . .	2,15,670	2,29,917	3,47,965
6. Reimbursements by His Majesty's Government	2,57,036	2,47,027	2,58,578
7. Post and Telephones .	9,46,785	6,33,211	6,23,700
8. Miscellaneous. . .	11,19,402	7,90,499	5,21,402
9. Water Supply . .	7,01,587	7,02,787	—
10. Electricity Supply . .	11,38,254	10,10,567	—
11. Land Sales . . .	14,049	27,301	—
TOTAL Rs. . .	1,22,85,772	1,26,22,712	92,65,619

Main Heads of Taxation :	*Estimated yield in 1947–48* Rs.
1. Taxes on Income	18,00,000
2. Excess Profit Tax	8,00,000
3. Excise Duties and Tobacco Tax (Excise duties on spirits, beer, wines and tobacco)	12,00,000
4. House Property Tax (ranging from 8 per cent. to 2 per cent of rateable value on all house property in the Colony)	2,05,000
5. Sanitation Tax (ranging from 4½ per cent. to 2 per cent. of rateable value of all house property in the the Colony)	1,15,000
6. Motor Spirit Tax (at the rate of 6 as. per gallon on all motor spirit imported)	2,50,000
7. Qat Tax (at Rs. 2/1/0 per 20 lb. on all qat entering the Colony)	1,70,000
8, Salt Tax (4 as. per ton on salt exported) . .	70,886

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Statement of Expenditure for 1946–47 as compared with the Expenditure of the two previous years :

	1946–47 Rs.	1945–46 Rs.	1944–45 Rs.
1. Governor	88,530	87,911	81,153
2. Antiquities	11,595	—	—
3. Architectural and Town Planning	70,664	—	—
4. Audit	33,141	37,727	23,375
5. Ecclesiastical	7,502	7,248	7,590
6. Economic Control	1,41,523	—	—
7. Education	2,96,915	2,59,788	1,93,377
8. Electricity	5,74,890	5,87,868	—
9. Electricity Extraordinary	3,43,822	3,68,000	—
10. Excise and Salt	3,14,104	2,91,065	2,36,473
11. Judicial and Registration	1,14,115	1,07,633	1,21,686
12. Legal	39,718	—	—
13. Legislative Council	6,270	—	—
14. Medical and Public Health	10,09,942	8,19,703	5,18,038
15. Miscellaneous Services	13,88,726	1,76,489	1,29,216
16. Passenger Transport	1,14,635	—	—
17. Pensions and Gratuities	2,09,056	1,29,413	1,14,351
18. Perim	60,047	56,872	43,012
19. Police	5,80,144	4,43,036	4,21,875
20. Posts and Telephones	3,14,208	2,73,401	2,54,915
21. Prisons	82,335	73,559	58,936
22. Public Works, Water and Drainage	3,82,088	3,82,072	—
23. Public Works Recurrent	3,92,396	32,207	1,16,653
24. Public Works Extraordinary	8,70,905	7,05,726	4,25,709
25. Secretariat	2,40,625	2,44,143	2,11,011
26. Taxes on Income	27,834	27,350	25,398
27. Township Authority, Aden	3,48,753	2,41,746	—
28. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,07,201	94,653	—
29. Trade Registration	16,729	15,465	15,392
30. Treasury	73,855	68,625	51,667
31. Veterinary	7,384	7,828	4,481
32. Emergency Measures	—	14,11,075	14,20,032
33. Aden Home Guard	—	1,334	5,034
34. Transfer to Reserve Fund	16,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000
TOTAL Rs.	98,69,652	99,51,937	74,79,374

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STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1947

Liabilities	Rs.	as.	ps.	Amount Rs.	as.	ps.
Deposits						
Post Office Savings Banks	21,38,477	12	0			
Post Office Reserve Account	1,54,428	11	9			
General Provident Fund	1,69,653	7	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	67,461	8	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees Reserve Account	2,889	2	0			
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	99,002	3	0			
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	9,647	9	5			
Supreme Court	54,169	6	4			
Balhaf Government Investment Account	40,000	0	0			
Bir Ali Government Investment Account	20,000	0	0			
Custodian of Enemy Property	15,47,414	4	0			
Mukalla Government Investment Account	15,34,407	1	0			
Seiyun Government Investment Account	3,01,892	4	0			
				61,39,443	4	6
Other Deposits				33,22,336	3	2
TOTAL DEPOSITS				94,61,779	7	8
Renewals and Replacements Fund, Water Supply and Drainage				6,23,559	13	1
Renewals and Replacements Fund, Electricity Department				10,13,963	1	6
Surplus Balance ex Aden Settlement Fund				30,18,020	7	1
Reserve Account				1,00,00,000	0	0
General Revenue Balance on 1st April, 1947	1,89,54,700	0	5			
Add Surplus for 9 months ended 31st December, 1947	21,17,572	13	6			
				2,10,72,272	13	11
TOTAL Rs.				4,51,89,595	11	3

Assets	Rs.	as.	ps.	Amount Rs.	as.	ps.
Investments						
Post Office Savings Banks	19,99,290	15	0			
General Provident Fund	1,74,108	2	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	86,504	7	0			
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	99,002	3	0			
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	8,440	0	0			
Balhaf Government Surplus Fund	40,000	0	0			
Bir Ali Government Surplus Fund	20,000	0	0			
Custodian of Enemy Property	15,57,027	7	0			
Mukalla Government Surplus Fund	15,34,407	1	0			
Seiyun Government Surplus Fund	3,01,892	4	0			
Surplus Fund	3,17,36,942	1	0			
Renewals and Replacements Fund, Water Supply and Drainage	6,73,766	12	0			
Renewals and Replacements Fund, Electricity Department	9,53,436	11	0			
				3,91,85,411	15	0
Advances				8,98,984	13	6
Imprests				21,866	0	0
Drafts and Remittances				2,06,489	15	0
Cash						
Treasury	12,00,642	1	4			
Post Office	21,089	8	1			
Kamaran	38,203	12	2			
Crown Agents	5,242	2	0			
Joint Colonial Fund	33,06,666	10	0			
Indian Agents	1,09,306	6	8			
Supreme Court	524	6	0			
Mukalla	1,14,310	13	0			
Seiyun	36,455	11	0			
Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	6,960	9	11			
				48,76,823	15	9
TOTAL Rs.				4,51,89,595	11	3

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Customs Tariff and Excise Duties

There is no general customs tariff in Aden, but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates of duty are given below.

Beer and other Fermented Liquors at Rs. 2.1.0 per gallon.
Spirits, potable, at Rs. 44 per gallon of the strength of London proof.
Wines at Rs. 5.10.0 per gallon.
Sparkling Wines at Rs. 9.14.0 per gallon.
Perfumed Spirits at Rs. 16 per gallon.
Cigarettes at Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 4.8.0 per thousand, according to their selling price.
Manufactured Tobacco at As. 14 to Rs. 1.2.0 per lb.
Unmanufactured Indian Tobacco at Rs. 1.12.0 per 28 lb.
Unmanufactured Tobacco other than Indian at 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem*. Motor spirit at As. 6 per gallon.

ESTATE DUTY

There is no estate duty in Aden. Probates and letters of administration are regulated by the Succession Ordinance No. 9 of 1938.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX

Rates of income tax in force during 1947

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not a registered firm or a company:

	Rate per Rupee
1. Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,000	Nil
2. Where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,000, then—	
(*a*) on the first Rs. 1,500 of such total income	Nil.
(*b*) on the next Rs. 3,500 of such total income	9 p.
(*c*) on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income	1 a. 3 p.
(*d*) on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income	2 as.
(*e*) on the balance of such total income	2 as. 6 p.
Provided that where the income tax so calculated exceeds half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,000, the income tax payable shall be half the amount by which such total income exceeds Rs. 2,000.	(In place of Sec. 17 of the Income Tax Ordinance, now repealed.)
Surcharge at one-fourth of the income-tax is leviable if the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 per annum provided the surcharge does not exceed half the amount of excess over Rs. 10,000.	
B. In the case of every registered firm and company, whatever its total income	2 as. 6 p. plus surcharge at one-fourth of the tax.

New rates of super tax :

651 A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a company

	Rate per Rupee	
1. On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income	Nil	Plus surcharge at one-fourth of the tax.
2. On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income	1 as.	
3. On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income	2 as.	
4. On the next Rs. 70,000 of total income	3 as.	
5. On the next Rs. 75,000 of total income	4 as.	
6. On the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income	5 as.	
7. On the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income	6 as.	
8. On the balance of total income	7 as.	

B. In the case of every company, 1 a. plus surcharge at
On the whole of total income one-fourth of the tax.

Note Surcharge on income-tax and super-tax was 25 per cent. on all assessments to be made from 1st April, 1947 (with effect from Assessment Year 1947–48) and it is abolished from Assessment Year 1948–49.

The rate of excess profits tax chargeable during the Assessment Year 1947–48 was 60 per cent. from 1st January, 1946, on excess profits made up to 31st December, 1946. The tax has been abolished on profits earned from 1st January, 1947.

Under the Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, No. 3 of 1948, the exemption limit is raised from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 and it further provides for income tax relief in respect of families up to the maximum of Rs. 5,400. A table showing rates of taxes at various levels payable by a single man and married men with families is shown below:

TABLE OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

For a single-man: free income Rs. 4,000 (£300).

Gross Income	*Tax in £*		
£100	Nil		
200	Nil		
300	Nil		
400	£4	14	0
500	9	8	0
600	15	5	0
700	23	1	0
800	30	17	0
900	38	13	0
1,000	49	8	0
1,500	123	13	0
2,000	227	3	0
3,000	522	1	0
5,000	1,277	19	0
7,500	2,332	12	0
10,000	3,436	2	0

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TABLE OF TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME (ADEN COLONY)

For a married man: Family relief up to Rs. 5,400 (£405)

	Further Relief		£100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,500	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,500	10,000
							£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Married man without children	Rs. 2,000 (£150)	Tax payable	—	—	—	—	2 7	7 1	11 15	19 3	26 10	34 15	55 10	190 1	490 10	1,249 16	2,304 10	3,438 6
Married man with one child	Rs. 3,000 (£225)	" "	—	—	—	—	—	3 10	9 4	13 6	21 2	28 11	48 16	184 19	479 18	1,235 15	2,290 9	3,363 15
Married man with two children	Rs. 3,800 (£285)	" "	—	—	—	—	—	14	5 7	10 1	16 9	24 1	36 6	173 16	468 13	1,224 10	2,279 4	3,352 14
Married man with three children	Rs. 4,600 (£345)	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 12	7 5	11 19	[illegible] 10	44 14	162 9	457 5	1,213 5	2,267 19	3,341 9
Married man with four children	Rs. 5,400 (£405)	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 9	9 3	14 17	61 5	151 1	446 2	1,202 0	2,256 14	3,330 4

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Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

4/36 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par 4/85 is Re. 1 to 1s. 6d.

! The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1947, was estimated to be:

Coin, Rs. 3,00,000 Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

4/53 The following banks operate in Aden:

The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

[4/59] There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,411; deposits, Rs. 11,40,149; and capital, Rs. 20,13,916. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

4/39 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[4/41] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

MAIN IMPORTS BY VALUE—1946

Article	*Denomination*	*Quantity*	*Value in Rupees*
Grain, pulse, flour and preparation thereof	Cwt.	1,031,652	2,05,73,241
Feeding-stuff for animals	Tons	367	98,070
Animals for food	No.	91,988	25,60,189
Dairy produce	Cwt.	6,771	6,35,831
Beverages:			
Beer of all description	Gallons	174,692	8,32,132
Coffee	Cwt.	139,399	1,26,25,040
Spirit	Gallons	9,132	3,43,780
Wines	"	3,407	74,173
Tea	Lb.	761,464	10,53,391
Dates, wet	Tons	9,801	40,19,634
Spices	Cwt.	35,849	37,07,980
Sugar	Tons	6,941	33,05,304
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	83,388	88,02,834
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	933,035	40,27,812
Coal	Tons	275,177	1,74,09,738
Seeds and nuts for oil	"	2,676	18,84,918
Gums and resins	Cwt.	56,066	26,61,351
Hides, raw	Tons	412	8,94,307
Skins, raw	"	4,142	1,35,76,342
Shells and cowries	Cwt.	8,266	6,80,953
Cotton yarns	Lb.	331,503	17,72,222
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	26,718,305	2,11,81,368
Woollen and worsted piece-goods	"	10,185	1,25,145
Woollen manufactures all sorts	Cwt.	1,184	5,33,111
Footwear	Pairs	171,315	9,59,333
Kerosene oil	Gallons	1,501,641	16,24,756
Petrol	"	1,367,226	15,60,566
Lubricating oil	"	295,633	8,63,524
Gas oil	Tons	4,019	2,62,609
Fuel oil	"	757,237	3,51,44,011

Total of imports by value . . . . . . Rs. 19,32,79,043

Total of specie by value . . . . . . Rs. 4,45,607

Grand total of imports . . . . . . Rs. 19,37,24,650

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MAIN EXPORTS BY VALUE—1946

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity*	*Value in Rupees*
Grain and flour	Cwt.	678,865	1,38,84,288
Dairy produce	„	4,766	8,16,040
Beverages:			
Coffee	„	137,170	1,41,80,343
Tea	Lb.	130,613	2,82,376
Dates, Wet	Cwt.	70,334	19,77,788
Spices	„	42,088	28,35,464
Sugar	„	92,333	22,81,345
Salt	Tons	84,187	11,40,863
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	38,804	40,83,926
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	690,798	13,83,170
Seeds and nuts for oil	Tons	574	4,74,871
Gums and resins	Cwt.	30,023	26,48,431
Oil, vegetable, non-essential	Tons	108	1,81,285
Hides, raw	„	736	10,34,891
Skins, raw	„	5,030	2,09,86,280
Cotton twist and yarn	Lb.	163,298	6,11,040
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	6,073,009	48,33,743
Kerosene oil	Gallons	514,090	5,71,876
Petrol	„	738,018	7,86,765
Mineral oil	„	6,013,881	15,83,317
Soaps	Cwt.	33,013	14,98,140

Total of exports by value . . . . . . Rs. 8,01,15,901

Total of specie by value . . . . . . Rs. 2,10,233

Grand total of exports . . . . . . Rs. 8,03,25,134

N.B. At the time of going to press the information in respect of the year 1947 is not available, hence the figures for the year 1946 have been given.

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Chapter 6 : Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by 317 solar evaporation in a series of pans acres in extent. The export in 1947 437 amounted to 380,770 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, now under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, the other three Indian. The year 1947 showed a considerable improvement in business as compared with the previous two years. This was due to improved shipping which enabled more salt to be marketed in India. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1943	199,136
1944	205,308
1945	139,045
1946	113,042
1947	194,549

FISHERIES

The present primitive fishing industry employs numerous canoes and 226 a few small dhows propelled by oars and sails. Nets are small as only hand-braided netting is available, capital is limited and the life of the 429 twine is short because no preservatives are used. Only single-hook lines are employed. No accurate estimate of the annual catch has been made, but Dr. Bertram in his 1944 report reckoned it at between 25,000 and 50,000 tons. Much of this is exported, in a dried or salted condition, to India, Africa and Ceylon, but there is a considerable local consumption inland. Most observers agree that this figure could be greatly exceeded without affecting the stock of fish. The technical difficulties in so doing are considerable but not insuperable. They include lack of harbours, lack of fresh water, the political situation and the distance to markets.

The most extensive fishery is for sardines of the general Sardinella and Dussumieria types which abound on the Eastern Aden Protectorate coast during the winter months. These are taken in cast-nets and beach seine and are sun-dried for fertiliser and camel fodder. The sardine shoals are followed by kingfish (*Scomberomorus*), which are caught in large quantities and exported, mostly wet-salted as "maleh." Various species of tunny are also caught. Sharks are exported salted and sun-dried, the carcases to Africa and the fins to China. The town of Qu'sair specialises in this fishery and other communities pursue it seasonally. An anchovy (*Stolephorus indicus*) abounds on the Western Aden Protectorate coast in winter and is exported sun-dried in some quantity. Other 226

22 Kinds of fish are taken at fair quantity but no one species appears to predominate. Crawfish are reported as numerous on rocky bottoms, but they are only taken locally for sale fresh to Europeans. Oysters abound on the rocks between tidemarks and could no doubt be cultivated in several landlocked bays where markets are available.

In general, the fisheries appear to be promising but localised and seasonal, the fishermen tending to follow the shoals along the coast. A fishery based on a harbour might have to employ vessels of considerable ranged storage capacity if landings were to be kept constant throughout the year.

226 654 During the greater part of 1947 the Fisheries Officer was still under training in the United Kingdom, but the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office himself spent a fortnight in the Colony and Protectorate early in the year and was much impressed by the quantity of fish available. By November an extensive survey of the fisheries resources of this area had been planned in London and a party, consisting of a fish oils chemist, a canning expert, a Political Officer and the permanent Fisheries Officer, arrived in Aden towards the end of the month. They were later joined by the Fisheries Adviser and a second Fisheries Officer was expected early in 1948.

By the end of the year, the two technical experts and the Political Officer were at work at Mukalla and the Fisheries Officer was at Aden starting to equip two vessels for experimental fishing.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 [167 464] As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

468 483 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochus shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and pressing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing-plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

473 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 69 buses are almost in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471 565 As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownerships in Aden, the following are the main concerns and their proprietorship:

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Salt Works	Italian, Indian. 471
Soap Works	French.
Dyeing and Printing . . .	French, Indian. 563
Button Factory	Italian.
Aluminium Factory . . .	Indian.
Shipping Agencies . . .	British, Indian.
Ship-owning	French, Arab, Indian.
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.

The most important developments in 1947 were the restriction of out- 288
put of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure 483
the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries of button-cutting and aluminium-pressing.

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 231
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The 311
following statement shows the imports and exports of animals:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Mules*
By land . .	34,048	4,870	85	12	—
By sea . .	101,677	180	—	2	29
TOTAL . .	135,725	5,050	85	14	29

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TOTAL EXPORTS OF ANIMALS (BY SEA)

Sheep and goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Dogs*
2,697	28	—	4

Total Exports of Animals by Military . Sheep and goats, 180

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are three kinds of schools in the Colony: Government schools 871
under the Director of Education, which are financed directly from Colony [652]
funds; schools which Government recognises and assists by means of grants-in-aid both on capital and recurrent costs; and a number of indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls. The public demand for education continued to expand, and applications for admittance to schools outnumbered the available places. To meet this demand it was possible to arrange for a number of extra streams of pupils to be started, as well as for a "special" class for a group of successful candidates

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871 for entry into the Secondary School who were excluded for a year as they were under age. Every effort has been made to admit as many pupils as possible to the schools in spite of the limited accommodation. Most of the schools cater only for primary education, and the large majority of their pupils are boys. Education for girls has not so far progressed beyond the primary stage, except in the two Convent Schools which employ English as the medium of instruction throughout and are attended by very few Arab girls and those only in the lower classes.

871/658 The schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population. Higher secondary education is conducted through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the Lower Secondary School, but will probably be introduced in the primary schools in the near future. Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of English, Gujerati, Hebrew and, to a limited extent, Urdu, the higher secondary education through the medium of English. English is thus the medium through which the children of all sections of the community unite for higher education.

The highest standard so far reached is School Certificate. There is no local establishment which provides post-secondary training, but a number of students attended courses at Bakht er Rudah in the Sudan and in Egypt.

871/658 Expenditure on education in 1947 was estimated at Rs. 4,58,000 as compared with Rs. 2,96,000 in 1946. It continues to increase and now represents over 5 per cent. of the total public expenditure of the Colony. This increase is reflected in the figures for attendance which show that the number of pupils in Government and grant-aided schools has risen from 2,877 to 3,780 in the same period.

871/658 Efforts were made to improve the standard of teaching in both Government and grant-aided schools. No teacher-training facilities were provided locally during 1947, but students were sent to the Sudan and Egypt for this purpose. It was possible, however, to start a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School.

The Education Department has not been able to undertake any form of adult education. Provision for this type of education exists in the British Institute, where there are three classes in English and one for Cambridge Senior preparation. There are 40 students of various races attending these classes.

Evening classes for adult Arab women, numbering between 35 and 40, meet once a week at the Government Girls' School, and a second class for girls of over school-age numbering about 20 meet twice a week. Both these classes are run by the Principal of the Girls' School and are very popular.

HEALTH

000 During 1947 the long-planned improvements in staffing and equipment, delayed by difficulties arising from post-war conditions, began to

take shape. The appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer with 759 special knowledge of venereal and skin diseases was a definite step forward 758 in the campaign against social diseases. It has now been possible to organise better treatment for both in-patient and out-patient venereal-disease cases at the Civil Hospital.

In addition, systematic treatment of tropical ulcers was started, with the result that the hitherto overcrowded ulcer ward was markedly improved owing to the reduction in the time needed to effect a cure.

The Civil Hospital staff was strengthened by the appointments of a Medical Officer with laboratory experience, a Surgical Specialist, and a Radiologist.

The installation of a new X-ray plant, the construction of a much- 743 enlarged laboratory, the erection of a new 44-bed ward for pulmonary tuberculosis and an additional operating theatre were all completed during the year.

With the exception of pulmonary tuberculosis, all the principal causes 165 of death showed a general decrease, though the death-rate exceeded that of 1946. This was due to the deaths during the civil disturbances.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis rose from 191 in 1946 to 241. The reason for this was more accurate diagnosis due largely to increased X-ray examinations. Over 1,000 such examinations were made during the year, compared with an annual average of 20 to 30 before 1945.

As a result of the disturbances in December no cases could be accom- 743 modated in the new tuberculosis ward, which had to be used for emergency 744 purposes. A severe shortage of beds led to the institution of domiciliary treatment and the monthly average of cases visited in their homes was between 50 and 60. Apart from the fact that a surprisingly large proportion of cases showed improvement, this extension of anti-tuberculosis activities was of public health importance as it was possible to teach simple hygiene in the homes.

The civil disturbances in December threw a tremendous burden upon the staff and resources of the Civil Hospital. The fact that the administration successfully stood the test of the sudden admission of scores of severely wounded cases reflected great credit on the staff, particularly upon the locally trained members who rendered loyal and efficient service.

Attendance at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic continued to increase and there is no doubt that the instruction given at the various out-patient clinics is beginning to have an important effect on a community which has been, until quite recently, completely ignorant of the principles of mothercraft.

During the last quarter of the year, the outbreak of cholera in Egypt caused a big increase in the work of the Port Health staff. Not only had strict supervision to be exercised over all entrants from infected ports but a large number of in-transit passengers and crews had to have anti-cholera inoculations before proceeding to Egyptian ports. No case of cholera, or of any of the other quarantinable diseases, occurred.

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Causes of Deaths in 1947

Diseases		*Deaths*
Smallpox		—
Malaria		37
Enteric Fever		5
Other Fevers		223
Dysentery		16
Diarrhoea		265
Phthisis		244
Other Respiratory Diseases		240
Injuries		75
Deaths from child-birth		17
All other causes		701
Birth-rate		30·43
Death-rate:	Crude	23·50
	Actual	18·59

HOUSING/

362 There are four types of housing in the Colony:

3421 (*a*) Well-built bungalows or two-storeyed houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well-built multi-storeyed stone in lime-mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

(*c*) Single- and two-storeyed buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(*d*) Single-storeyed "mud brick" buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

34 [132] All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than 2 inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as *kutcha* dwellings. (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be replaced gradually by mud-brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1947, 80 of these dwellings had been constructed, and a further 116 were scheduled to be begun in 1948.

362 161 During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength

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of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population 362
increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation 161
were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially
demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, 362
these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building
several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for
this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the
absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow process.
Relaxation on the restriction of building by private enterprise has, how- [656]
ever, led to the issue of 78 Permanent Building Permits in 1947 compared
with 21 during 1946.

The shortage of some building materials, particularly semi-manu- [339]
factured iron and steel products and sanitary fittings, is still acute and
many projects are held up for this reason.

During 1947 the Township Authority was able to embark on two housing schemes.

(1) In Sheikh Othman 40 houses were erected for working-class families. The scheme is financed in part from a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

(2) An area in Crater was planned on which Government intends to erect 76 working-class houses of a slightly better type and in which 86 plots were made available for owner-occupiers to erect houses for themselves, a standard plan having been drawn up and approved by the Township Authority so that building could be done as cheaply as possible. Both Township Authorities of Aden and Sheikh Othman set up permanent Housing Committees whose functions are to allocate all houses erected by Government other than houses erected specifically for occupation by Government employees. The Committee set up in the Fortress Area decided on the allocation of plots referred to above on which houses were to be erected by private enterprise. As town planning legislation has not yet been enacted, there has been some delay in making available plots of land in the Fortress Area on which better-class houses could be erected by private enterprise on any substantial scale. Residential building has been confined mainly to reconstruction or adding storeys to existing houses.

In addition, private building was encouraged where possible.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony. [795]

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, 657
but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Com- 735
mittee, financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through

657 Government which contributes Rs. 50,000 per annum, dispenses relief
735 to the aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare. Provision is made in the Colony Estimates for Rs. 13,000 on welfare staff and Rs. 3,000 on transport, etc.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An assistant welfare officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

646 The year 1947 saw the first session of Legislative Council in this Colony. Four sittings were held, in January and April respectively. Thirteen Bills were passed, which included two important new measures, the Rent Restrictions Ordinance and the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance.

For approximately the first nine months of the year the post of Attorney-General was vacant. This threw a great deal of extra work on the Crown Counsel and unavoidably affected the drafting of new legislation.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

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695 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay*:

- (*a*) in civil cases:
    - (*i*) from any final judgment where the value of the subject-matter in dispute on appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards;
    - (*ii*) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted; and
- (*b*) in criminal cases from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not is deemed to have been lodged, and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council:

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* Appeal to the High Court at Bombay has since been abolished and appeal to the Court of Appeal in Nairobi has been substituted.

(*a*) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when the value of the subject-matter in dispute in such second appeal is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, provided that, in case the judgment appealed from affirms the decision of the Supreme Court, the second appeal involves some substantial question of law; and 692 695

(*b*) at the discretion of the High Court, from any other judgment, whether final or interlocutory, if in the opinion of the High Court the question involved in the second appeal is one of great general or public importance.

The Supreme Court is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers of revision. 693 692

The other Civil Court in the Colony is the Court of Small Causes, presided over by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, who is *ex officio* the Judge of the Court of Small Causes and is also the Chief Magistrate. Provision is also made for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes. In practice the Chief Magistrate and one of the other magistrates sit separately as Judge or additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, if the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rs. 50.

Subject to the provisions of any statute in force in England expressly applied to the Colony, or which has been extended thereto by Order in Council, and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony, and so far as the said statute or enactment does not extend or apply, the civil courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and in the absence of usage in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity and statutes of general application in force in England on 1st April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal law of Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees is applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance and certain other matters. 671

On both the civil and criminal sides the procedure of the Courts is governed by ordinances which are based on Indian models.

The Supreme Court is the only criminal court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding two years or fine exceeding Rs. 1,000. All criminal trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans. 692 695

There are three magistrates, including the Chief Magistrate, who 693

693 individually exercise the powers of a magistrate of the first class as provided by the Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1937, and regular sittings are held at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

692 695 An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed, and the Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person under the age of 16 years.

A youthful offender may be dealt with by placing him on probation, or by discharging him after due admonition, or by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or by fine, or by whipping, or by ordering his detention.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there was an increase of cases both in the Supreme Court and in the Magistrates' Courts. In the Lower Courts there was a very considerable increase in petty offences such as infringements of the Port Rules and minor infringements of the Traffic Ordinance and Rules.

[693] 694 Although there were eight professional pleaders in the Colony, in the great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

Owing to the increase of work, Government agreed to the appointment of a second magistrate of the first class on a contractual basis.

691 There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. During the year 1947, 304 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 328 civil suits were finally decided. Ten applications for civil revision were filed and decided. Twenty-three civil appeals were lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of all. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 30 applications concerning guardianship matters, 10 for succession certificates, 58 for heirship certificates, two for letters of administration, one for probate ; and excluding execution proceedings and interlocutory applications, there were 22 other applications, making in all 123. The corresponding disposals were 34, 10, 63, 1, 1, and 23 respectively, making in all 132.

Twenty-six estates were in charge of the Supreme Court.

586 All six cases for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages filed during the year were disposed of.

674 Eleven criminal cases were committed to the Supreme Court during 1947 for trial, out of which nine were disposed of during the year and the remaining two were heard and decided in January, 1948.

The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were:

Sessions Case No.	*Accused No.*	*Nature of Charges*	*Result*
1	4	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused 1, 2 and 3 sentenced to death, and accused 4 acquitted. On appeal, accused 2 and 3 were acquitted, and in the case of accused 1 the conviction was altered to Section 201 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentence to 7 years rigorous imprisonment.
2	1	(1) Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	(1) Acquitted.
		(2) Rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code.	(2) Sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.
3	1	(1) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.	(1) Charges under Sections 304 and 325 withdrawn.
		(2) Grievous hurt under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.	(2) Sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment for voluntarily causing hurt under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code.
4	1	(1) Criminal breach of trust under Section 408 of the Indian Penal Code.	All charges withdrawn and accused discharged
		(2) Forgery under Section 465 of the Indian Penal Code.	
		(3) Falsification of accounts under Section 477A of the Indian Penal Code.	
5	1	(1) Voluntarily causing hurt to a public servant under Section 333 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused acquitted on all the four charges.

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Sessions Case No.	Accused No.	*Nature of Charges*	*Result*
		(2) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	
		(3) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 332 of the Indian Penal Code.	
		(4) Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension under Section 224 of the Indian Penal Code.	
6	1	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.	Convicted and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment.
7	1	(1) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code.	(1) Convicted and sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment.
		(2) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code.	(2) Convicted and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment.
		(3) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code.	(3) Convicted and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment. Sentences to run concurrently.
8	3	Carnal intercourse against the order of nature with a man under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code.	All accused acquitted and discharged.
9	4	Mischief causing damage under Section 427 of the Indian Penal Code.	On accuseds' application order passed in revision remitting the case for trial by the Divisional Magistrate, Tawahi.
10	2	Robbery under Section 392 of the Indian Penal Code.	No. 1 accused convicted and sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment. No. 2 accused acquitted and discharged.

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Sessions Case No.	*Accused No.*	*Nature of Charges*	*Result*
11	1	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Convicted and sentenced to death.

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At the beginning of 1947 one criminal appeal was pending and during the year 190 others were filed. Thirty-one appeals were allowed and the appellants acquitted or discharged. One appeal was allowed and retrial ordered. In 28 appeals convictions were sustained but the sentences altered. One hundred and seventeen appeals were dismissed and the remaining 14 were pending at the end of the year and disposed of in January, 1948. The average time taken for the disposal of a criminal appeal is about a fortnight from the filing of the memorandum. 695

Applications for revision on the criminal side totalled 56, of which 21 were dismissed. Convictions were altered but sentences confirmed in five cases. Proceedings were set aside and retrial ordered in three cases; and in 25 cases convictions and sentences were set aside. The remaining two cases were disposed of early in 1948.

In the Small Causes Court 717 suits were filed and 763 were disposed of during the period under review.

The following table contains a classified summary of the criminal cases decided in the Magistrates' Courts in the year 1947: 674

Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Convictions*	*Discharged or acquitted*
10,619	378	10,997	6,520	4,477

Seven cases involving 15 persons were committed to the Supreme Court

Offences	*No. of persons*
Offences punishable under Motor Traffic Ordinance and Rules	2,794
Voluntarily causing hurt	864
Assault	298
Other offences against the person	111
Theft	370
Other offences against property	214
Insult	248
Affray	360
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	376
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	1,427
Offences punishable under the Township Rules	778
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	3,663
Offences punishable under the Cruelty to Animals Rules	4
TOTAL	10,997

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A SOLDIER OF THE ADEN TRIBAL GUARDS

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THE CRESCENT, TAWAHI, ADEN, SHOWING MAIN SHOPPING CENTRES AND PRINCIPAL BUSINESS FIRMS

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376

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AN ADEN DHOW AT MAALLA

Facing p. 38(b)

681 The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Magistrates' Courts were as follows:

Imprisonment with or without fine	908
Whipping	23
Fine only	3,573

691 Four hundred and fifty-seven applications for maintenance were made in the magistrates' Courts. In 306 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases maintenance was disallowed.

692 The magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in close touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enables due supervision to be effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

517 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Colony of Aden.

693 During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during 1947 was 443.

Thirty applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of. The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 39.

Registration of Firms

Nineteen applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of Bills of Exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 30.

Income

651 The total income from registration documents and firms and notarial charges was Rs. 7,984.

POLICE

674 Serious crime remained about the same as in the previous year. The acid-throwing attack in August, 1947, on the Matron of the Civil Hospital,

674 reported in detail under "Other Serious Crime" below, is still under active Police investigation. It was the third case of this sort in 1947.
683 In the other cases offenders were arrested and sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment.

The number of petty offences brought before the Courts increased. This increase was largely due to Police action in prosecuting beggars and persons causing obstructions. Thefts in the harbour increased during
685 the first half of the year, but the energetic application of the new Port Rules began to bear fruit and a substantial drop in these offences resulted.

167 The question of deportations of undesirables continued to be a difficult problem for the Police, owing to the absence of effective frontier control. A large number of Yemen Arabs were deported and an almost equally large number re-deported. A number of Yemeni Jews were also deported to the Yemen by sea.

625 The strength of the Armed Police was maintained up to the authorised establishment of 190. Detachments of Armed Police were maintained at Kamaran and Perim.

The Civil Police strength was maintained up to establishment; health and discipline were good and the number of men who passed written examinations and thus gained proficiency pay was satisfactory.

Criminal Investigation Department

647 The department was in charge of a Senior Superintendent. Continuity of command could not be maintained, however, owing to leave requirements, and the department had to function under various officers. Changes had also to be effected in the clerical staff and as a result organisation was somewhat slowed down. It was possible, however, to open a C.R.O. system for criminals and deportees and it is most satisfactory to note that 283 C.R.O. files were opened during the year and 249 criminals and/or deportees photographed.

578 There were two cases of homicide which required supervision and assistance, and a case of inflicted grievous hurt; these cases are more fully described on page 41.

Indexes continue to be built up and expanded.

For a period in December the department had virtually to close down owing to the paramount need for concentrating the whole of the available staff on the immediate task of quelling the riots.

674 The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 1,233, as against 1,122 in 1946, and 1,010 in 1945; an increase of 111 cases in 1947 over 1946. A very large portion of the increase is represented by charges made before the close of the year in connection with the December riots, hence the true increase in Penal Code offences is very small indeed and it is most satisfactory that this should be so.

A total of 4,734 cases were also dealt with by Police under local ordinances and minor acts.

679 The following table shows the incidence of crime in the different Station areas during 1945-46 (left-hand columns) and 1946-47 (right-hand columns):

	Harbour		*Tawahi*		*Maalla*		*Crater*		*Sheikh Othman*	
1. Homicide and attempted murder	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	1	16
2. Rape	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	8	8
3. Unnatural offences	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—
4. Other offences against person	9	6	13	64	17	28	26	21	48	36
5. Malicious damage to property	—	1	—	—	—	1	8	—	1	1
6. House-breaking	6	5	60	50	57	60	79	126	59	40
7. Criminal and breach of trust	1	1	6	11	8	7	10	9	10	8
8. Other offences against property	103	80	130	128	110	130	80	194	183	154
9. Other I.P.C. offences	—	6	—	64	6	7	3	11	1	13
10. Offences against Local Minor Acts	1,183	1,852	300	280	683	497	1,410	848	365	1,334
Total	1,300	1,957	843	567	1,088	797	1,173	1,190	803	1,802

Of the total of 1,033 offences under the Indian Penal Code, 664 were brought before the Court, 289 cases were closed as undetected and 80 cases were pending in Court or under investigation at the close of the year. As will be seen from the preceding table, there was a slight rise in offences against property (736 as against 692 in 1946), but this was almost entirely due to offences connected with the rioting.

[579]

The total value of property reported stolen excluding that reported as a result of the riots was Rs. 1,97,820 against Rs. 2,85,370 in 1946 and Rs. 2,08,941 in 1945. Property to the value of Rs. 47,865 was recovered; this is just under 25 per cent. which, considering the ease with which stolen property can be disposed of, is not unsatisfactory.

The table of cases does not reflect those cases taken under the Civil Supplies Ordinance, the figures in respect of which are as follows:

Total number of cases	85
Total sentences of imprisonment	6
Total value of fines inflicted	Rs. 9,270
Total value of goods confiscated.	Rs. 6,088.10.0

The fall in this class of offence, as against 1946, is due to the almost complete cancellation of regulations governing the export from the Colony of the main classes of goods which were restricted in 1946.

Homicide

579
674
Of the total number of cases (22) first registered as murder 20 were opened in respect of Jews killed during the December riots and at the end of the year were still under enquiry. Of the other two cases one was registered at Sheikh Othman and the other at Tawahi.

In January an Arab driving a truck on a desert track near Sheikh Othman knocked down and killed a Jew. The Supreme Court found him guilty of causing death by negligence and the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. 679

On 13th September, 1947, an Arab seaman of the vessel *El-Hak* had a quarrel with another Arab on the Messageries Maritimes Pier and in the course of the quarrel produced a revolver, fired 3 rounds and fatally wounded the other Arab. He subsequently fired at and wounded one of a number of coolies who tried to arrest him and was finally captured after attempting to swim to his ship. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. This case affords an instance, rare in Aden, of members of the public acting on their own initiative to assist the authorities.

The Israel murder case, referred to in the 1946 Annual Report, was tried by the Supreme Court, and on 23rd April, 1947, three of the accused were found guilty and sentenced to death; one accused was acquitted. There was an appeal to the High Court of Bombay and in September it was announced that the sentences for murder had been quashed. The principal accused was sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment and the other two were acquitted.

Other Serious Crime

On the evening of Sunday, 17th August, 1947, the Matron of the Civil Hospital was attacked at the gateway to her house by an assailant who threw a quantity of acid into her face. The Assistant Superintendent of Police in Crater was on the scene within a few minutes of the incident and investigation continued throughout the night. These investigations were severely handicapped by lack of witnesses.

A reward of Rs. 5,000 was offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the accused, and the co-operation of Chiefs in the Western Aden Protectorate area was requested and also Muslim religious and social leaders in Aden Colony. Information was eventually received that the person believed to have perpetrated this outrage had taken refuge in a neighbouring territory, but it has not yet been possible to obtain his arrest.

Fire-Fighting Duties

Police continued to be responsible for fire-fighting duties in the Colony. The number of fires reported and dealt with by the Police during 1947 is as follows: 625 668

Tawahi . . .	2	Estimated damage .	Rs. 9,000
Maalla . . .	4	" " .	Rs. 700
Crater . . .	2	" " .	Rs. 2,025
Sheikh Othman .	5	" " .	Rs. 2,300

These figures do not include buildings destroyed or damaged during the December, 1947, riots.

Immigration and Emigration

167 Immigration and emigration figures are given in Part II, Chapter 1.

Immigration bonds to the value of Rs. 76,400 were prepared and are on record in the C.I.D., and the figures for cash immigration deposits and refunds for 1947 are as follows:

Value of cash deposits . . .	Rs. 1,86,830
Value of cash refunds . . .	Rs. 1,44,475

The high value of the deposit total is largely due to the increase in these deposits permitted by an amendment effected to the Immigration Ordinance in 1947.

The Immigration Ordinance provides that an immigrant entering the Colony by land, or landing from a dhow if by sea, may be permitted to enter without producing any passport or travel document. Persons landing by dhow are now dealt with by the Police at a special Immigration Office at Maalla Wharf and the production of a travel document is demanded and an immigration cash deposit. This has led to a reduction in the number of un-employed Somalis in Aden, although many still enter undetected by landing at Ras Imran in the Western Aden Protectorate and entering the Colony by land.

PRISON

697 The Postmaster-General was in charge of the Aden Prison as part-time Superintendent during the year 1947.

There is only one prison in the Colony. It is used for all classes of convicts, and also for those on remand or awaiting trial.

The prison buildings are old and do not conform to modern standards. They were overcrowded, especially during the December disturbances, when at one time the population numbered 540.

The daily average of prisoners during the past ten years is as follows:

Year	*Daily Average*
1938	45
1939	53
1940	81
1941	126
1942	140
1943	212
1944	165
1945	196
1946	281
1947	244

[572] In 1947 the daily average for the first eleven months was 227. During the rioting, between 3rd and 10th December, it suddenly jumped to the record figure of 540. Such a high figure had never before been reached

6.

in the history of the Prison. The daily average for the month was 434. 197 This imposed a great strain on the prison resources in accommodation, equipment and staff.

Most of the prisoners, about 80 per cent., were from the Yemen and the Protectorate, the rest being local men.

Juvenile convicts under the age of 15 were as far as possible kept apart from the adults and were provided with separate sleeping accommodation. Sixty-four juvenile convicts were admitted during the year compared with 73 in 1946. They do not form a serious problem, so far as the prison is concerned, for at any one time there are not more than 3 or 4 of them.

Cane work, both new and repairs, of various types, shoe-repairing, sports-net making, re-stringing of tennis racquets, and gardening were taught to some of the long-term prisoners.

The health of the prisoners was good on the whole, there being no outbreak of any serious illness. The sickness rate was, however, higher than in 1946. The main prevailing diseases were scabies, dermatitis, (164) ulcers, influenza, venereal diseases and malaria—the last two being contracted before admission to the Prison.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attends the Prison Dispensary every morning and gives necessary treatment to the sick. Those needing in-patient treatment are admitted into the Civil Hospital.

There were no deaths during the year.

There is no system of probation or of welfare for discharged prisoners in Aden at present, but the matter will receive the attention of Government as soon as a Welfare Officer is appointed.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

Both the waterworks and the electricity supply to the Colony are publicly 385 owned and form part of the Public Works Department. A brief description of each is given below.

WATERWORKS

Prior to 1928 the domestic water supply of Aden was almost wholly 312 derived from condensed sea water. From 1924 to 1928 experimental 365 boreholes were sunk at Sheikh Othman and potable water was found in two thin layers of sand and gravel at 136 and 208 feet respectively below the surface.

Since that date 10 additional boreholes (including one in 1947) have been sunk and pumping plant installed, and the table on page 44 shows the increase in the consumption of water over the years:

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		1936 Million gallons	1941 Million gallons	1947 Million gallons
314	Total water raised from boreholes	275	333	578
365	Water consumed by civil population	45	115	180
	Water sold to shipping	28	64	50
	Water consumed by military	65	98	100
	Water used in gardens	76	30	114
	Other purposes, including water unaccounted for	61	25	111

1852 As no census was taken in Aden between 1931 and 1946, reliable figures of the average daily consumption per head of the civil population for 1936 and 1941 cannot be given. The figure based on the 1946 census is 9.9 gallons per head per day.

The water is pumped direct from the boreholes into reservoirs, and gravitates through a 15-inch diameter pipeline 7 miles in length into the Isthmus, where it is pumped into service reservoirs, and distributed to the various parts of the Colony by gravitational mains, of which there are over 26 miles of 2½-inches diameter and above. The total capacity of the reservoirs in the Colony is 2,890,000 gallons.

All supplies are metered, and at the end of 1947 over 4,400 domestic water meters were in use. Four hundred and one new connections were given in 1946.

1/35 The cost of water to the general public is 4 annas less 10 per cent. per 100 gallons (approximately 3s. 3d. per thousand gallons). The
651 revenue derived from the sale of water during 1947 was Rs. 6,84,030 (£51,318) and the total expenditure Rs. 5,98,970 (£44,923).

Seven per cent. of the total water used by the general public is supplied free of charge from 26 standposts erected in various parts of the Colony.

364 Although the water at source is of a very high standard of purity bacteriologically, it is automatically chlorinated to combat any possible pollution through dust or any other agency.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

365 The water-works department is also responsible for the construction and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges
364 into the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks have been constructed there are no sewage disposal works.

In order to minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Generation

Electricity (as a public utility) was first introduced into Aden in 1926, when the power-house was completed, and three 350-K.V.A. generating sets with oil-fired steam-boilers and necessary auxiliary plant erected.

The station was later enlarged, and at the end of 1947 three turbo generators of 1,000 K.W., 1,000 K.W., and 750 K.W. respectively, with boilers of a steaming capacity of 43,000 lb. per hour, were installed. In addition, two 250-K.W. generators powered by diesel engines, installed underground during the war by the Admiralty as an emergency measure, are available in an emergency, and were used during part of the summer of 1947, when the military plant was out of action.

The supply is generated at 6,600 volts pressure and stepped down by means of transformers to 400 volts. All domestic supplies are at 230 volts.

The average load in the Station during the year was 888 K.W.H. The highest average daily peak load (during the summer months) was 1,008 K.W.H., and the highest peak load was 1,400 K.W.H.

Owing to the large increase in population (who are incidentally becoming very "electricity minded") in the Colony, the existing plant is insufficient to meet all demands, and the possible construction of a complete new power station is under consideration. Until such plant is erected and functioning, or additional boiler plant is installed, it will be necessary to restrict the number of new connections to the supply mains.

A new canal for intake water was completed during the year. This was taken below low-water mark, and to reduce the inflow of seaweed a rotary screen was erected.

Distribution

Distribution, both high and low tension, is mainly by overhead lines. These will be replaced eventually by underground cable, and some conversion was made during the year under review.

Three new sub-stations of 200 K.V.A., 200 K.V.A., and 50 K.V.A. respectively were constructed, and the existing sub-station at Wigherwick Gardens, Crater, was increased in capacity from 100 to 250 K.V.A.

A master clock was fitted in the power station and electric clocks are now being used all over the Colony.

General

The Electricity Department carried out the installation and maintenance of all electrical fittings in Government buildings. Owing to the demand being greater than the supply, only essential buildings were wired and connected to the mains.

The maintenance work, however, was very heavy, but in spite of the difficulties arising from lack of skilled labour and shortage of materials, most demands were met.

The cost of electricity to the general public is at the rate of 5 annas

the cost of electricity to the general public is at the rate of 5 annas

650 per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 annas per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used, and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate, however, is approximately 2·57 annas per unit. (An anna equals 1·125 pence.)

651 Revenue from all sources in 1947 was Rs. 11,00,000 (£82,500).

652 Accurate figures of expenditure cannot be given at present as the Crown Agents accounts for the latter end of the year have not yet been received, but it is estimated that it will be about £81,000.

Consumers at the end of 1947 numbered 3,069, compared with 2,736 at the same date last year.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Maintenance of Buildings

653 Government own most of the buildings used for public purposes in the Colony and a large staff is maintained by the Public Works Department in maintaining them in a proper state of repair and carrying out minor improvements.

New Buildings

All new Government buildings were constructed departmentally by direct labour and the principal works completed in 1947 were:

	£
Conversion of an existing office into a Secondary School for boys	3,800
Conversion of an existing barrack in the Armed Police Lines into married quarters	2,000
Alterations to Prison Buildings	1,500
Extension to Office of Public Works Department	3,100
New Slaughter-House and Segregation Stable at Maalla	800
Construction of 40 working-class quarters at Sheikh Othman	9,000
Conversion of Cable and Wireless Building into flats for Government officials	2,700
Garages, tiffin room and store at Secretariat	1,500
Quarter for Police Inspector, Sheikh Othman	650
Quarters for two Police Inspectors, Maalla	700
New Public Bathing Place, Crater	500

Mechanical Workshop

A small mechanical workshop is maintained where all motor transport of the Public Health and Public Works Departments are serviced and repaired. Animal-drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night-soil tumbler carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

Building Plans

All deposited building plans submitted by the general public are first checked by the P.W.D. and then passed to the respective townships for formal approval.

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All buildings in course of erection are inspected periodically to ensure 453 that they comply with the regulations in force. Seventy-eight permanent building permits were issued in 1947, compared with 41 in the previous year.

Crown Lands

The Director of Public Works is also Commissioner and Registrar of 421 Lands, and all transfers of immovable property made during the year were duly registered after the various titles had been carefully scrutinised.

Eighteen parcels of Crown land were also leased during the year to the general public for various building purposes, compared with two in 1946.

Stores

All work is carried out departmentally by direct labour, and conse- 422 quently large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Deliveries of most goods from the United Kingdom during 1947 were much better than in the previous year, and stores to the value of £55,000 were issued to the various works during the year under review.

Labour

Little or no difficulty was experienced in obtaining artisans or labourers [illegible] until the latter part of the year, when a large number of masons and carpenters left for more lucrative employment in the Persian Gulf. The standard of tradesmen is not high, and the establishment of a Trade School which Government have under consideration would go a long way to raise the standard of local craftsmen to a higher level.

BROADCASTING

There has been no broadcasting service since the Aden Station ZNR [illegible] closed down at the end of 1945. Towards the end of 1947 the re-introduction of this service, at least for emergency purposes, was proposed, and the possibility of reviving broadcasting, whether for emergency purposes or as a regular service, considered.

Number of wireless receiving licences	625
Number of radio diffusion subscribers . . .	Nil

Chapter 11 : Communications

ROADS

There are no railways in the Colony, and communication between the [478] various townships is by road.

The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and average [illegible] 20 feet in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed, 491 14 miles having been laid down in 1947, but the majority are in water-bound macadam. There are in addition some 10 miles of streets in the two townships which have not yet been made up.

All bituminous and water-bound macadam roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing "earth roads" are made up. The usual specification is as follows: the carriage-way is composed of 4 inches of bituminous macadam in two coats, 3 inches of coarse and 1 inch of fine, on 12 inches of hardcore foundation with [487] 12 × 6 inches of rough chisel-dressed kerbing. Footpaths are of bituminous macadam or cement concrete on suitable foundations.

The mileage of roads in the Colony is as shown below:

Bituminous macadam roads	*Water-bound* macadam roads	Unmade roads	*Total*
30·80 miles	10·40 miles	18·70 miles	59·90 miles

The Development Committee recommended that £100,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony should be used for improving the roads, and £15,000 of this was provided in the 1948–49 Estimates.

The roads are well signposted, and traffic lines painted where necessary. Reflecting road studs are on order, and the use of these will reduce the cost of painting traffic lines. Street lighting is by electricity and the main roads in the built-up areas are well lit.

The maintenance of existing roads and the construction of new roads is carried out by the Public Works Department, and the total expenditure on this account during 1947 was £17,500.

493 The following vehicles have been registered:

	No.
Taxis	196
Omnibuses	64
Private Cars	990
Commercial Vehicles	478
Motor-Cycles	73
Horse Gharries	84
Camel Carts	44
TOTAL	1,863

Figures for bicycles are not available as they are not registered.

AIR

509 There are no internal air services, but two services of the British Overseas Airways Corporation and Chairways connect the Colony with Kamaran, Eritrea, Ethiopia, British Somaliland, Somalia (Mogadishu), Kenya, Sudan, Egypt and the United Kingdom. There is also a fortnightly service between Aden and Riyan (Eastern Aden Protectorate).

The Ethiopian Air Lines run a service between Aden and Addis

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Abeba or Dire Dawa (Ethiopia), and French Somaliland (with connections 509
as required to Kenya, Egypt, the United Kingdom and U.S.A.).

The Indian Airways Ltd. also operated charter flights between India, Aden and Kenya.

SHIPPING

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the 505
port of Aden during 1947 was 2,448 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,437,333. The number of country craft entering the port during 1947 was 2,678 with an aggregate tonnage of 147,577.

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review:

Nationality	*No.*	*Tonnage*
British	1,417	3,092,683
French	85	814,163
Italian	169	308,248
American	225	1,009,101
Others	602	2,113,338
TOTAL	2,448	8,437,333

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

There are three post offices in the Colony, two in the Protectorate 205
and one in Kamaran. There are 21 postal agencies in the Protectorate, 206
three money-order offices in the Colony, one in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and one in Kamaran.

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. Cable and Wireless (Mid-East) Ltd. maintain a cable station in Aden which provides cable communication to all parts of the world. They also operate a W/T station communicating with Mukalla, Seiyun and Kamaran, and also with adjacent countries including French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc.

Number of letters dealt with	2,931,617
Number of telephones	986

Chapter 12: Science and the Arts

ARCHAEOLOGY

Major Myers, the archaeologist who was appointed in 1946 to survey 172
antiquities in the Colony, left Aden in February, 1947. He intends to publish the results of his work as soon as his material has been fully examined. Since his departure the direction of antiquities has been in

172 the hands of Mr. C. H. Inge, Political Officer, Aden Protectorate. Accurate copies are being made of the many valuable ancient inscriptions in the Aden Museum and in private hands in the Colony in order that they may be made available to experts and students throughout the world. 145 Ancient sites and monuments are now regularly inspected by an Antiquities Guard and this has resulted in two prosecutions of persons accused of stealing materials from public monuments.

BRITISH COUNCIL

000 This was the first year in which it was possible to start planning on a peace-time basis, though modified to some extent by the prevailing financial stringency. The assistant representative lecturer arrived from England to assume duty on 19th June, 1947.

The civil disturbances in Aden during December, 1947, inevitably caused some check to British Council activities, although fortunately they occasioned no serious set-back.

318 The transfer of the Library to suitable and capacious quarters on the ground floor of the British Council building was an immense improvement. The whole premises were thoroughly overhauled and redecorated during the quiet period in the hot weather. The Institute still feels the lack of a hall to accommodate fifty or more persons conveniently, and where stage performances, etc., could be held in the cool season.

879 During the period under review the Council maintained 12 scholars from Aden Colony and Protectorate for training as teachers at educational establishments in the Sudan.

English classes in the Women's Section made progress. Owing to the riots, the Council had an interrupted session, yet regular attendances improved.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

The Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude /31
45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

(*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maala.

(*b*) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of [2.3/] Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel /33 Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges 36/ of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden 24/ belonging to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned 24/5 date-palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, 3/7 by the process of solar evaporation.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky /33

133 and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted 509 shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal-bight, lie on the southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 800 yards in breadth, and an emergency landing-ground on the north side.

132 The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are often very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as 8 inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter 2: History

[18 I] 175 Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and the West does to-day, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out; Aden thus came under the Imams of Sana, who never have renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden

on the coast near Aden resulted in the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East Indian Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The desire to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes necessitated by the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946). The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

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Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

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Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officer lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

b46 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

b43 The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

b92 The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

b32 During 1947 the local government of the Colony remained vested in
the two Township Authorities, the larger being vested in the Fortress
Township Authority and the area covered by it embracing the Isthmus
and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The
[7/2] Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other
Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes
its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European,
[361 situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area covered by it
438] includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to
be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their
livelihood mainly by fishing, basket-making and lime-burning, and who
look to the built-up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre.
The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

[b43] The members of the Boards which administer the local government
of these two areas are at present appointed by the Governor. The
Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend the various
municipal services such as the control of markets, the maintenance of
public health and sanitary services and roads, the provision of recreational
facilities for the public and the control of building operations. It has
[435] still been found necessary to maintain foodstuff stalls in the public
markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can
purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government
controlled prices.

443 During the year the Authorities opened a new market for petty traders
368 and hawkers, a new public bathing-place where baths, with soap and
231 towels provided, can be secured at a nominal fee, and a new cattle stable
to accommodate 350 milk cows at Sheikh Othman.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

PORT ADMINISTRATION

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up 504
to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working 647
the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the chairman and eight non-officials. The Trustees with the exception of the chairman are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor. The Board publishes an Aden Port Trust Administration Report annually.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and the Inner Mooring Basin, is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe-lines: all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour 502
Master and seven pilots.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The 505
present incumbent is a retired Officer of the Royal Navy, who is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with 652
actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1947:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1946 .	Rs.	3,08,462	0	2
Receipts for the year 1946-47 . .		29,16,513	1	2
	Rs.	32,24,975	1	4
Expenditure for the year 1946-47 .		26,87,504	10	1
Closing balance on 31st March, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

General

During 1947 the Department of Public Relations and Information 647
continued to be under the direct control of His Majesty's Government. In conformity with the need for economy the services of a full-time Public Relations Officer was dispensed with in the second half of the year, and the Protectorate Education Officer appointed to hold the position in addition to his other duties. Reductions were also made in clerical

647 staff. Public Relations services were somewhat curtailed by the withdrawal of B.I.S.M.E. services in the supply of periodicals and films, and the fact that much of the equipment used throughout the war years had become unserviceable. The most important activities of the Information Office were, however, maintained throughout the year.

Newspapers

204 The *Aden Observer*, an eight-page English newspaper, which succeeded the *Aden Argus*, was published weekly and sold at two annas a copy, with a circulation of 1,000 copies a week. The paper ceased publication at the end of the year.

An Arabic newspaper *Al Akhbar al Adaniya* was also published each week and 1,000–1,500 copies were distributed free in the Colony and Protectorates.

Reading Rooms

368 Six Reading Rooms were maintained throughout the year at Tawahi, Crater and Sheikh Othman in the Colony; and at Lahej, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Protectorates.

Two others, at Shibam and Gheil Ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate, were closed towards the end of the year, as it was considered that they were too remote from supervision and the regular supply of literature to be well run. In addition, reading material has been despatched to Perim and Kamaran Islands and to Red Sea Lighthouses whenever available.

The Reading Rooms are supplied with periodicals, posters and photographs, which are changed each week; the Reading Rooms in the Colony and Western Protectorate also have radios. As mentioned above, the volume of periodicals has been reduced, although a certain number are still distributed both for sale and for use in Reading Rooms.

Cinema

647 546 The Information Office has two 16-mm. projectors in the Colony. In the absence of equipment on order from the United Kingdom, it was difficult to give regular or reliable cinema shows, but every effort was made to revive this activity which had been in abeyance since 1945. The projectors were overhauled during the latter part of the year, and brought into use for several public shows.

English newsreels were received each week from England, and distributed at low rental to local cinemas.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

804 Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM!
Middle East M

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

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The following non-Government newspapers are published in the Colony:

Reuters Bulletin (daily issue), published by Reuters' Agent in Aden, P. & O. House, Steamer Point, Aden.

Fatat-el-Jezirah (weekly Arabic paper), published by Mohamed Ali Luqman, Crater, Aden.

Chapter 6: Bibliography

M
113

I. HISTORY, TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

Burckhardt, J. L., *Travels in Arabia*, 2 vols. Henry Colburn, New Burlington Street, London, 1829.

Forbes, H. O., *The Natural History of Soqotra and Abd-el-Kuri.* Liverpool, 1903.

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Scott, Hugh, *In the High Yemen.* John Murray, London, 1942.

II. POPULAR HISTORY AND TRAVEL

Bury, G. W., *The Land of Uz.* Macmillan, London, 1911.

Jacob, H. F., *Perfumes of Araby.* London, 1915.

Jacob, H. F., *Kings of Arabia.* London, 1923.

Stark, Freya, *East is West.* John Murray, London, 1945.

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Stark, Freya, *Southern Gates of Arabia.* John Murray, London, 1936.

Stark, Freya, *A Winter in Arabia.* John Murray, London, 1945.

III. ARCHAEOLOGY

Thompson, G. Caton, *Moon Temple at Hureidha.*

Appendix I

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

645

(as at 31st December, 1947)

His Excellency the Governor.
Hon. Chief Secretary.
Hon. A. Muchmore, C.B.E.
Hon. F. B. Taylor, O.B.E.
Hon. E. D. W. Crawshaw.
Dr. the Hon. E. Cochrane.
Hon. J. Goepel.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.

Official Members

Hon. E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
Hon. W. L. Osborne, O.B.E.
Hon. J. Goepel.
Hon. H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.

Unofficial Members

Hon. F. B. Taylor, O.B.E.
Hon. Khan Bahadur M. A. K. Mackawee, O.B.E.
Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali.
Hon. Seyid Abdu Ghanem.
Hon. Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw.
Hon. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, B.A., LL.B.
Hon. Judah M. Yahooda.
Hon. S. N. Day.

Appendix II

LIST OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

113

(On sale through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.)

Official Gazette (weekly). Subscription Rs. 20 (with legal supplements) per year.

Aden Protectorate Gazette (quarterly). Subscription Rs. 5 per year.

Annual Report by the Financial Secretary for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1947.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the year 1946.
Report of Education Department for the year 1946–47.
Annual Report of the Aden Police, 1947.
Annual Veterinary Report for 1946.
Annual Report of the Audit Department for the Financial Year 1946–47.
Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony of Aden for the year 1948–49.
Trade and Navigation Report of Aden for the years 1942 *to* 1945.
Trade Report for 1946. (In press.)
Administration Report of the Aden Port Trust for 1946–47. (Published by the Aden Port Trust.)
Annual Report on Agriculture in the Aden Protectorate, 1947.
General Map of the Colony of Aden. Scale 1 inch = 4,166 feet. Price Rs. 5.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

ADEN PROTECTORATE

PART IV

Chapter 1: General Review

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

647 DURING 1947 the Western Aden Protectorate continued to suffer from a shortage of experienced Political Officers. This position was aggravated by the murder in April of Mr. P. C. Davey, an officer of exceptional ability and experience. In consequence most districts were inadequately manned, with the result that it proved difficult to consolidate the progress of the past few years and in some cases there was some deterioration. The Arab Assistant Political Officers, of whom there are at present seven, have of necessity been the backbone of the Western Aden Protectorate administration during the past three years owing to the shortage of experienced British Political Staff.

631 The Fadhli, Dathina and Subeihi administrations carried on with very little change. The two former show a very much-improved financial position. The Amiri country started the year with the removal after a show of force of Amir Haidera and, after an unhappy year of strife and intrigue, ended it with the establishment of a constitutional form of government.

643 642 In the Abdali State the death of the Sultan, His Highness Sir Abdul Karim Fadhl bin Ali, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., who has been succeeded by his eldest son, Fadhl Abdul Karim, and who was a sincere and experienced ruler, was much regretted by his people. On the acclamation of his successor a new constitution setting up a State Council was established and is now in operation.

721 In Beihan the Sultan encountered difficulties with the Balharithi tribe in the far north, and the situation had to be settled by air action.

There were trade-route incidents in Quteibi country, in Wadi Hardaba (Radfan), in Mansuri country (Manqa'a), in Marqashi country (Fadhli) and in Rujeili country (Wadi Teim in Radfan), involving losses of life and heavy lootings. Lootings in the Quteibi territory assumed such proportions that it was necessary to restore normality by air operations. The incidents in Marqashi were satisfactorily settled by administrative action. The other incidents still remain to be settled.

242 On the other side of the picture agricultural development in Abyan has had a most beneficial effect in this southern area in spite of the unco-operative attitude of the Lower Yafa'i Sultan. This attitude led finally to his suspension from office in the Yafa'i as Sahil area of his territory. In contrast, the willing co-operation of the Fadhli authorities in fostering

5;Gt. Brit.. Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
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the development of agriculture and irrigation in Abyan has been much 2421 appreciated.

During the latter part of 1947 it was possible to station a Political Officer in the Abyan and Ahwar areas. His presence and the benefit of increased production in the area have contributed to the appreciable success of the Abyan experiment during the year.

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate considerable political activity was 665 shown by various sections of the Qu'aiti and Kathiri states. In the former, two parties were formed in March, one the National party and the other the Hadhrami party. The latter is for Hadhrami unity, in which it agrees with the Seiyid party of the Kathiri state, which also showed some liveliness at the start of the year. Later, however, the Seiyids began to concentrate less on the general question of Hadhrami unity and more on the immediate question of escaping from paying double taxation. Several committees were formed with this object and in April a deputation waited on the Resident Adviser, whose answer to them was that it was for the Qu'aiti and Kathiri states to co-operate in the matter of lightening the burden of taxation of their subjects. Later the Seiyids sent a telegraphic plea to the Governor and Secretary of State.

Meanwhile the National party remained anti-Seiyid and, on the whole, anti-unity. In April they published a manifesto of their aims on the front page of the Aden newspaper, *Fatat-al-Jezira*.

The Arab cause in Palestine continued to arouse considerable sympathy 664 in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. This came to a head in December after the United Nations Assembly had recommended partition and took the form of processions (without violence) and the opening of subscription lists. Telegrams were sent to the Secretary of State and there was a one-day strike in Mukalla and Sai'un.

In both Qu'aiti and Kathiri states democratic changes were made in 646 the administration. In the latter a State Council was formed in April 642 and met for the first time in May: it consists at present of three *ex-officio*, three official and three unofficial members. In June the Qu'aiti State Council Decree was amended to allow the representation of provincial communities with the intention of improving relations between the Government and the provinces. These communities were not previously represented.

Outstanding boundary disputes between the Qu'aiti and Kathiri 131 states remained unsettled throughout the year.

Security continued to be disturbed throughout the year in the north- 721 west on the boundaries with the Yemen and Sa'udi Arabia and to a 619 lesser extent in the Wahidi area on the boundaries of the Western Aden Protectorate. In January the Kazimis looted a caravan on its way to Habban. In March there was a big raid by the Dahm and Abida (Yemeni) on the eastern coastal area. In May the Upper Aulaqi (who owe allegiance to no one) attacked Amaqin in Wahidi; in that month also the Sei'ar

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

181 and the Kurab launched an attack on the Dahm. In September the
Dahm returned the compliment. In November the Sei'ar raided
721 Qahtan (Sa'udi Arabia). These were only the major incidents of quite
619 an eventful year on the boundaries of the Eastern Aden Protectorate.
There were other raids and attacks on caravans; little could be done with
funds and forces available but report that these had taken place.

[651] Within the Qu'aiti state things were far from peaceful. By June
721 disturbances in Wadi Hajr and Wadi Du'an had shown that the time was
619 not yet ripe for the collection of the new date-tax and it was accordingly
lifted with a noticeably beneficial effect on security. But in the same
month the Manahil tribe, apparently exasperated by tactless and over-
bearing behaviour towards them of Qu'aiti officials, attacked and overran
two Qu'aiti government posts at Urr and Som, looting all their arms,
[647] ammunition and rations. The Resident Adviser was able to negotiate the
return of some of these in return for concessions. Later in the year the
Manahil went back on their word to resore the seventeen rifles taken.
Two other tribes, the Ba Qutmi and the Ba Rasheid, in the neighbourhood
of Wadi Hajr, caused the Qu'aiti Government some concern. The threat
of a light field gun induced the former to see reason in August. The
[712] difference with the Ba Rasheid however—the building of a fort which the
Qu'aiti Government considered threatened the peace—remained unsettled
620 at the end of the year. The Ba Rasheid were thought to be receiving
encouragement from the Mansab of Budha, a gentleman who considers
himself an autonomous ruler and has on several occasions gathered the
tribes and incited them against the Qu'aiti Government.

619 There was one major incident in the Kathiri state, arising from the
411 carrying of arms in Wadi Hadhramaut by members of the Ba Jari tribe,
contrary to decree. This occurred in July; though warned, the Ba
701 Jari persisted and in September a force of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion
was sent to bring them to reason. This force arrested the ringleader,
took some 65 rifles and effected punishment of the tribe without any
fighting taking place.

000 Dr. R. B. Serjeant, a member of the staff of the School of Oriental and African Studies, arrived in March to spend a year in linguistic and other research. Dr. M. K. Serjeant, his wife, was also sent by the Red Crescent Society and carried out welfare work for women and children both in Wadi Hadhramaut and in Mukalla. In March the Netherlands Minister in Jeddah visited Hadhramaut. In April the Qu'aiti Sultan arrived from India, but returned there in October. Attempts to persuade the sultanic family of Balhaf to elect a successor continued during the year and by the end showed signs of success, the lot falling upon Nasir bin Abdullah, son of the Regent murdered some years ago.

Chapter 2: Population

161 The population of the Western Aden Protectorate is approximately 350,000 souls, all Shari'a Arabs, with the exception of about 2,000 Jews. The population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at approximately 300,000 souls.

5. Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM21

population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at approximately 300,000 souls. 000

Chapter 3: Occupations and Wages

By far the most important occupation in the Western Aden Protectorate 463 is agriculture involving about 90 per cent. of the population. Other 465 occupations are dyeing, weaving and the preparation of hides and skins. Wages vary greatly from 12 as. to Rs. 1.8.0. Working hours vary, being about 60 hours a week from April to October and less from November to March.

Chapter 4: Public Finance and Taxation

The following are summaries of expenditure in the Western and Eastern 652 Aden Protectorate budgets (1947–48):

Western Aden Protectorate

	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	26,346
Government Guards	42,322
Subsidies to local forces	5,474
Medical	5,373
Education	2,121
Aden Protectorate College	3,795
Agriculture	12,641
W/T Establishment	981
TOTAL	99,053

Eastern Aden Protectorate

	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	18,598
Military Hospital	887
Hadhrami Bedouin Legion	15,397
Subsidies to local forces	7,761
Medical	445
Education	3,384
Agriculture	750
Miscellaneous Services Subsidies	720
Relief Works	84,037
TOTAL	131,979

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

651 Revenue and expenditure of local governments in the Eastern Aden Protectorate which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows:

Revenue

(a) Mukalla Government	Rs. 21,47,767
(b) Sai'un "	2,36,895
(c) Wahidi "	78,333

Expenditure

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(a) Mukalla Government	Rs. 22,24,947
(b) Sai'un "	1,91,199
(c) Wahidi "	69,376

Assets and Liabilities

Investments Mukalla Government	Rs. 35,00,000
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans)	46,783
Investment Sai'un Government	3,00,000
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans)	34,540
Investment Wahidi Government	60,000
Savings Banks and Co-operative Societies	Nil

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Chapter 5: Currency and Banking

435 Indian rupees and riyals (or Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used, the 1947 rate of exchange being Rs. 2.6.0. to the M.T. Dollar.

Chapter 6: Commerce

439 The principal imports are grains, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth and cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc.; the principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

Imports and exports for the Eastern Aden Protectorate during 1947 were as follows:

Hadhramaut MM2

IMPORTS

	No. of packages	*Quantity*	*Value Rs.*
Wheat	1,750 bags	3,332 cwt.	83,300
Millet, Yemani	8,185 attals	19,440 ,,	4,08,240
,, other sorts	28,950 bags	52,045 ,,	11,40,810
Maize	3,670 ,,	7,248 ,,	1,30,460
Flour, wheat	7,145 ,,	7,051 ,,	2,46,780
Rice all sorts	10,908 ,,	17,774 ,,	10,66,440
Dates, Basrah	14,730 baskets	22,095 ,,	4,27,170
,, other sorts	1,692 jerabs	2,266 ,,	45,320
Sugar, refined	7,457 bags	9,868 ,,	4,93,400
Sim Sim	350 ,,	612 ,,	30,600
Tea, black	—	84,317 lb.	2,52,950
Coffee	—	1,547 cwt.	86,630
Sheep and goats	11,237 heads	—	2,52,830
Ghee (butter oil)	4,665 tins	1,562 cwt.	3,49,870
Oil, Sim Sim and Cocoanut	7,942 ,,	2,659 ,,	5,21,190
Kerosine and Petrol	37,897 ,,	151,588 gln.	2,27,380
Spices and condiments	—	—	10,19,290
Cotton piece-goods, grey sheetings	—	411,330 yds.	6,17,000
Cotton piece-goods, other sorts	—	—	4,75,530
Cotton twist	—	870 cwt.	3,89,560
Cigarettes and tobacco	—	—	60,830
Wood and timber	—	—	79,530
Miscellaneous	—	—	23,12,210
		TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	1,07,17,320

EXPORTS

Tobacco	—	15,090 cwt.	6,08,560
Honey in comb	4,240-4 lb.	16,980 lb.	33,960
,, cleaned	124-4 gln.	7,440 ,,	14,880
Dates, country	—	29,200 ,,	7,300
Lime	—	3,650 bags	10,950
Sheep and goats' skins, tanned	—	230 scores	17,450
Dried lemons	—	590 cwt.	33,200
Fish oil	2,440 tins	9,760 gln.	19,520
Miscellaneous	—	—	2,21,840
		TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	9,67,660

5: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

315 A party from Petroleum Concessions Ltd. arrived in November and, after visiting Hadhramaut, went east along the coast to prospect the Mahra area.

Chapter 7: Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

AGRICULTURE

General

132 312 243 There was rain in the west of the Hadhramaut and in the Eastern coastal area in February, and in June and August good rains in the Hadhramaut formed a new lake above the recently finished Nuqra dam. The spring wheat and barley crops were satisfactory. Efforts to persuade the farmers to grow barley rather than wheat continued and towards the end of the year some effect was noticed, partly owing to the discovery of a way of cooking the barley so as to make it acceptable as food; experiments in machine grinding were also started.

Staff

647 The staff of the Department of Agriculture consists of a Director, two Agricultural Officers, an Agricultural Assistant, an Engineer Assistant and six Agricultural Instructors.

Land Utilisation

312 311 Lack of rainfall imposes a severe limitation on crop production in the Protectorate. Highly developed conservation measures, run-off control, flood irrigation and artificial irrigation are employed to secure arable land production. The percentage of arable land to the desert and range is estimated at 0·33 per cent. Established pastures and meadows are unknown. Dry forest scrub is found on the Island of Socotra and in the far Eastern Mahra Coast.

Crop Production

241 *Western Aden Protectorate*

	Acres	*Tons*
Millet—sorghum	60,000	12,000
Bulrush millet and other small millets	10,000	1,500
Wheat	1,500	750
Barley	4,500	3,000
Sesame	10,000	1,000

Eastern Aden Protectorate

Millet—sorghum	20,000	4,000
Bulrush millet and other small millets	3,000	500
Wheat	3,500	2,500
Date palms	10,000	5,500

Hadhramaut M, 1921

231

Animal Husbandry	*Western Aden Protectorate*	*Eastern Aden Protectorate*
Camels	30,000	50,000
Cattle	45,000	10,000
Goats	500,000	420,000
Sheep	150,000	80,000

Soil Conservation

In Southern Arabia the rainfall is in general too low for an efficient natural vegetation to cover the slopes and act as a check to run-off. Only by the efficient use of all sources of water, particularly flood water, can cultivation continue. In these circumstances an effective system of soil and water conservation forms an integral part of traditional cultivation, and although there is a constant movement of the soil from the slopes to the flats, efficient run-off control results in comparatively little silt-laden water reaching the sea. Soil erosion occurs where flood waters are not controlled and in some areas overstocking has led to soil degradation. 312 654 [134]

The agricultural staff is at present very small but steps have been taken to improve the position.

The general view is that efforts to conserve soil should be directed to the maintenance and extension of flood-control systems. The districts of Abyan, Beihan and Ahwar and the Hadhramaut, which depend largely on a system of flood-water irrigation, have been selected as areas for improvement. In past years flood waters have gone to waste owing to local insecurity and poverty which resulted in the neglect of the deflectors and canals required for flood control. During the past few seasons active measures have been taken to remedy this state of affairs following an improvement in political conditions and by a system of advances to cultivators willing to undertake the restoration of their irrigation systems. Such flood-water control works must naturally go hand in hand with increased production measures. Special attention has been paid to Abyan where a Development Scheme is in operation.

On the Audhali plateau a system of advances to farmers who are willing to improve or sink wells or recondition terraces proved successful. Particular interest has been stimulated in areas where political difficulties have in the past caused neglect of such opportunities for the improvement of the natural resources.

Wind erosion is a factor of importance in the alluvial areas such as 134 on the coastal plain where it affects areas which have been withheld from cultivation for long periods. In such situations dessication of the soil is followed by wind erosion. The remedy is to irrigate such soils and bring them back into cultivation

Study of Agricultural Techniques

(*a*) *Soils* are mainly alluvial. In the Eastern Protectorate they are almost everywhere derived from limestone. In the Western Protectorate soils in high-altitude districts are derived from the granite and elsewhere from the limestone series or from volcanic rock. Soils in irrigated areas

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM21

134 are generally of good-quality alluvium. In high-altitude districts less fertile soils are found and they are generally light in texture, except in some limestone areas where they are heavy and intractable.

312 (*b*) *Water supplies* are generally good and sufficient for the needs of cultivators who tend to concentrate in the river-valley areas or in the highland areas where some rainfall can be expected. Water becomes scarce in the Eastern districts where the settled country emerges into the Empty Quarter. Domestic water supplies are obtained from springs, wells, dams, tanks and cisterns.

(*c*) *Irrigation and drainage systems* are highly developed. At high altitudes the run-off is led to terraces in order to boost the rainfall which is insufficient in itself for crop production. Flood irrigation systems are found in the river valleys and on the coastal plain. Irrigation from permanent streams and springs is highly developed. Artificial irrigation is from open wells. Animal power lifts are worked at depths of 10 to 60 feet and in the most favourable districts command up to 10 per cent. of the total arable area.

241 (*d*) *Mechanical cultivation* is confined to one small unit used by the Abyan Board in the Abyan district. Elsewhere the simple Arabian plough, combined levelling-board and scraper, harrow and a drill attachment for the plough comprise the implements used by the cultivator.

(*e*) *Application of fertilisers*. Organic fertilisers only are used. Farmyard manure is commonly used in all mid-altitude and highland districts. Farmyard manure, human excreta and town wastes are used in the Hadhramaut. Fish and guano are commonly used in the Eastern Protectorate coastal areas.

Land Tenure

423 (*a*) Customary tribal law and Shari'a law affect land tenure.

(*b*) Individual ownership is the common and most-desired form of tenancy; share tenancy is the usual form of leashold tenure.

(*c*) His Majesty's Government owns no land in the Aden Protectorate. Some of the Arab states hold extensive tracts of land as state domain. All the land is held by indigenous inhabitants except for a very small percentage held by Yemeni settlers and a few Indians and Somalis.

Agricultural Credit

452 There are no banks in the Aden Protectorate. One small Farmers' Association giving credit assistance to its members was formed during
453 the year. The Department of Agriculture, the local Governments, and in the Wadi Hadhramaut a Relief Organisation afforded assistance to farmers with interest-free loans.

FISHERIES

654 A visit in February by the Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State
226 for the Colonies resulted in the arrival of a fisheries research party in

5:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
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November. They began testing fish livers for vitamin-A content and /654 also canning samples. Meanwhile several local merchants showed interest 226 and applied for permission to set up canneries and the like. A board to consider such applications and fisheries development in general was set up.

FORESTRY

No true forests exist. Bush products exploited are timber, fuel, 313 charcoal, fibres, gum incense and dragon blood. 314

Chapter 8: Social Services

EDUCATION

General

Education in common with other services is under the immediate general 658 guidance of the British Agents. The Aden Government Department of Education inspects schools, gives such advice and assistance as is required, and co-ordinates so far as is possible educational development throughout the whole territory.

Policy

The general education policy in the Protectorates has been to build up self-supporting state Departments of Education as the states become sufficiently advanced for this to be possible. The intention has been that these departments should organise and control a system of village schools, central primary schools and, in the case of the larger states, intermediate schools.

Education Departments

Two such Education Departments are already in existence. One 647 under the Mukalla Government in the Eastern Protectorate, with a Sudanese Director of Education (who is also Education Adviser to the British Agent), and an inspectorate of five local Arab inspectors. The other is at Lahej, 25 miles inland from Aden in the Western Protectorate, where Emir Ali, brother of the Sultan, performs the duties of Director of Education.

Higher Education

There is no higher education in the Protectorate, and there is no likelihood 873 of full secondary education for some years to come. It is thus necessary to send abroad selected scholars who reach the required standard. There is at present one boy at Gordon College in the Sudan, and three there are at secondary schools.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

Post-Primary Education

873 There are two schools, one in each Protectorate, with post-primary classes. The school at Gheil ba Wazir near Mukalla was opened in 1944 875 and has four Sudanese on the staff including the headmaster. It is a boarding-school with a rural bias, and now contains four post-primary classes with about 100 pupils. In it extra-curricular activities and societies of all kinds are developed to a high degree. The other school at Lahej has eight Egyptians on the staff, including the headmaster. It has 140 pupils, and during the year a fifth post-primary class was started. Art and handwork were introduced into the school, and good results achieved under an Egyptian instructor.

Primary Education

872 Facilities for full primary education are available at 13 schools maintained by the Mukalla state Department of Education, at the Bedouin 658 Boys' Military Boarding School near Mukalla and at the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs (both maintained by funds provided by His Majesty's Government), as well as at the primary sections of the two schools at Gheil ba Wazir and Lahej mentioned above. Apart from these there are about 30 sub-grade schools (schools which almost but not quite reach primary level) under Government supervision.

In the more backward parts of the Protectorate it is the policy to aid directly by grants provided by His Majesty's Government schools which are capable of development beyond the level of elementary Quranic teaching. These grants range from small fixed amounts in the case of Quranic schools to the full payment of teachers' salaries in the case of sub-grade schools. Assistance in supplies of books and school materials is also given in each case.

The Aden Protectorate College for Sons of Chiefs

873 One exception to the indirect connection of the Aden Government Department of Education with the Protectorates is the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs, which the Department runs directly. A primary boarding school with a maximum capacity of 36 pupils, it was started in 1935. It has served a most valuable purpose in spreading interest in education in the Western Protectorate, and in providing scholars for teacher-training courses abroad.

Female Education

471 Public opinion, taken as a whole throughout the Protectorate, is still opposed to female education. There are, however, the beginnings of a change. There is in Ahwar in the Western Protectorate a class of 12 little girls learning the Quran. The Eastern Protectorate is more advanced; H.M. Government maintains a school for Bedouin girls, and the Mukalla Government maintains a sub-grade girls' school in Mukalla with about 130 pupils, and a girls' section of a village school with an agricultural bias near Mukalla, where another 30 more girls receive education.

5:Gt. Brit.. Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
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Liaison

In the first half of 1947 the post of Protectorate Education Officer was 647 filled, a post which had been vacant for a year. This Officer's duties include tours of inspection throughout the Protectorate, and advice and assistance, through the British Agents, where required.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate advance was somewhat hampered 658 by the absence of the Sudani Adviser for the greater part of the year on leave. However, estimates for grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act were prepared and despatched; these include schemes for enlarging the Intermediate School at Gheil Ba Wazir and for primary schools for the Kathiri State and Wahidi area. A number of scholarships 648 for Hadhramis were given by the Governments of Syria, Egypt and Iraq.

HEALTH

Medical Report for the Western Aden Protectorate

His Majesty's Government finance a small medical service in the 743 Western Aden Protectorate. The area covered is large, communications are poor and access to many parts is difficult. In consequence only a small proportion of the population, who are in great need of health services, can be visited and treated. Nevertheless, 16 dispensaries are maintained at strategic points in the Protectorate. New dressers are given instruction 759 in hygiene and elementary medicine and nursing care, and are then sent out to open up new areas or to work with more senior dressers in the established dispensaries. They have to deal with diseases common to all races. Certain tropical diseases such as schistosomiasis and dysentery 164 are very prevalent.

Drought and the vagaries of the climate also play their part in under- 731 mining the health of the inhabitants. The third year of drought in Sublihi country undoubtedly had an effect on the prevalence of tuberculosis, dental caries and vitamin deficiency diseases in that area.

Apart from the dispensaries in the Protectorate, the Keith Falconer 743 Mission Hospital in Sheik Othman which trains the dispensers also welcomes up-country patients. More would come than do at present if ignorance and superstition did not prevail in the Protectorate. Again, for many the road to the hospital is physically difficult and it is certain that they come only as a last resort and after long deliberation. In consequence doctors do all they can to visit the dispensaries as frequently as possible and to spend adequate time at each one to treat the sick, and to give instructions to dressers to keep them up to date.

Famine Relief

During 1947 the situation in the Hadhramaut continued to improve. 735 At the beginning of the year there were 1,112 persons being fed in the kitchens, which were closed by the end of March, leaving only Malja—a relief centre for those incapable of work—whose 716 inmates in March were gradually reduced to 227 in December. Nuqra dam, the major [312] famine relief work undertaken, was finished in June. Remittances 006

Hadramaut MM21
Remittances

457 of money from the Far East—the basis of Hadramaut's economy—began to arrive to a certain extent, at least from Singapore. From Java and the Dutch possessions there, is, however, little hope as yet of any but very limited sums being released.

HOUSING

342 The fixed population are housed for the main part in mud-brick and stone dwellings, while the nomads live under camel-hair tents, straw huts, thatched-palm huts, and even under matting placed over vegetation or trees. The poorer sections live in mud-brick houses, one-storeyed stone huts and straw huts.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The ~~Law~~ Courts are of two kinds: (*a*) Shari'a Courts (which administers the Shari'a or Quranic Law), and (*b*) Common Law Courts, which handle all cases outside the jurisdiction of the Shari'a Courts.

778 In the Eastern Aden Protectorate there has been a revival of religious intolerance. A most unfortunate development in Mukalla during the year was the formation of a religious committee whose activities have been something between those of a vigilance committee and the inquisition. It selects those whom it considers have committed offences against Islam, condemns them and sentences them. The local Government carries out its sentences and there is no appeal. This being a matter of religion, the [illegible] Resident Adviser has under the treaty no power to interfere. Hadramaut has never been the home of religious tolerance, but it was hoped that the fires of fanaticism were dying.

GOVERNMENT GUARDS

Strength

704 The force of Government Guards operates in the Western Aden Protectorate. The most outstanding event for the Government Guards
712 in 1947 was the transfer of the Headquarters from the Hindu garden in Sheikh Othman to the Champion Lines, Khormaksar, in the early part of the year.

The task of adapting the camp to meet the needs of this force was not completed for several months, but in its present form provides ample living and store accommodation for the approved establishment which has now been brought up to full strength.

Tribal Guards

The arrival of the Depot Officer in May has permitted the calling in of Tribal Guard units for training in drill and musketry, and up to

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Hadhramaut MM24

date the Dathina Unit, and a portion of the Amiri force, attended a course 704
of instruction in Headquarters. It was not possible to make a start in
the training of Tribal Guards until the alteration referred to above had 712
been finished in the camp, and it is hoped to continue these courses in
the future.

Posts

Detachments of Government Guards were stationed in the following districts:

Dathina: Mudia, Am Quleita, Am Khudeira.
Abyan: Jaar, Al Husn, Ba Teis.
Subeihi: Tor al Baha, Am Farshá, Am Riga.
Dhala: Safra, Dhala and Jihaf.
Beihan: Nejd al Mezar, Beihan, Asylan.
Ahwar: Ahwar and Masana.

Apart from operations against Ami Haidara in February the Government Guards were not engaged in any military action throughout the year. On several occasions it became necessary to send reinforcements to districts to meet emergencies, the most notable being the despatch of a strong force to Abyan in the summer months to protect the Agricultural Department's scheme against sabotage by followers of the Lower Yafai Sultan.

Following the murder of the Political Officer, Northern Area, a detachment of Government Guards accompanied the force sent to investigate the case and later completed a march through southern Amiri territory.

No casualties were suffered during the year.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate, security is primarily a responsibility of the states themselves, but it is still necessary to provide additional security forces. The Hadhrami Bedouin Legion under the control of the British Agent performed their security functions with credit.

PRISONS

There is no recognised Prisons Service in the Western Aden Protec- 697
torate. Chiefs of states have their own state prisons which are supervised by the political staff.

Chapter 10: Communications

In the Western Aden Protectorate road communications remained difficult, 494
although motor transport continued to operate to Taiz and Hodeidah.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate in February British Overseas Airways
Corporation closed the Karachi route which they had been using from 509
Aden, via Riyan. This caused some dismay in Mukalla, where there is

Hadhramaut MM21

509 no regular steamer service, but the R.A.F. continued the carrying of mail and Government passengers, while in May Ethiopian Air Lines, an American company, received permission to run a fortnightly service, Aden-Riyan and return, which they continued to do throughout the year.

Chapter 11: Geography and Climate

SITUATION AND AREA

131 The Aden Protectorate which can be more conveniently described administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the Western and Eastern, has a total superficial area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) and the kingdom of the Yemen (whose southern boundary was temporarily stabilised by Article III of the Treaty of Sana'a of 11th February, 1934, by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen agreed to maintain the *status quo* as on the date of the signature of the treaty), and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west, and runs for 740 miles eastwards to Ras Dhurbat Ali, where it meets the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

CLIMATE

132 The maritime plains are damp and hot in the summer, and are subject
to sandstorms and high winds. In the winter (October to the end of
133 March) it is cool and sometimes cold at night and much less damp.

In the mountains, which vary in height between 1,500 and 8,000 feet, it is drier and cooler during the day and night; at above 4,500 feet it can be very cold.

In the Wadi Hadhramaut and the intervening tableland or "Jol", extremes of both heat and cold are encountered. The heat, in contrast to that of the coast, is dry, but more intense. The rainfall is small.

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills; here cultiva-
[241] tion is chiefly dependent on irrigation from water channels and courses.
In the highlands well irrigation is common and there is heavier rainfall, which is led down ravines and defiles into terraced fields.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

133 The Western Aden Protectorate is divided into: the littoral belt which varies between four and 40 miles in depth; the maritime ranges about 1,000–2,000 feet above sea-level; the intramontane plains over 3,000 feet high; and the highland plateau which ranges from 5,000 to

5:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM21

8,000 feet high and falls away into the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter), 133
with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet. The country between the littoral belt on the one hand and the intramontane plains and the plateau on the other is a tangle of mountains, ravines and valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and mountains and is intersected with several deep valleys.

The greater part of the Eastern Aden Protectorate consists of desert and barren mountains intersected by wadis, some of which are fertile and cultivated. There are a number of comparatively large towns, notably 361
Mukalla, the capital of the Qu'aiti State and principal seaport, and Seiyun, the capital of the Kathiri State.

Chapter 12: Administration

The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting 631
of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla, and the Kathiri State of Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanates
of Bir 'Ali and the Sheikhdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which have been 648
for many years in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., 643
Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, is the premier chief in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the west by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the east by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, being bounded on the east by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra resides on the island of Socotra, which lies off Africa, 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834, and it 175
came under British protection, together with the neighbouring Abdel Kuri and Brothers Islands, in 1866, when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. Socotra produces aloes, dragons' blood and ghee. 438
The population is probably about 5,000; the island is rather less than 161
100 miles from east to west and about 30 miles broad. Its interior is 133
mountainous, and the Fidahan Hajr rises to nearly 5,000 feet. The capital 361
is Hadibu, shown on European maps as Tamarida.

The interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are looked after by a 648
small cadre of British political officers and Arab assistant political officers under a British Agent, whose headquarters are in Aden. The political staff who are posted to administrative districts inland advise the local rulers on the administration of their areas, since His Majesty's Government does not administer the Protectorate directly.

The tribes nominate their own chiefs, who have subsequently to be 619
recognised by the Governor of Aden. Not all the chiefs have complete 624
control over their subjects, but since 1943 the authority of some of them

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden Hadhramaut MM2

619 has been greatly increased by the introduction of simple administrative
622 machinery. For internal security some of the chiefs have tribal guards (paid for by His Majesty's Government as a temporary measure) under
701 the joint control of the British Agent and the chief. In 1937 the Aden Government raised a force known as the Government Guards for police
625 duties in the Western Aden Protectorate; they are stationed inland in fixed posts and are paid for and controlled entirely by Government.

619 The Western Aden Protectorate consists of the following tribal
634 districts:

[643]
361
ABDALI: His Highness Sultan Fadhl bin Abdul Karim Fadhl, Sultan of Lahej,* the premier Chief of the western area. *Capital*: Lahej.

AMIRI: Amir Nast bin Shaif Seif, C.M.G. *Capital*: Dhala.

FADHLI: Sultan Abdullah bin Uthman. *Capital*: Shuqra.

LOWER YAFA'I: Sultan 'Aidrus bin Muhsin. *Capital*: Al Qara.

HAUSHABI: Sultan Mohammad bin Sarur. *Capital*: Museimir.

UPPER YAFA'I CONFEDERATION: Sultan Muhammad bin Salih. *Capital*: Mahjaba. Mausatta, Sheikh Ahmed Bubakr 'Ali 'Askar and Sheikh Husein Salih Muhsin 'Askar. *Capital*: Al Qudma. Dhubi, Sheikh Abdurehman bin Salih (under age). *Regent*: Sheikh Salih Salim. *Capital*: Dhi Sura. Maflahi, Sheikh Qasim 'Abdurrahman. *Capital*: Al Jurba. Hadrami, Sheikh Muhammad Muhsin Ghalib. *Capital*: Ash Shibr.

SHAIB: Sheikh Muhammad Muqbil As Saqladi. *Capital*: Awabil.

QUTEIBI: Sheikh Hassan'Ali. *Capital*: Ath Thumeir.

ALAWI: Sheikh Salih Sayil. *Capital*: Al Qash'a.

AQRABI: Sheikh Muhammad Fadhl ba 'Abdullah. *Capital*: Bir Ahmed.

AUDHALI: Sultan Salih bin Husein. *Capital*: Lodar.

UPPER 'AULAQI: Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih bin Abdullah. *Capital*: Nisab. Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid. *Capital*: As-Said.

LOWER 'AULAQI: Sultan Nasir bin Aidrus bin Ali bin Abdullah (under age). *Regent*: Sultan Ahmed (Sheikh) bin Ali. *Capital*: Ahwar.

BEIHAN: Sharif Salih bin Husein. *Regent*: Sharif Husein bin Ahmed. *Capital*: An Nuqub.

SUBEIHI: Sheikh Muhammad 'Ali Ba Salih, Sheikh Muhammad bin 'Ali of the Barhimi and Sheikh Abdullah ba Sa'id of the 'Atifi.

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* His Highness Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadhl, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., died on 18th June, 1947.

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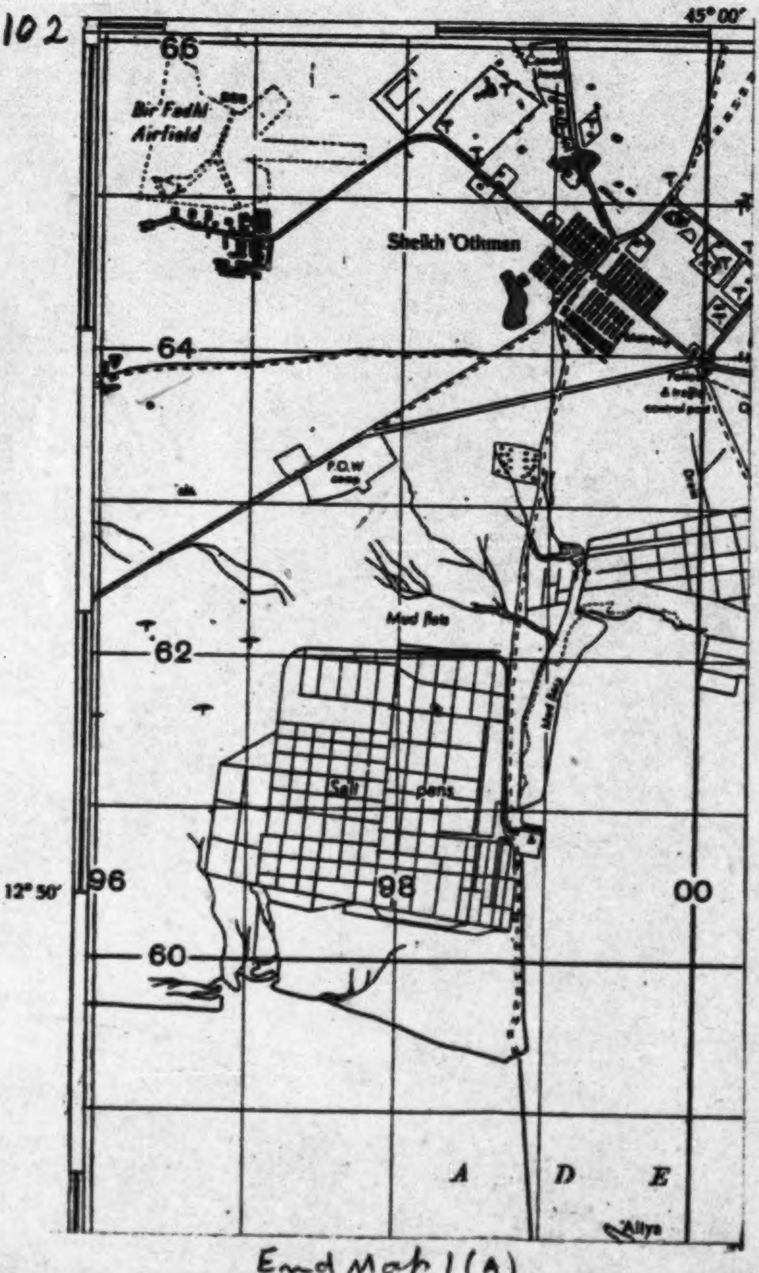
A	B	C
D	E	F

Chart of position of sections of end map 1.

5:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

102

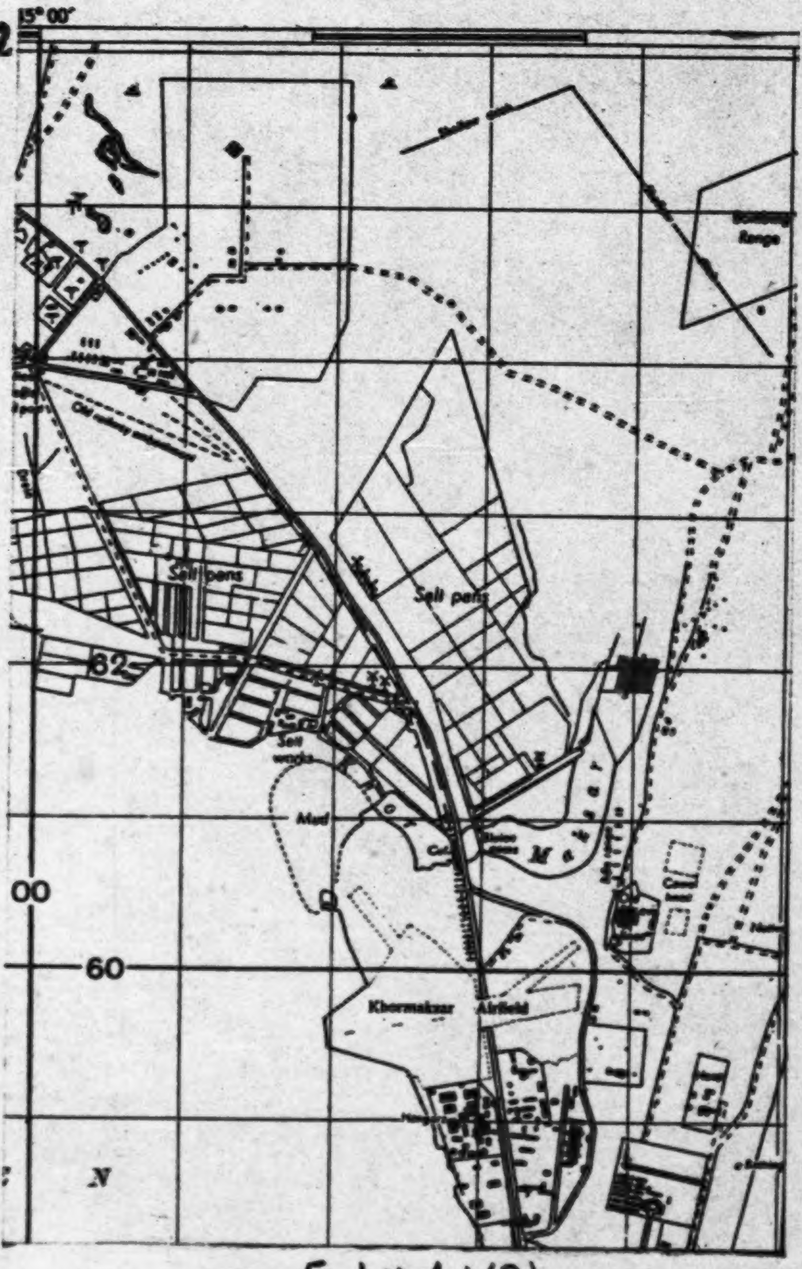

45° 00'
66
Bir Fadhl Airfield
Sheikh 'Othman
64
P.O.W camp
Police & traffic control post
Mud flats
62
Salt pans
12° 30'
96
98
00
60
A
D
E
'Aliya

End Map 1 (A)

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

ADEN

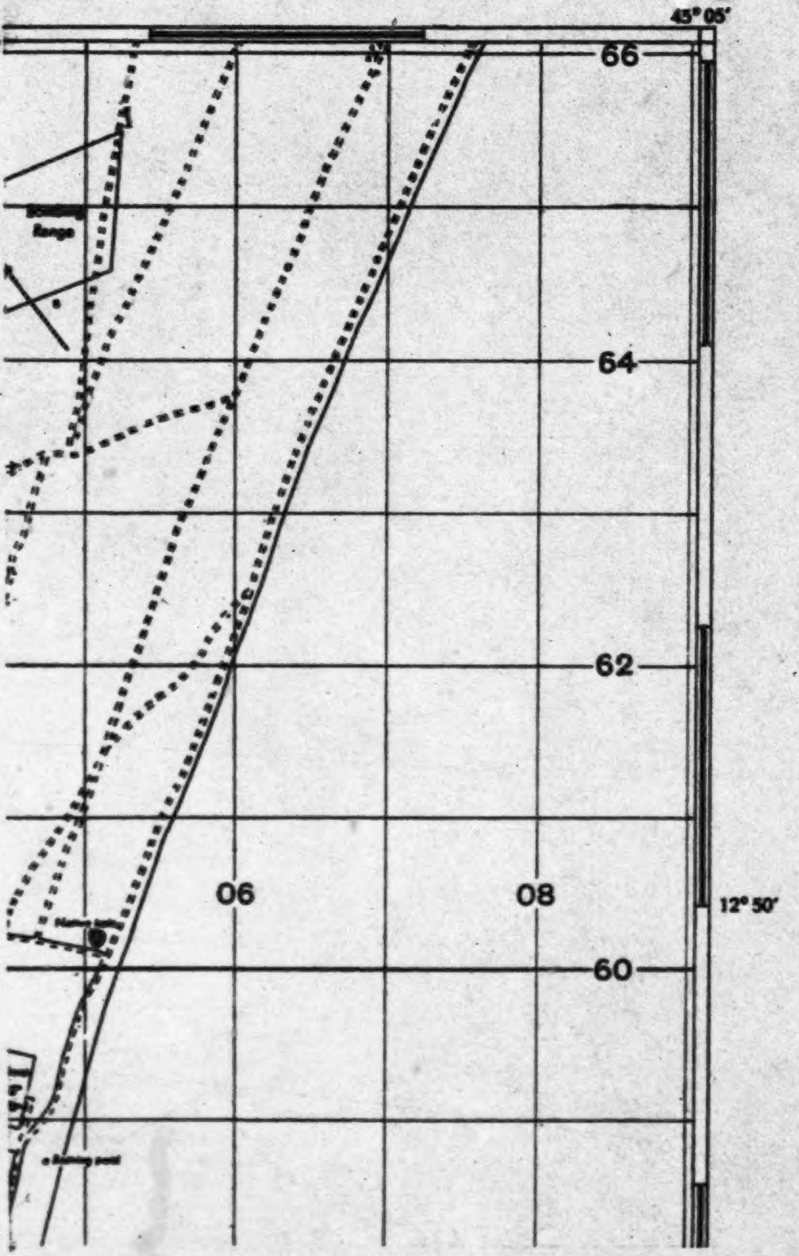
102


15° 00'
Bombing Range
Salt pans
Salt pans
62
Salt works
Mud
00
60
Khormaksar Airfield
N

End Map 1 (B)

5:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden

102


43° 05'
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Range
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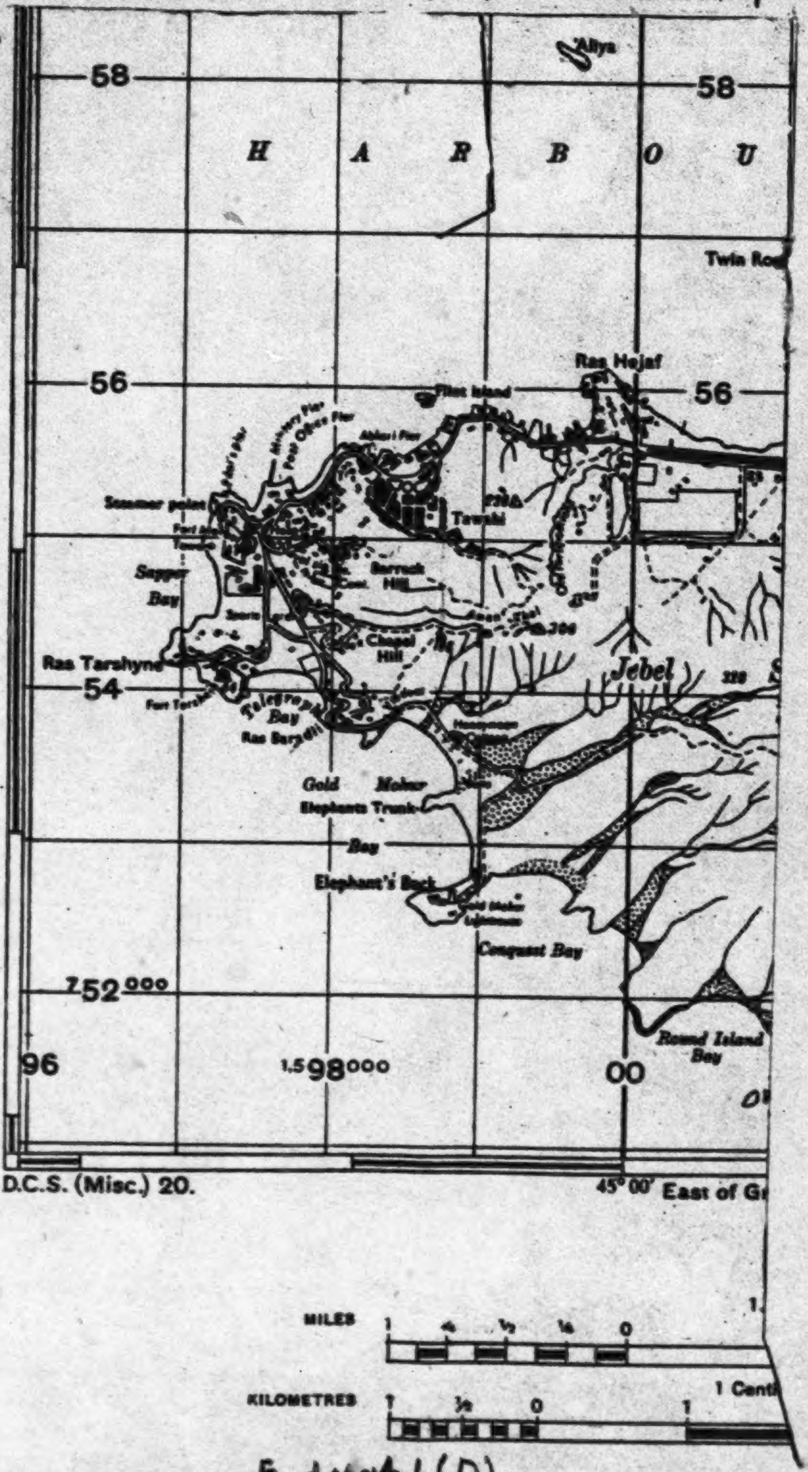
End Mahl (C)

102

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1


58
'Aliya
58
H A R B O U
Twin Ro
Ras Hejaf
56
Pilot Island
56
Steamer point
Sapper Bay
Tawahi
Barrack Hill
Chapel Hill
Ras Tarshyne
54
Fort Tarshyne
Telegraph Bay
Ras Baradli
Jebel
Gold Mohur
Elephants Trunk
Bay
Elephant's Back
Conquest Bay
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1598000
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KILOMETRES
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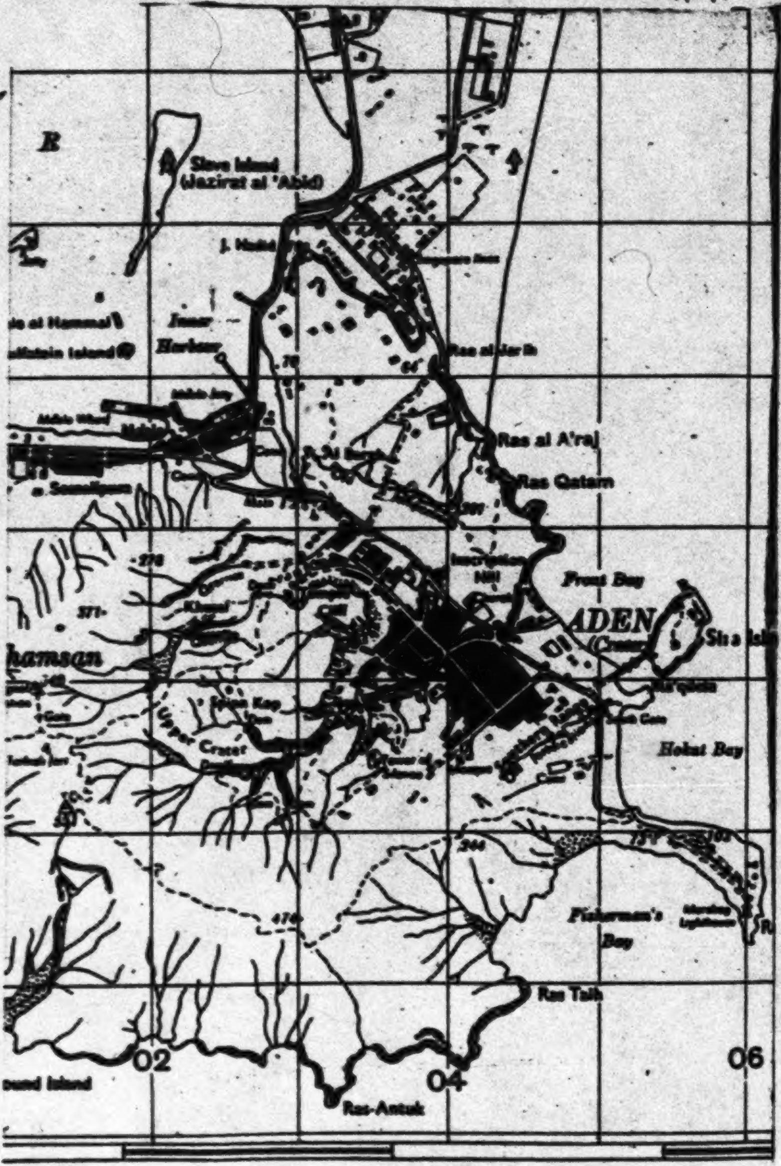
End MM1 (D)

2481-5614-5163-1250-12/48 (Ty.P.)

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

102


R
Slave Island
(Jazirat al 'Abid)
J. Hadid
Inner
Harbour
Ras al Jerib
Ras al A'raj
Ras Qatam
276
371
Inscription
Hill
Front Bay
ADEN
(Crater)
Sira Isla
hamsan
Upper Crater
Hokat Bay
244
474
Fisherman's
Bay
Ras Taih
Ras-Antuk
02
04
06
ound Island

eenwich

SCALE 1:50,000

287 inches = 1 mile 1 inch = 0.789 miles

1 2 3

timetre = 500 metres 2 cms. = 1 kilometre

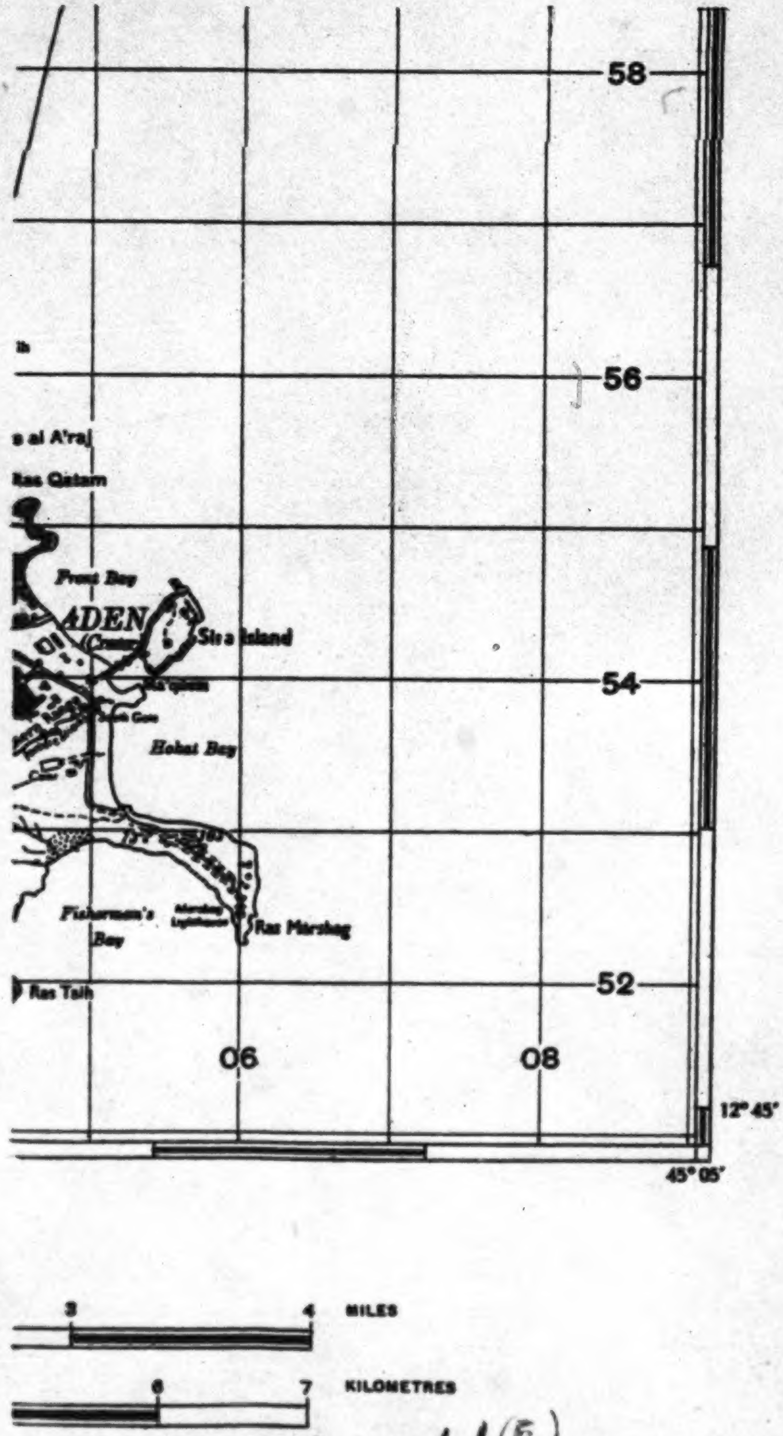
2 3 4 5 6

HEIGHTS IN METRES

End MM1 (E)

5;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

102


58
56
54
52
06
08
12° 45'
45° 05'
ih
s al A'raj
Ras Qatam
Front Bay
ADEN
(Crater)
Sira Island
Hokat Bay
Fisherman's Bay
Marshag Lighthouse
Ras Marshag
Ras Taih
3
4
MILES
6
7
KILOMETRES

End Map 1 (F)

5: Great Britain, Colonial Office

MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

131

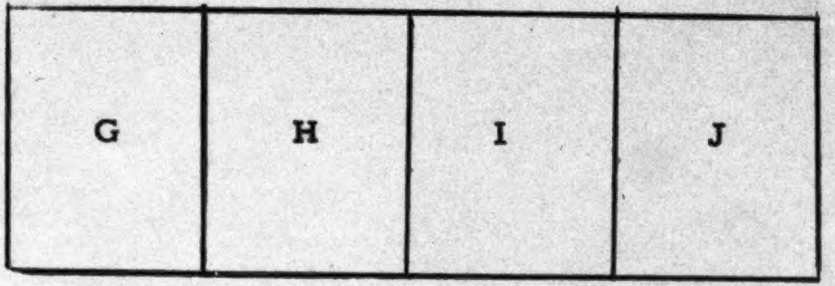
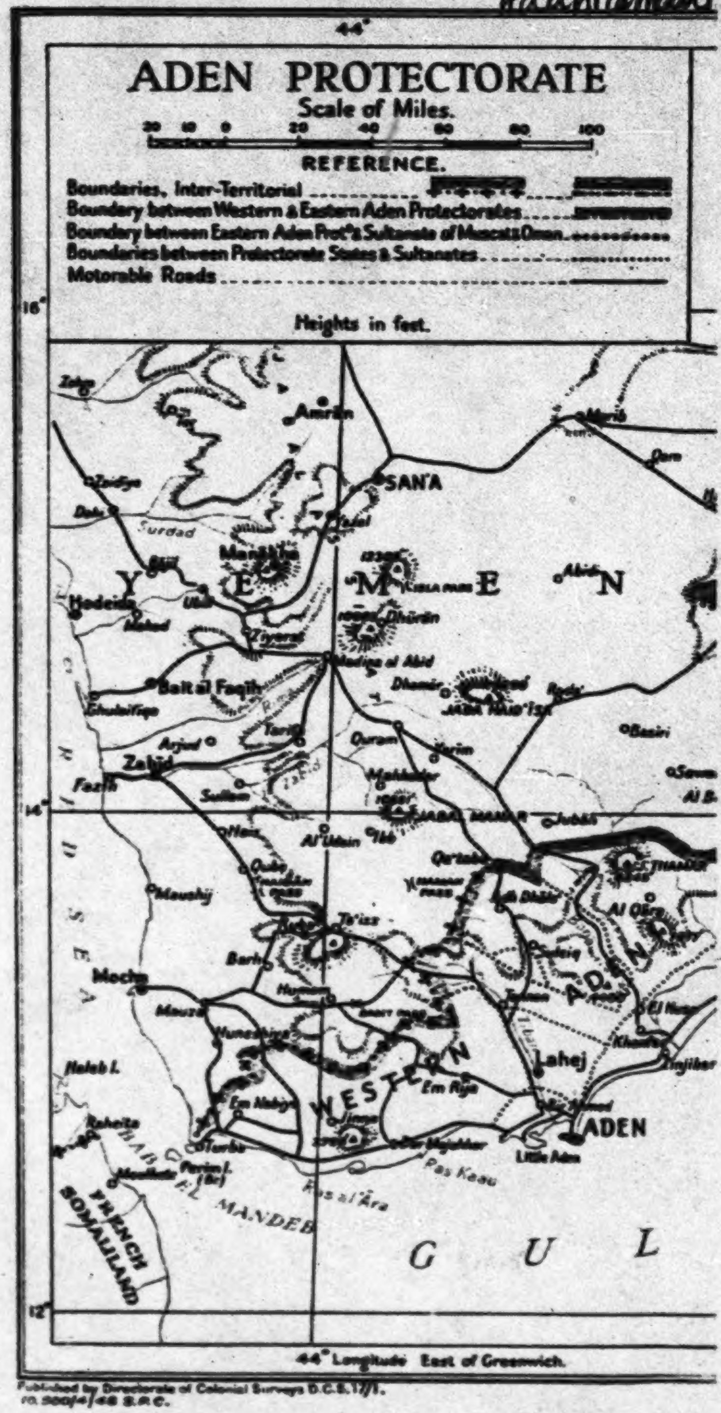


Chart of position of sections of end map 2

131
491

5;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden Hadhramaut MM2



ADEN PROTECTORATE
Scale of Miles.
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
REFERENCE.
Boundaries, Inter-Territorial
Boundary between Western & Eastern Aden Protectorates
Boundary between Eastern Aden Protᵉ & Sultanate of Muscat & Oman
Boundaries between Protectorate States & Sultanates
Motorable Roads
Heights in feet.
44°
16°
14°
12°
Y E M E N
Amran
SAN'A
Marib
Zaidiya
Surdad
Manakha
Hodeida
Bajil
Ubal
Abida
Dhamar
Dhuran
Madina al Abid
Bait al Faqih
JABAL HAID 'ISA
Rada'
Baidha
Zabid
Tarim
Yarim
Fazih
Jubah
Ibb
Al Udain
Qa'tabah
Dhala
Maushij
Ta'izz
Mocha
Mauza
Lahej
WESTERN
ADEN
ADEN
Little Aden
Em Rija
Perim I.
Ras Kaau
Ras al Ara
BAB EL MANDEB
Haleb I.
Raheita
Moulhoule
FRENCH SOMALILAND
Khanfar
Zinjibar
El Husn
G U L
44° Longitude East of Greenwich.

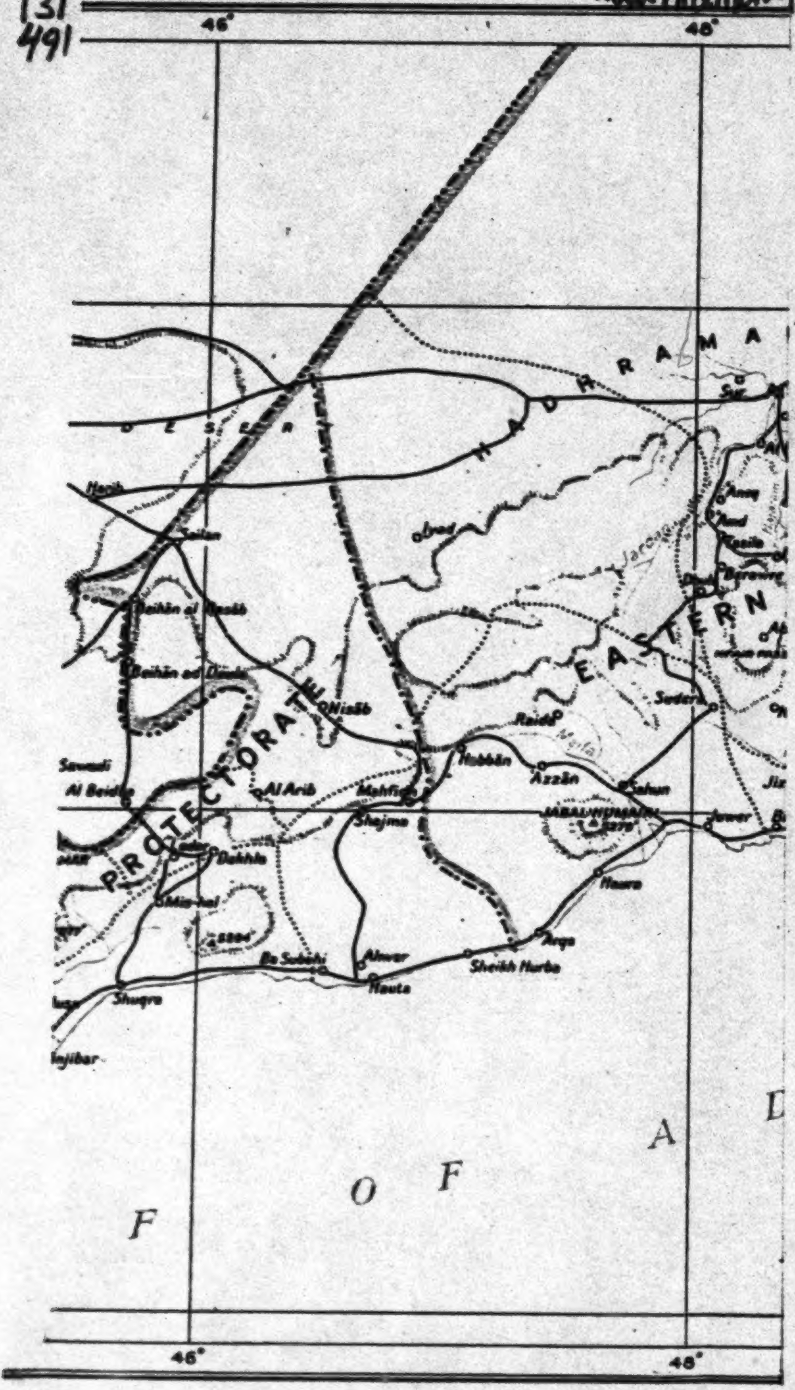
Published by Directorate of Colonial Surveys D.C.S. 17/1.
10. 500/4/48 S.R.C.

End Map 2 (G)

5;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM21

131
491

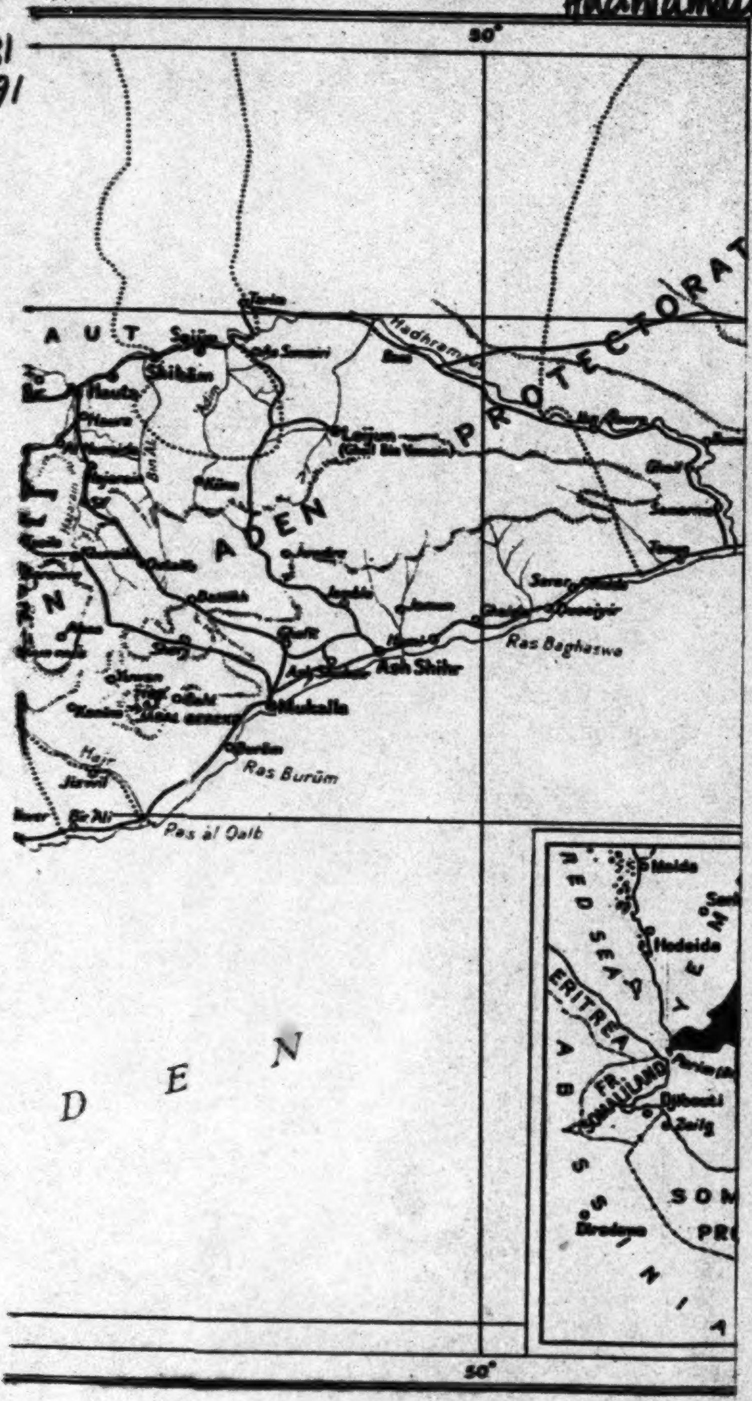

46°
48°
HADRAMA
DESERT
EASTERN
PROTECTORATE
Harib
Sailan
Beihān al Qasāb
Beihān ad Daula
Nisāb
Irqa
Jardan
Said
Sur
Amq
Aud
Raida
Sudera
Hubbān
Azzān
Sahun
Mahfid
Al Arib
Shajma
JABAL HUMAIRA
Sawadi
Al Beidha
Dahhla
Mis-hal
Ba Subahi
Alwar
Hauta
Sheikh Hurba
Arqa
Haura
Jawar
Shuqra
Zinjibar
Jiz
Mayfa'a
F
O F
A
D
46°
48°

End map 2 (H)

5;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

131
491

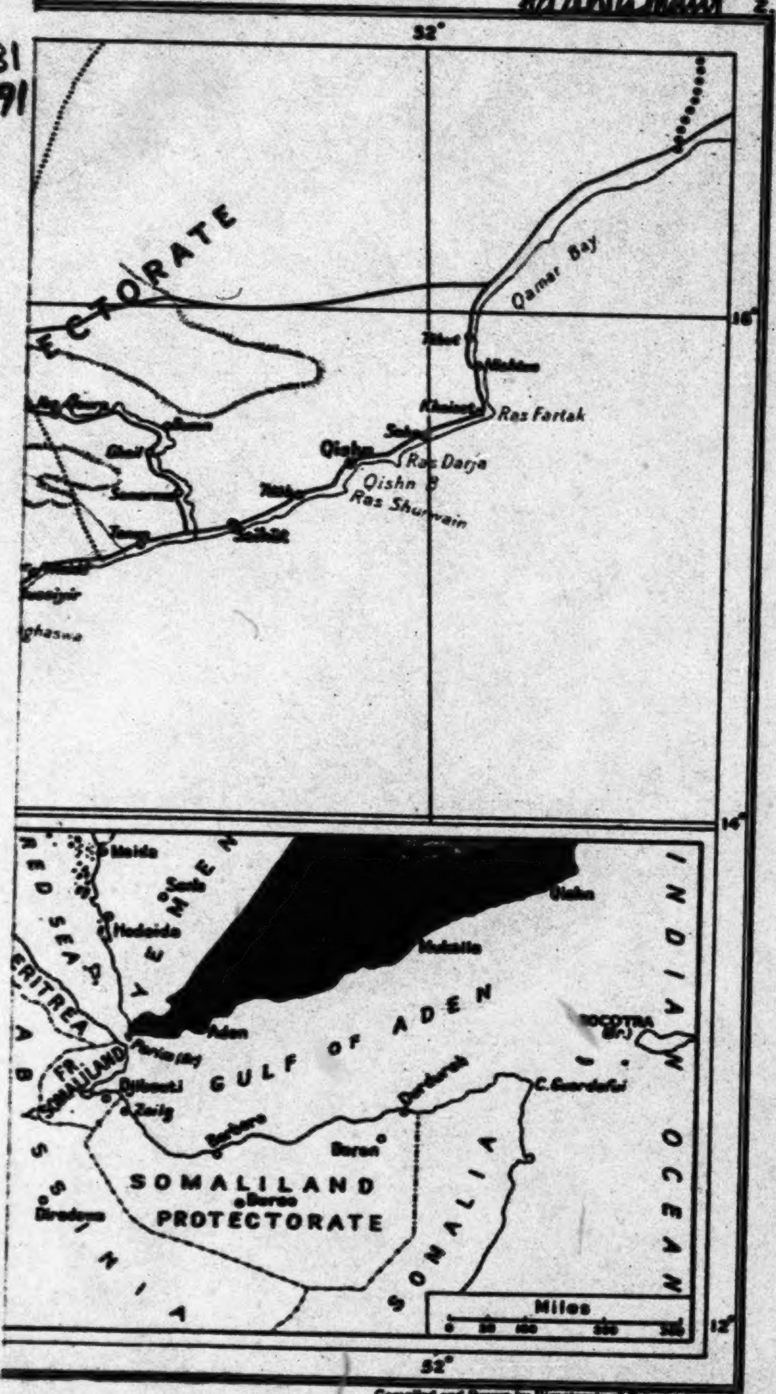

50°
A U T
Tarim
Seiyun
Shibam
Hauta
Hadhramaut
Lejjun
A D E N
P R O T E C T O R A T
Ghail
Tamra
Saran
Ghail Ba Wazir
Ash Shihr
Mukalla
Burum
Ras Burum
Hajr
Bir Ali
Ras al Qalb
Ras Baghashwa
D E N
Meida
RED SEA
Hodeida
ERITREA
Y E M
FR. SOMALILAND
Djibouti
Zeila
A B Y S S I N I A
Diredawa
S O M
PR
50°

End Map 2 (I)

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut 2. MM21

131
491


32°
ECTORATE
Qamar Bay
16°
Ras Fartak
Qishn
Ras Darja
Qishn B
Ras Shurwain
ghaswa
14°
Sana
YEMEN
RED SEA
Hodeida
ERITREA
Aden
Perim (Br.)
FR. SOMALILAND
Djibouti
Zeila
ABYSSINIA
GULF OF ADEN
Mukalla
Qishn
SOCOTRA (Br.)
INDIAN OCEAN
C. Guardafui
Berbera
Burao
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE
Diredawa
SOMALIA
Miles
0
50
100
200
300
12°
32°

Compiled and Drawn by Directorate of Colonial Surveys.
Photolithographed and Printed by War Office. 1948.

End map 2 (J)

000

THE SERIES OF COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS which was re-introduced for the year 1946 (after suspension in 1940) is being continued with those relating to 1948.

It is anticipated that the Colonies and Protectorates for which 1948 Reports are being published will, with some additions, be the same as for the previous year (see list on cover page 3).

Facing p. 1

6: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office [illegible] Aden [illegible]

COLONIAL OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT ON 000
ADEN
FOR THE YEAR
1948

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1950 p. 1

ADEN PROTECTORATE

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The cover illustration shows a street scene in Crater
With acknowledgments to J. Goepel

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MM|

THE COLONY

PART I

Review of 1948

000

THE history of the Colony in 1948 was largely affected by the aftermath of the riots of 1947. Events occurring outside the Colony also coloured events within the Colony and only the presence of British troops and watchful vigilance on the part of the Police have prevented further troubles. At the same time credit must be given to the moderate elements in the population for their restraining influence.

The state of emergency declared in December, 1947, was not revoked until 2nd February, but since that time security has remained in the hands of the civil authorities in spite of public feeling having been aroused on several occasions. Events in the Yemen, in particular the assassination of the Imam Yahya, the brief reign of Seiyid Abdullah bin Ahmed al Wazir and the accession to power of the Imam Ahmed, the former Crown Prince, caused friction between the supporters of the rival factions.

In April and May events in Palestine gave rise to a fear of a recrudescence of anti-Jewish rioting, but firm measures discouraged potential rioters.

There was some ill-feeling between Indians and Pakistanis particularly at the time of the entry of Indian Government troops into Hyderabad, but it did not result in any disturbance of the peace. Some ill-feeling also occurred between Somalis and Arabs, partly as a result of the Somalis' refusal to support the Arab attitude about Palestine and partly owing to Somali-Arab riots in Mogadishu which led to the return of a number of refugee Arabs to or through the Colony to the Yemen and the Protectorate.

Garrison duties, which had been undertaken by a detachment of the 2nd Battalion of the North Staffordshire Regiment, were assumed by No. 20 Wing of the R.A.F. Regiment in May, and throughout the year one platoon or one flight were stationed in Crater.

Sir Harry Trusted was appointed as Special Commissioner to enquire into the riots and his findings were published in September. Although the sittings of the Commission caused great interest, the report when it was published was received with little public comment. A Special Magistrate was appointed in January to investigate claims for losses arising out of the riots, and in October a scheme for limited *ex-gratia* compensation and rehabilitation loans was adopted. Payments resulting from this scheme were still in progress at the end of the year.

Some local comment was caused by the promulgation of regulations controlling processions, meetings and assemblies, but the necessity for them and the fact that their mere existence was sufficient to deter trouble-makers abundantly justified them. These regulations arose from recom-

000 mendations contained in the Special Commissioner's report. Other recommendations were still under consideration at the end of the year.

In May the report of Mr. Corney, who was appointed Commissioner to enquire into the structure, remuneration and conditions of service of the Civil Services of Aden, was received. This report was considered by the employees of commercial firms to apply to them and a series of strikes or threats to strike took place. Government recognised that immediate steps were necessary to adjust Civil Service salaries to the very large rise in cost of living and, with the approval of the Secretary of State, awarded an interim cost-of-living grant to all its employees. At the same time the minimum wage of commercial employees was raised. It was found necessary to recommend variations from the Commissioner's recommendations and alternative proposals, which were subsequently accepted, were forwarded to the Secretary of State.

The word " Corney " had however assumed for the ignorant coolie class a magic significance. Strikes broke out in November in three of the larger commercial concerns. Vigilance by the police prevented violence, but the work of the port was substantially impeded, and it was necessary to divert from Aden a number of ships owing to the curtailment of bunkering facilities. The strikes came to an end on 11th December as a result of an undertaking from the principal Company concerned to bring its rates of pay into line with those to be adopted by Government.

The incidents recorded above in no way stopped substantial development in the activities of the various departments. The Development Committee, which reported in 1947, was expanded and reconvened, and has reviewed its original report in the light of closer financial estimates. The Education Department has begun a much-needed five-year plan for the provision of improved educational facilities.

In November His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Champion made an official visit to Taiz on the invitation of His Majesty the Imam Ahmed and discussed various aspects of the friendly relations which prevail between the Yemen and the Colony and Protectorates.

Shams-ul-Ulema Seiyid Abdullah Aidrus, the distinguished Head of the Arab Sunni Moslem Community and for many years the loyal friend of Government, died in September and was buried in the family burial-ground in the Aidrus mosque.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FINANCE AND TRADE

Some relaxation of economic control has been found possible during the year, even though it may not have been quite so marked as might have been desired by both the Government and the public. That more has not been possible has been due mainly to the continued necessity to avoid imports from hard-currency areas, and to arrange suitable programmes for the import and distribution of goods which are still in short supply.

A marked improvement has been experienced in imports from hard-currency countries, but there has been no general relaxation of the essentiality test which has been applied to imports from all sources, particularly from hard-currency areas. The control of foreign exchange has continued to operate throughout the year much in the same way as is practised in the United Kingdom.

Flour, sugar and rice have been imported by Government only, and their distribution and price have been strictly controlled throughout the Colony. Generally speaking, supplies have been good and no serious shortages have occurred. Other foodstuffs such as butter, cheese, margarine, cooking fat and meat which, while not being under international control, are in short supply from soft-currency areas, have been imported and distributed under a lighter form of control and their maximum selling prices fixed.

The serious cuts which have been made in the supplies of petroleum products, and which resulted in similar cuts to the consumers, have given rise to dissatisfaction. On the other hand, the owners of petrol-driven vehicles have welcomed the de-controlling of tyres which occurred in the latter half of the year as a result of a marked improvement in supplies from the United Kingdom. The increased production of British motor-cars made it possible for the Colony's requirements during the second half of the year to be met entirely from the United Kingdom, thus eliminating dollar expenditure for imports from the Western Hemisphere.

Cement, together with iron and steel, although under control by the United Kingdom authorities, were received in fair quantities.

The opening of the Japanese and German markets, during the latter half of the year, made it possible for appreciable quantities of a variety of essential commodities to be obtained. Large quantities of Japanese textiles have been made available in the Colony; this has relieved to a considerable extent the Colony's previously unsatisfied requirements of different kinds of textiles, particularly white and grey sheetings. No similar improvement has occurred in jute goods which still remain scarce. There was a shortage in the supply of soap throughout the year.

Although exchange and commodity controls have been irksome to merchants and to the public, it has been realised that they form an integral part of the plan for economic recovery in the British Commonwealth, and all concerned have earnestly sought to adhere to the restrictive measures which have been imposed by the United Kingdom authorities and by the Government of the Colony.

Colony Finances

The surplus balance on 1st April, 1948, was approximately Rs. 206 lakhs (in addition to the Rs. 100 lakhs which are in the reserve fund). It was not possible during the financial year 1947–48 to carry out the programme of Development works which had been planned. This was partly due to staff shortages and partly due to the lateness of delivery of items of major capital expenditure from England.

During 1948–49, however, expenditure on Development works began and there were heavy payments in respect of awards for the rehabilitation of the Jewish community arising out of the December, 1947, riots. In addition, an interim award was paid to all staff in anticipation of revision of salaries. It was therefore estimated that the surplus balance would

000 be reduced to Rs. 164 lakhs by 31st March, 1949. The Budget however continues to be framed on normal lines and all recurrent expenditure is charged against revenue.

Customs and Excise Department

The revenue brought in by this Department represented approximately 22 per cent. of the Colony's revenue in 1947–48. No customs are charged, but a tax is levied on motor spirits, alcohol and tobacco consumed locally. Only a very small proportion of these products is manufactured locally so that the term "excise" is strictly speaking incorrect.

Taxes on Income

The yield of tax continued to be satisfactory in spite of heavy excess profits tax refunds. The war-time surcharge of 25 per cent. on income tax was repealed with effect from 1st April, 1948, and new rates of taxation came into force providing concessions to the lower income groups and a slight increase in the higher income groups.

The Double Taxation Relief Order was passed, which provides relief from double taxation in Aden and the United Kingdom.

Treasury

An expansion of staff was necessary owing to the increased work in the Treasury resulting from special accounting in respect of Colonial Development and Welfare schemes and the fact that the Colonial Office accounts for the Protectorate have since 1st October, 1947, been finalised and brought to audit locally.

INDUSTRY

Salt

The quantity of salt produced increased considerably over 1947. As a result of commercial negotiations and of a visit to India by the Inspector representing the Custodian of Enemy Property, arrangements were made with the Government of India to import their entire deficit of salt requirements, amounting to 200,000 tons, from Aden. Despite labour difficulties, the local companies made good progress.

Fisheries

The Fisheries Research Scheme was extended and lasted throughout the year. Representatives of the Colonial Development Corporation also studied local conditions. The results of the research scheme have not yet been published, but it was unfortunate that a nearly unprecedented shortage of sardines occurred in the waters of Eastern Aden Protectorate with serious results to the local community.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

There was great activity in educational matters, full details of which will be found in Part II, Chapter 7. A five-year development plan has

000

been adopted and the construction of buildings and training of staff to implement the plan are already in progress.

A generous gift to the Colony by Mr. Vassanjee Laljee has been devoted to the establishment of a club for the teaching profession.

Medical and Health Department

Further improvements were made in the Civil Hospital pending the construction of a new Civil Hospital. The Department acquitted itself well in the emergency which arose as a result of the disturbances in December, 1947. Full details of its activities will be found in Part II, Chapter 7.

PRISONS

Despite the fact that for most of the year the prison population was 60 per cent in excess of that during the previous year, the administration coped with the increase without severe overcrowding.

Extensions were made to the prison buildings in order that the various classes of prisoners can be more carefully segregated. Further experiments were made in the introduction of prison industries, viz. weaving and tailoring, with encouraging results.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

The existing power plant was maintained satisfactorily during the year, and no serious breakdowns occurred.

The plant is now quite inadequate for the demand, and restrictions on the use of electricity during peak loading have been necessary. Preliminary negotiations for a new power station were in train, with a view to placing a firm order at an early date.

New substations at Khormaksar, Tawahi and Isthmus have been constructed and the necessary electrical apparatus installed.

A 200-K.W. diesel-driven generating set was purchased at the latter end of 1948, and is being installed at Sheikh Othman as a stand-by for the water pumps in the township of Sheikh Othman.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation

Considerable development has taken place in the last year as a result of the British Overseas Airways Corporation's decision to base their Red Sea area services on Aden, and to form a subsidiary organisation under the name of Aden Airways. Aden is now becoming the air capital of the region, and regular and reliable services are available to some of the neighbouring territories.

As a result of agreement reached with the Royal Air Force, a civil airport is being constructed within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormaksar. The Colony is indebted to His Majesty's Government for an allocation of £56,000 to defray the capital cost of this scheme, the grant being made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

000 Steps were also taken during the year to enlarge the landing-ground at Mukeiras in Audhali territory in the Western Aden Protectorate, and as a result regular charter flights were undertaken. It is yet too early to make any accurate prediction as to the future of Mukeiras, but it has great potentialities, aided by a far-sighted use of air transport.

Port Trust

The activity of the port continued to increase in 1948, and in the period from January to June there was a 25 per cent increase in the number of ships using the port, and nearly a 50 per cent increase in the tonnage figures. As a result, it was necessary to increase the pilotage service by one additional pilot, and even this increase was found inadequate, and a second additional pilot is being engaged and a third sought.

Posts and Telephones

There was a further increase in Post Office business during the year and in particular in the use of air mail. The Telephone Exchange is still inadequate but equipment for a limited expansion is on order and full plans for a major expansion including a new telephone exchange were formulated.

ADMINISTRATION

Aden and Sheikh Othman Townships

The Township Authorities in the Fortress and Sheikh Othman have continued their work of administering the domestic affairs of the Colony. The former authority continued to operate stalls in the market which distribute essential items such as sugar, rice and soap, at controlled prices.

As a result of the disturbances of December, 1947, the Government was faced with the problem of relieving much distress among the Jewish population. After discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and with the Standing Finance Committee of Legislative Council, a scheme of rehabilitation was eventually approved and put into operation.

The financial assistance provided by the Government is intended to assist in the economic rehabilitation of these people who wish to re-establish themselves in the Colony so that they will be able to play their part again as useful members of the community. The scheme was based on the thorough investigation which was made by the Special Magistrate immediately after the disturbances, and the scale of assistance was designed to help those seriously in need of it. Assistance in any one case up to Rs. 4,000 may be in the form of free grants, and beyond that amount, up to a maximum of Rs. 30,000, it may take the form of loans repayable within a period of 15 years beginning in 1952. The administration of the scheme is in the hands of the District Commissioner, and he has to advise him in dealing with applications for loans, six assessors, of whom three are Arabs and three are Jews. A sum of over Rs. 12,00,000 (nearly

000

£100,000) had been approved for payment by 31st December, 1948, and further applications were under consideration.

During the year the necessary legislation was introduced to provide for holding of elections to the Township Authority of the Fortress, the southern division of the Colony of Aden, which contains the Port, by far the greater part of industry, and 55,000 out of a total population of 80,000. Electoral rolls were compiled for elections to be held in March, 1949.

Electors must have the following property qualifications: occupy business or residential premises of an assessed annual rental value of Rs. 300 or more, or own property in the Township valued at not less than Rs. 2,000 (assessed annual rental value of Rs. 154 or more). Electors are not limited to British subjects, but include persons who have been resident in Aden for five years and possess the necessary property qualifications. Candidates must be British subjects, and must have the other qualifications of an elector.

6:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MM1

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

[65 9] 162 As far as is known there has been little change in the population since the 1946 census was taken. In that census for the first time Arabs born in Aden were separately classified from those born in the Aden Protectorate and those born in the Yemen. The results showed that only one-third of the total civil population consists of Aden-born Arabs, the actual figures being: Arabs, 58,500 (Aden-born 27,500, Aden Protectorate 6,500, Yemen and others 24,500); Jews, 7,200; Somalis, 4,300; Indians, 10,000 (Moslems 7,400, Hindus 2,000, Parsis 300, Christians 300); Europeans, 300; others, 300.

Races	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Arabs	58,455	38,785	19,670
Jews	7,273	3,816	3,457
Somalis	4,322	2,282	2,040
Indians	9,456	5,113	4,343
Europeans	365	218	147
Others	645	375	270
	80,516	50,589	29,927

Religions	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Moslems	70,163	44,913	25,250
Jews	7,290	3,825	3,465
Hindus	1,957	1,191	766
Parsis	315	214	101
Christians	745	420	325
Others	46	26	20
	80,516	50,589	29,927

167 As considerable migration takes place over the land frontier with the rest of Arabia it is not possible to keep statistics of the population of Aden or population trends between Census dates. Favourable rains in the hinterland and a slackening of trade in the port result in a large recession of Yemeni and Protectorate Arabs to their homes; conversely, prosperous trade, and, to a far greater extent, short rains or famine conditions in the interior drive large numbers of Arabs into the town.

No abnormal movements have taken place in 1948.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The following table shows the number of persons who entered or 167 left the Colony during 1948:

	Emigration out of Aden Colony during 1948		*Immigration into Aden Colony during* 1948	
	By Sea	*By Air*	*By Sea*	*By Air*
British . . .	100	498	173	596
Other Europeans, including Americans . .	38	357	72	459
Indians . . .	637	599	1,297	676
Jews . . .	102	162	21	74
Other Asiatics . .	3	87	12	62
Somalis . . .	2,106	91	1,998	86
Other Africans . .	3	1	—	—
Arabs. . . .	2,029	813	2,218	648
TOTAL. . . .	5,018	2,608	5,791	2,601
GRAND TOTAL . .	7,626		8,392	

Figures for the years 1945, 1946 and 1947 were:

1945	Total Emigrants	7,960	Total Immigrants	6,910
1946	Total Emigrants	26,661	Total Immigrants	25,851
1947	Total Emigrants	9,753	Total Immigrants	10,299

The figures for the year 1948 show a decrease of roughly 2,000 under the respective heads of emigration and immigration as compared with the year 1947, and this is mainly represented by a decrease in the numbers of Somalis and Arabs.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

Aden is primarily a port, and the principal occupations of the population 463 are those connected with the port, such as the coaling of ships, the handling of cargo and the building and repair of vessels. Next come the entrepôt industries such as the cleaning and sorting of coffee and incense, the grading of hides and skins, and the distribution or re-shipment of imported merchandise. The one local product is salt, see Chapter VI. Finally, 433 there are some small industries, such as the cutting of pearl-button blanks from trochas shells for local demand, the manufacture of soap, the fashioning of aluminium utensils from imported aluminium plate, the weaving

433 of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth
for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the
manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the potter's wheel)
463 of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough estimate 5,000
men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women in the entrepôt
industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and 100–200 in each of the other
industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries
—garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water
(Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons
who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the
464 glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of
167 the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the
population and to the chronic under-employment and poverty.

511 Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are low, partly on account of the
465 very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, lack of
education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the
surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

465 During the year there was constant pressure to increase rates of wages,
not because of any increase in the cost of living (which fell slightly as
467 Japanese cloth at cheaper prices became available), but because of greater
organisation among the employees of the three big companies who service
468 the port, and very largely because Government employees received
substantial payments in anticipation of arrears of salary from 1st January,
1946, following the visit of a Commission of Enquiry. These interim
awards to Government staff were immediately followed by demands for
similar bonus payments from commercial employees, backed up by
strikes or the threat of strikes, and these demands were generally
conceded.

468 A strike of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's labour in November
affected the port; a few ships were oiled direct from tankers or by the
504 services of office staff, but some shipping had to be diverted to other ports.
The coal and other port labour joined the strike. The strikers refused
Government arbitration, and after three weeks the employers conceded
the majority of the men's demands.

465 A Labour Advisory Board, on which the Government, Port Trust
and other substantial employers of labour are represented, has fixed the
464 minimum rate for unskilled labour at Rs. 1.6.0 (2*s.* 2*d.*) a day, and this
rate is now paid by the big firms, but casual labourers who work for Arab
or other small employers, do not achieve anything like this sum, even
when in regular employment, and the monthly earnings of most men are
greatly reduced by irregular employment.

Skilled tradesmen are insufficient for the requirements of Aden and so can command relatively good pay—up to Rs. 100 a month (£7 10*s.*) or more. There is also competition for skilled tradesmen from the oil-fields of the Persian Gulf, where high wages are being offered.

435 Commodity prices have not varied much during the year and the
following are approximate figures for December, 1948 (price control is
effective for such staple articles of diet as flour, rice and sugar):

Food

435

Butter, Rs. 2.4.0 per lb.
Cheese, Rs. 1.1.0 per 12-oz. tin.
Fish, about 1 anna for a fish of the herring type and size, or less for coarser fish.
Flour, 5 as. per lb.
Ghee, Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8.0 per lb.
Meat, 10 as. to 12 as. per lb.
Potatoes, 4 as. per lb.
Rice, 7 as. per lb.
Soap (Key Pale), 6 as. per 250-gram cake.
Sugar, brown, 5 as. per lb.
white, 6 as. per lb.
Tea, Rs. 1.14.0 per lb.

Clothing

Sheeting, coloured, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Shirt, Rs. 5.
Shirting, white, Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 1.12.0 per yard.
Tropical suit, Rs. 60 and upwards.

Utilities and Petrol

Electric light, 5 as. per unit.
Water, 4 as. per 100 gallons.
Petrol, Rs. 1.6.0 per gallon.

Rents are high and accommodation scarce. [362

There is no separate Labour Department and efforts to secure a Welfare and Labour Officer during the year were not successful. The District Commissioner acts as Labour Officer and investigates such complaints as are brought to his notice. 647]

No labour legislation was passed during the year. The following are the more important Ordinances in force:

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (*No.* 20 *of* 1938) 464

This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age, and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18 years of age on nightwork or in specified occupations. 466 465

Factories Ordinance (*No.* 21 *of* 1938)

This provides for the health and safety of persons working in factories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the appointment of factory inspectors.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (*No.* 40 *of* 1939)

This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (*No.* 17 *of* 1940)

This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation.

463
465
462

6:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

Occupation or trade	Rates per day Men	Boys	Number employed at present date Men	Boys	Hours worked per week	Remarks
Public Works Department						
1. Labourers (Coolies).	Rs. 1.4.0	As. 12	1,300	50	56	1. No women employed by the P.W.D.
2. Carpenters.	Rs. 2.8.0 to Rs. 5 according to ability.	—	92	Nil	56	2. All boys receive annas 12 per day.
3. Masons.	Rs. 2.8.0 to Rs. 5 according to ability.	—	168	Nil	56	3. All labour is casual, and numbers employed vary according to the amount of work in progress.
4. Electricians.	Rs. 5.	—	6	Nil	56	—
5. Plumbers.	Rs. 4.	—	3	Nil	56	—
6. Blacksmiths and Fitters	Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 according to ability.	—	23	Nil	56	—
7. Wiremen, Glaziers and Motor-drivers.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 according to ability.	—	29	Nil	56	—
8. Painters.	Rs. 2.	—	17	Nil	56	—
Salt Manufacturers						
9. Salt Works.	Re. 1 to Rs. 1.8.0.	As. 12 to As. 14.	400	20	54	9. Time and piece work.
Port Trust						
10. Boatmen.	Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 per month.	—	60	—	48	—
11. Unskilled labour.	Rs. 1.4.0.	—	24	—	48	—
12. Other labour.	Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 per month.	As. 8 *	60	9	48	* Apprentices.
13. Boatmen other than Port Trust employees.	Rs. 1.2.0.	—	200	—	50	—
14. Coal and Cargo Coolies.	As. 11 to Rs. 1.2.0.	—	600(Cargo) 1,350(Coal)	—	50 to 60	—
Domestic Servants						
15. Cooks.	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month.					
16. House-boys.	" Rs. 40 " Rs. 85 " "					
17. Chokras (Assistants).	" Rs. 15 " Rs. 30 " "					

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (*No.* 23 *of* 1942)

This legalises trade unions and makes provision for their registration and the audit of their accounts. The English law as regards "intimidation" is followed. 467 464

Contracts of Employment (*Indigenous Workers*) *Ordinance* (*No.* 45 *of* 1942)

This provides for the employment of natives of Asia or Africa and requires contracts of employment for periods over six months to be in writing and approved by an authorised officer. It provides for the repatriation of employees working in other territories.

Labour Ordinance (*No.* 6 *of* 1943)

This regulates contracts of employment, requires contracts in writing to be approved by the District Commissioner, and makes provision for deeds of apprenticeship.

There is no old age pension scheme in Aden, but small grants from a Poor Relief Fund are made to the aged destitute. 745 735

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Statement of Revenue for 1947–48 *as compared with the Revenue of the previous years* 651

	1947–48 Rs.	1946–47 Rs.	1945–46 Rs.
1. Direct Taxation . .	37,15,064	44,33,434	59,44,407
2. Customs and Excise .	25,48,427	22,18,674	18,58,189
3. Stamps and Licences .	4,85,761	5,34,891	5,44,097
4. Receipts for or in aid of specific Government Services . . .	4,88,239	7,05,990	6,34,710
5. Contribution and Local Reimbursements . .	2,13,131	2,15,670	2,29,917
6. Reimbursements by His Majesty's Government .	2,60,007	2,57,036	2,47,027
7. Posts and Telephones .	9,96,441	9,46,785	6,33,211
8. Miscellaneous	13,23,696	11,19,402	7,90,499
9. Water Supply . . .	6,93,671	7,01,587	7,02,787
10. Electricity Supply . .	11,72,954	11,38,254	10,10,567
11. Land Sales . . .	1,68,363	14,049	27,301
12. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund . .	46,667	—	—
TOTAL Rs.	1,21,12,421	1,22,85,772	1,26,22,712

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

Main Heads of Taxation (estimated for 1948–49)	Rs.
(1) Taxes on Income	19,00,000
(2) Excise Duties and Tobacco Tax (excise duties on spirit, beer, wines and tobacco)	14,00,000
(3) House Property Tax (ranging from 8 per cent to 2½ per cent of rateable value of all house property in the Colony)	2,25,000
(4) Sanitation Tax (ranging from 4½ per cent to 2½ per cent of rateable value of all house property in the Colony)	1,28,000
(5) Motor Spirit Tax (at the rate of As. 6 per gallon on all motor spirit imported)	3,00,000
(6) Qat Tax (at Rs. 2.1.0 per 20 lb. on all qat entering the Colony)	2,00,000

Statement of approximate Revenue from 1st January, 1948, to 31st December, 1948

Receipts.	*Total* Rs.
1. Direct Taxation	37,24,129
2. Customs and Excise	23,73,851
3. Stamps, Licences, etc.	4,20,149
4. Receipt for or in aid of specific Government Services	9,27,818
5. Contributions and Local Reimbursements	1,53,348
6. Reimbursements by His Majesty's Government	2,19,413
7. Posts and Telephones	10,14,499
8. Miscellaneous	12,40,505
9. Water Supply	6,49,031
10. Electricity Supply	11,52,817
11. Land Sales	34,674
12. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	46,667
TOTAL Rs.	1,19,56,901

Statement of Expenditure for 1947–48 as compared with the Expenditure of the two previous years 652

	1947–48	1946–47	1945–46
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Governor	1,11,672	88,530	87,911
2. Administration and Social Services	21,379	—	—
3. Antiquities	6,087	11,595	—
4. Architectural and Town Planning	70,740	70,664	—
5. Audit	43,100	33,141	37,727
6. Ecclesiastical	2,703	7,502	7,248
7. Economic Control	1,04,375	1,41,523	—
8. Education	4,18,238	2,96,915	2,59,788
9. Excise and Salt	2,54,349	3,14,104	2,91,065
10. Judicial and Registration	1,29,936	1,14,115	1,07,633
11. Legal	48,746	39,718	—
12. Legislative Council	3,664	6,270	—
13. Medical and Public Health	14,47,358	10,09,942	8,19,703
14. Miscellaneous Services	7,64,263	13,88,726	1,76,489
15. Passenger Transport	—	1,14,635	—
16. Pensions and Gratuities	1,71,966	2,09,056	1,29,413
17. Perim	57,878	60,047	56,872
18. Police	8,82,521	5,80,144	4,43,036
19. Posts and Telephones	4,93,432	3,14,208	2,73,401
20. Prisons	1,14,708	82,335	73,559
21. Public Works, Water and Drainage	4,86,259	3,82,088	3,82,072
22. Public Works Electricity	7,45,110	5,74,890	5,87,868
23. Electricity Extraordinary	—	3,43,822	3,68,000
24. Public Works Recurrent	4,96,534	3,92,396	32,207
25. Public Works Extraordinary	14,51,515	8,70,905	7,05,726
26. Secretariat	2,98,526	2,40,625	2,44,143
27. Taxes on Income	39,841	27,834	27,350
28. Township Authority, Aden	3,69,470	3,48,753	2,41,746
29. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,28,235	1,07,201	94,653
30. Trade Registration	22,518	16,729	15,465
31. Treasury	85,968	73,855	68,625
32. Veterinary	9,540	7,384	7,828
33. Emergency Measures	—	—	14,11,075
34. Aden Home Guards	—	—	1,334
35. Transfer to Reserve Fund	—	16,00,000	30,00,000
TOTAL Rs.	92,80,631	98,69,652	99,51,937

652

Statement of approximate Expenditure from 1st January, 1948, to 31st December, 1948

Payments	*Total* Rs.
1. Governor	89,420
2. Administration and Social Service	23,814
3. Antiquities	6,555
4. Architectural and Town Planning	15,307
5. Audit	54,990
6. Ecclesiastical	726
7. Economic Control	98,679
8. Education	4,36,885
9. Excise and Salt	2,71,273
10. Judicial and Registration	1,43,263
11. Legal	52,797
12. Legislative Council	3,804
13. Medical and Public Health	15,99,234
14. Miscellaneous Services	11,57,755
15. Pensions and Gratuities	1,59,859
16. Perim	58,968
17. Police	9,55,326
18. Posts and Telephones	5,86,800
19. Prisons	1,41,213
20. Public Relation and Information Office	27,367
21. Public Works, Water and Drainage	5,43,306
22. Public Works, Electricity	9,13,465
23. Public Works, Recurrent	5,21,711
24. Public Works, Extraordinary	11,94,406
25. Secretariat	3,06,263
26. Taxes on Income	42,360
27. Township Authority, Aden	5,09,364
28. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,46,055
29. Trade Registration	26,098
30. Treasury	1,07,241
31. Veterinary	10,623
32. Development (Expenditure from Surplus Fund)	6,55,514
TOTAL Rs.	1,08,60,441

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1948

Liabilities	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Deposits						
Post Office Savings Bank	21,56,395	2	6			
Post Office Reserve Account	90,568	3	3			
General Provident Fund	1,70,463	4	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	88,901	2	0			
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	97,043	12	0			
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	9,647	9	5			
Supreme Court	78,718	9	4			
Fadhli State Investment Account	40,010	11	0			
Balhaf Government Investment Account	39,999	4	0			
Bir Ali Government Investment Account	19,999	10	0			
Custodian of Enemy Property	18,96,973	13	0			
Mukalla Government Investment Account	15,00,739	5	0			
Seiyun Government Investment Account	2,96,388	6	0			
				64,94,563	11	6
Other Deposits				38,51,173	3	11
TOTAL DEPOSITS				1,03,45,736	15	5
Draft and Remittances				1,512	10	Q
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Water Supply and Drainage				6,32,004	12	1
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Electricity Department				9,40,151	6	5
Surplus Balance ex Aden Settlement Fund				30,18,020	7	1
Reserve Account				1,00,00,000	0	0
General Revenue Balance on 1st April, 1947	1,89,54,700	0	5			
Add Surplus for 1947/48	28,31,790	3	2			
	2,17,86,490	3	7			
Deduct Depreciation on Investments	11,84,025	10	0			
				2,06,02,464	9	7
TOTAL				Rs. 4,55,39,890	12	7

Assets	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Investments						
Post Office Savings Bank	1[illegible],23,077	7	0			
General Provident Fund	1,68,504	1	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	82,162	14	0			
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	8,040	0	0			
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	97,043	12	0			
Fadhli State Surplus Fund	40,010	11	0			
Balhaf Government Surplus Fund	39,999	4	0			
Bir Ali Government Surplus Fund	19,999	10	0			
Custodian of Enemy Property	18,96,973	12	0			
Mukalla Government Surplus Fund	15,00,739	5	0			
Seiyun Government Surplus Fund	2,96,388	6	0			
Surplus Fund	3,39,83,496	4	0			
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Water Supply and Drainage	6,56,206	6	0			
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Electricity Department	9,25,903	12	0			
				4,16,88,655	8	0
Advances				3,45,761	8	3
Imprests				169	12	0
Cash						
Treasury	11,69,418	1	10			
Post Office	16,684	13	10			
Kamaran	19,337	0	5			
Crown Agents	2,615	0	0			
Joint Colonial Fund	21,60,000	0	0			
Indian Agents	1,23,620	4	6			
Supreme Court	600	2	9			
Mukalla	32,065	1	0			
Seiyun	29,182	8	0			
Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,761	0	0			
				35,55,304	0	4
TOTAL				Rs. 4,55,39,890	12	7

NOTE: An under-issue of Rs. 1,01,827.5.0 has been made in respect of Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme No. R214.

6: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

Customs Tariff and Excise Duties

There is no general customs tariff in Aden, but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates of duty are given below:

Beer and other fermented liquors at Rs. 2.1.0 per gallon.
Spirits, potable, at Rs. 44 per gallon of the strength of London proof.
Wines at Rs. 5.10.0 per gallon.
Perfumed spirits at Rs. 16 per gallon.
Cigarettes at Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 4.8.0 per thousand, according to their selling price.
Manufactured tobacco at As. 14 to Rs. 1.2.0. per lb.
Unmanufactured Indian tobacco at Rs. 1.12.0 for 28 lb.
Unmanufactured tobacco other than Indian at 33⅓ per cent *ad valorem.*
Motor spirit at As. 6 per gallon.
Methylated spirits at 9 per cent *ad valorem.*

ESTATE DUTY

There is no estate duty in Aden. Probate and letters of administration are regulated by the Succession Ordinance, No. 9 of 1938.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX

Income Tax

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company:

	Rate per Rupee
1. Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 4,000	Nil
2. Where the total income exceeds Rs. 4,000, then—	
(*a*) on the first Rs. 4,000 of such total income	Nil
(*b*) on the next Rs. 3,500 of such total income	9 p.
(*c*) on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income	1 a. 3 p.
(*d*) on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income	2 a.
(*e*) on the balance of such total income . .	3 a.
B. In the case of every registered firm and company, whatever its total income	3 a.

Super Tax

A. In the case of every individual Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a company:

	Rate per Rupee
1. On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income . .	Nil
2. On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income . .	1 a. 3 p.
3. On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income . .	2 a. 6 p.
4. On the next Rs. 70,000 of total income . .	3 a. 9 p.
5. On the next Rs. 75,000 of total income . .	5 a.
6. On the next Rs. 150,000 of total income . .	6 a. 3 p.
7. On the next Rs. 150,000 of total income . .	7 a. 6 p.
8. On the balance of total income	8 a. 9 p.
B. In the case of every company:	
On the whole of total income	1 a. 3 p.

6:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden

TABLE OF TAY PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

A married man receives Rs. 4,000 (£300) tax free plus family relief up to Rs. 5,400 (£405)

	Further Relief	£100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,500	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,500	10,000
						£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Married man without children	Rs. 2,000 (£150)	—	—	—	—	2 7	7 1	11 15	19 3	28 19	34 15	96 10	199 1	493 19	1,249 18	2,304 10	3,405 0
Married man with one child	Rs. 3,000 (£225)	—	—	—	—	—	3 10	8 4	15 6	21 2	28 15	88 18	184 19	479 18	1,235 15	2,290 9	3,393 19
Married man with two children. . . .	Rs. 3,800 (£285)	—	—	—	—	—	14	6 7	10 1	15 8	24 4	76 6	173 14	468 13	1,224 10	2,279 4	3,382 14
Married man with three children . . .	Rs. 4,600 (£345)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 12	7 5	11 19	19 10	68 16	162 9	457 8	1,213 5	2,267 19	3,371 9
Married man with four children . . .	Rs. 5,400 (£405)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 9	9 3	14 17	61 5	151 4	446 3	1,202 0	2,256 14	3,360 4

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

651 TABLE OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

For a single-man: free income Rs. 4,000 (£300).

Gross Income	*Tax*		
£100	Nil		
200	Nil		
300	Nil		
400	£4	14	0
500	9	8	0
600	15	5	0
700	23	1	0
800	30	17	0
900	38	13	0
1,000	49	8	0
1,500	123	13	0
2,000	227	3	0
3,000	522	1	0
5,000	1,277	19	0
7,500	2,332	12	0
10,000	3,436	2	0

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at
453 par is Re. 1 to 1*s.* 6*d.*

The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1948, was esti-
454 mated to be:

Coin, Rs. 5,00,000 Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

The following banks were operating in Aden:

The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,565; deposits, Rs. 11,65,004; and capital Rs. 21,42,333. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for
000 transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance

8:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

IMPORTS, 1947

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity*	
Grain, pulse, flour and preparation thereof	Cwt.	1,963,411	
Feeding-stuff for animals	Tons	708	
Animals for food	Nos.	109,729	
Dairy produce	Cwt.	25,184	
Beer of all description including cider	Gallons	141,956	
Coffee	Cwt.	132,813	
Spirit	Gallons	8,893	
Wines	"	2,820	
Tea	Lb.	1,362,470	
Dates, wet	Tons	7,699	
Spices	Cwt.	51,295	
Sugar	Tons	12,268	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	52,213	
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	1,624,780	
Coal	Tons	327,604	
Seeds and nuts for oil	"	2,269	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	50,390	
Hides, raw	Tons	642	
Skins, raw	"	3,225	
Shells and cowries	Cwt.	16,973	
Cotton yarns	Lb.	3,226,405	
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	45,835,697	
Woollen piece-goods	"	91,312	
Woollen manufactures all sorts	Cwt.	35,694	
Footwear	Pairs	76,553	
Kerosene oil	Gallons	1,535,438	
Petrol	"	3,158,849	
Lubricating Oil	"	241,460	
Gas oil	Tons	19,036	
Fuel oil	"	1,061,564	
Specie by value			Rs. 4,40,908
Total imports (estimated) for 1947			Rs. 31,68,43,559
for 1948			Rs. 35,01,46,472

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden

EXPORTS, 1947

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity*	
Grain and flour	Cwt.	1,724,668	
Dairy produce	,,	16,619	
Coffee	,,	124,502	
Tea	Lb.	578,128	
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved without sugar	Cwt.	105,472	
Spices	,,	36,306	
Sugar	,,	83,527	
Salt	Tons	317,740	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	35,526	
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	1,444,927	
Seeds and nuts for oil	Tons	906	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	48,098	
Oil, vegetable, non-essential	Gallons	61,807	
Hides, raw	Tons	1,130	
Skins, raw	,,	3,518	
Cotton twist and yarn	Lb.	2,097,936	
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	22,846,406	
Kerosene oil	Gallons	457,772	
Petrol	,,	1,585,104	
Mineral oil	,,	1,859,522	
Soap	Cwt.	28,745	
Specie by value			Rs. 4,01,788
Total exports (estimated) for 1947			Rs. 15,96,08,850
for 1948			Rs. 15,62,61,697

The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent [504] shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are 439 repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, 441 Indian and Arab.

Chapter 6 : Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by [817] solar evaporation in a series of pans 3,682 acres in extent. The export in 1948 amounted to 261,361 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, and three Indian. The year 1948 showed a considerable improvement in production as compared with the previous two years. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1944	205,308
1945	139,945
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108

FISHERIES

The coast of the Colony proper extends for approximately 16 sea miles 133 as the crow flies, but is much indented. The bottom shelves steadily to 226 around 50 fathoms 10 miles offshore, beyond which it falls sharply to over 100 fathoms.

In general the fishing is not to be compared with that of the Eastern Aden Protectorate. During the South-West Monsoon, however, an easterly migration of shoals of large pelagic fish occurs and, while these are in the vicinity, heavy landings may take place. During the summer of 1948 this fishery was well below average. For the remainder of the year, migratory fish occur spasmodically and the location of shoals calls for skill and experience.

Bottom fish are few and small except on certain rocky patches where handlines and basket traps achieve good results.

There are approximately 1,300 fishermen whose homes are in the 166 Colony. Many of them migrate with the fish shoals along the Protectorate coast and, when fish are abundant at Aden, Protectorate fishermen come to fish in the Colony.

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501 The craft used are of two kinds, the sambuk, which is a planked surf-boat of up to 35 feet long, and the huri, a dugout canoe imported from India to which a topstrake is usually added locally. Huris range from 8 to 30 feet and are popular because they can withstand neglect and rough usage. No power-craft are yet used for fishing. During 1948 there were 34 sambuks and 341 huris in the Colony.

286 Nets are all hand-braided locally. There are several types which
226 operate by surrounding a shoal of pelagic fish which are then induced to gill themselves. Beach seins are also used and cast-nets are popular for small shoaling fish. Handlines are used extensively but longlines are not known.

435 Although prices are generally higher for consumption fresh than for salting, lack of transport prevents fish from reaching the Colony's markets in any quantity from outside a few miles radius. In consequence, landings are spasmodic and prices fluctuate widely, to the detriment of both fisherman and consumer. There is no provision for dealing with temporary gluts except by salting for export. Salt fish is beyond the means of the poorer people, as loss of weight during curing increases its price.

226 In short, the Colony's fishing industry is not at present able to maintain a steady supply of fish for a community of 80,000 people. A Fishery Officer has, however, been appointed and it is hoped that he will be able to improve the position in years to come.

The island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea is part of the Crown
[439] Colony. The Perim fishing community comprises between 20 and 30 families, who salt and export their surplus fish to an annual value of between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000. The Perim pearl fisheries have not been let since 1946, when the lessee is reported to have lost money on the enterprise.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and
473 the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs
167 who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

433 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The
473 chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

286 Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is
249 the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

463 The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMl Aden MMI

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; con- 494
versely, the 65 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are 4221
in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in 471
Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their 568
proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.	162
Soap Works	French.	474
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.	231
Aluminium Factory	Indian.	
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French.	
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian.	

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 231
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. Animals were imported as follows:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Donkeys*	*Dogs*
By land	41,393	5,031	44	6	1	Nil
By sea	105,729	76	3	Nil	Nil	13
TOTAL	147,122	5,107	47	6	1	13

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of School. Schools directly maintained by Government provide 871
primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the lower secondary school, the suggestion for its introduction into the primary schools having been rejected by reason of pressure for fuller teaching of Arabic.

Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujrati, Hebrew and Urdu.

There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion was very impressive. There was much pleasure expressed at the provisions of the Five-Year Plan but this was tempered with much scepticism. The "special" class worked well and all pupils passed into the Government Secondary School.

871/ *Government Grants*. The basis of the grant was changed from one-third of approved expenditure to one-half of the teachers' salaries.

Scholarships. The Scholarship Committee was expanded from four to eight members and met six times to select scholarship holders for 1948 and for 1949. A noteworthy step forward was made with the despatch to England on scholarship of two male teachers on a one-year course, two others on a two-year handicraft course, whilst the Education Officer for the Colony began a one-year course at the London Institute of Education.

Education for Girls. Some progress beyond primary schooling was made in that a Standard V at Sheikh Othman and a Standard VI at Crater were opened, the latter as an incipient intermediate school and with a strong domestic bias.

[875/ 874 Five Egyptian assistant teachers took the higher classes and the Egyptian Senior Mistress was in charge of teacher-training. Very satisfactory work was done in the class-room, and in the needlework and cookery sections. A display of work was given in April.

Teacher-Training. Considerable progress was made with the training of women teachers. Three girls successfully completed a two-year course whilst two others completed a one-year training course in the Omdurman Girls' Training College where they did well in view of the previous low educational standards of Aden. These five girls will make it possible to create new classes early in 1949. Four other girls started training locally, and two more were sent on a three-year course to Omdurman. It is noteworthy that all these girls showed a definite enthusiasm for their work and a high sense of duty, and they did much to popularise the profession.

Six youths from the Government Upper Secondary School were put into training for one year and all but one completed the course satisfactorily. Three are now teaching in Government primary schools and two returned to a grant-aided school. This training put an extra burden on the Principal, but the situation improved at the end of the year with the arrival of the British Education Officer in charge of teacher-training.

875 *Teachers*. Meetings were held monthly and varied between discussions of professional problems and demonstration lessons. Many teachers from grant-aided schools attended.

The number of volumes in the Teachers' Library rose from a few dozen to 448. It is now housed in the temporary premises of the Teachers' Club as being more easily accessible to the profession than at the Departmental Offices.

[431] The bequest of Rs. 15,000 by an Indian citizen of Aden was allotted to the department for the creation of a club for all teachers, and building began towards the end of the year. An energetic committee was formed and meetings were held in temporary quarters at the Government Secondary School. This meeting-place for social and cultural purposes should mean a great deal to the profession.

A monthly Teachers' Journal began publication with a committee of teachers under the guidance of the Director of Education. It is issued free to teachers and contains news, articles and letters. The

general public began to take an interest also in this journal and arrangements were made for its public sale. 875

The deliberate action in sending useful men away on scholarship was to some extent offset by work done at the monthly meetings of teachers; but the standard remained low and will do so until men return to the schools from training locally and in the United Kingdom.

The first annual vacation course took place in August. All Colony teachers attended with many from grant-aided schools and some 20 men from the Western Aden Protectorate. The course concentrated on handwork of many kinds, and the fortnight was one of enthusiasm, hard work and pleasurable contacts.

Adult Education. The evening class for some 40 Arab women continued to meet in the Government Girls' School once a week, and girls of over school age met twice a week. Dressmaking and needlework were rather more popular with the adults, whilst the girls preferred Arabic. All these classes were conducted as before by the British Principal. 873

The Aden Commercial Institute provided evening instruction as usual in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased teaching.

Technical Education. The Technical Instructor arrived early in the year and soon drew up syllabuses for both primary and secondary schools which were put into operation in the third term. He also conducted evening classes for teachers and took a leading part in the Vacation Course. In addition, he drew up preliminary plans for the Technical College destined to open in 1951. 874

Parents Committee. Very heavily attended meetings of parents were held at four centres early in the year to elect 14 members of a committee which met every six weeks to discuss matters concerning the well-being of the primary schools. The committee proved a most useful contact between the officers of the department and the public. 871

Five-Year Plan. This was presented to Government in March and received approval from the Secretary of State towards the end of the year. It provides for the building of three girls' schools which will embrace all stages from kindergarten to teacher-training, two more schools for boys, the Technical College and the Aden College. The latter takes the place of the Lord Lloyd College, so long talked of. The general effect is to double the places in boys' primary schools, to treble places in boys' post-primary schools, and to treble places for girls. Over the five years some 50 additional teachers will be required, but the situation at the end of the year was serious in that but one new man entered training instead of the ten needed at that stage. 658

HEALTH

During 1948 there was a further expansion in the activities of the Medical Department, particularly in the work of the Civil Hospital. 647

For the first time in the history of the department, a fully equipped and staffed X-ray department functioned for the whole year. Over 5,000 743

6: Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

743 X-ray examinations were performed. In previous years the annual figures for such work were in the neighbourhood of 500.

The encouraging aspect of the Civil Hospital's activities was the marked rise in female out-patient attendances, 7,447 as compared with 5,573 in 1947.

[758] The creation of the temporary post of Sister-Tutor resulted in regular training courses for the subordinate nursing staff.

The opening of a new temporary ward for male T.B. patients has increased the number of male beds from 21 to 55.

Communicable Diseases

164 *Smallpox.* There were two imported cases landed from ships. No

744 case of the other Convention diseases occurred.

Malaria. There was a sharp rise in the number of cases reported from the outlying town of Sheikh Othman. In view of this a combined search by the staff of the Public Health Department, of No. 7 R.A.F. Hospital and of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital was instituted in that area. No evidence at all was found of anopheline breeding and it was obvious that the infection had been contracted, at any rate in the great majority of cases, outside the boundaries of the Colony.

Venereal Diseases. There was a considerable increase in the notification figures for 1948 following a drive to ensure that medical practitioners notified cases as required by the Venereal Diseases Amendment Ordinance, 1947.

The subvention to the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital for its Venereal Disease Treatment Centre was increased from £225 to £750 in order to assist the campaign against venereal disease.

A gratifying aspect of the work of the Venereal Diseases Officer was the large decrease in the number of defaulters, particularly in respect of syphilis. Hitherto the defaulting rate has been over 50 per cent. The figures for the Venereal Disease Treatment Centre in 1948 are:

	Number treated	*Number cured (clinically)*	*Defaulters*
Syphilis	1,992	1,957	35
Gonorrhoea	1,126	1,007	119
Chancroid	206	206	—
Other V.D. including Granuloma Inguinale	177	174	3

Dysentery and Typhoid. Figures for dysentery are not yet available but no untoward outbreak has occurred. The returns for typhoid and paratyphoid showed 15 cases notified, exactly the same figures as in 1947. Whereas in 1947 in seven of these cases the infection was contracted, as far as could be ascertained, in Aden, during 1948 only one case was of local origin, the remaining 14 cases were from outside the Colony.

744 *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* The year has been marked by considerable

743 progress in the anti-tuberculosis campaign due to the full-time services

of the X-ray department, an increase in hospital beds and additional 744
staff provided by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis— 743
one full time T.B. Inspector and one voluntary home visitor.

The new male T.B. Ward, the provision of 17 beds in the Jewish Emergency Hospital and the increase of beds in the T.B. Hospital, Sheikh Othman, mean that there are 100 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis patients compared with 10 in 1944.

X-ray examinations, screening or film, totalled 2,160 compared with 20 in 1944. By the end of the year another 100 cases were being treated in their own homes as compared with none in 1944. While the total of notified cases rose to 481 for the year, only 159 of these were Aden born residents. In 1944 no notifications were entered and in 1947 the number was 282.

The results of treatment continued to be satisfactory, over 40 cases being discharged during the year as fit to resume work.

The most notable advance was in the introduction of regulations whereby 657
Government employees contracting pulmonary tuberculosis in the course of their duties were granted full-pay leave if it was considered by a Medical Board that they would benefit sufficiently from such treatment to return to work. The result has been that cases have come up for investigation at an early stage as they knew that they would receive pay throughout their course of treatment.

Of 18 Government employees so entitled, seven have been treated and resumed work, 10 are under treatment and making good progress, one has not improved. There were also two cases who elected to take gratuities and return to Somaliland Protectorate. Both have since got much worse.

These figures show that the standard of recovery is high and it is 164
further proved by the following small but interesting figures. Since 1945 four male and two female nurses contracted pulmonary tuberculosis, of these two were sputum negative; of these cases, five are now back on full nursing duties, and the sixth case was on the point of being discharged as sufficiently well to resume work, when he had a severe mental breakdown and had to be medically boarded on this account.

Deaths from T.B. were 209 as compared with 244 in 1947. 165

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic has shown a welcome increase 743
in attendances by the Arab community. All other communities have taken full advantage of its facilities during the last two years but Arab women have hitherto been held back by old-fashioned ideas. This prejudice is beginning to break down and this is proof that the excellent work done by this institution is now being recognised more adequately.

A gratifying addition to the already heavy routine duties of the Medical Officer and her staff of midwives was the voluntary undertaking of a 844
course of training for local midwives, all of whom are quite untrained.

The course proved very popular and the average attendance was 31, which includes a considerable proportion of the women known to be earning their livelihood by undertaking midwifery work.

6; Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMl Aden MMI

Training

759 This year has seen a considerable extension of facilities for training. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was absent on study leave for the greater part of the year to take a post-graduate course. He has since obtained the F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow). One Arab student proceeded to Birmingham University to take a medical course. Two hospital assistants were sent to the United Kingdom for three years' training as male nurses.

One hospital assistant was enrolled at a London hospital for one year's training as laboratory technician.

One Sanitary Inspector proceeded to Bombay to take a six-month course of training prior to examination for the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

161

Vital Statistics: 1948

163
165

Population—1946 Census	82,359
Births	2,192
Birth-rate	26·61 per thousand
Deaths	1,360 (338 non-residents)
Death-rate	20·62 per thousand
Deaths under one year of age	385
Infant Mortality Rate	171·18 per thousand
Still-births	125

342

HOUSING

362 There are four types of housing in the Colony:

(*a*) Well-built bungalows or two-storeyed houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well-built multi-storeyed stone in lime-mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

(*c*) Single and two-storeyed buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(*d*) Single-storeyed "mud brick" buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than 2 inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as *kutcha* dwellings. (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be replaced gradually by mud-brick dwellings with proper sani-

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

tary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 362
1943, and this policy is being continued by Government.

During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, [744]
these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow progress.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony. 745

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, 657
but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, 735
financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through Government which contributes Rs. 50,000 per annum, dispenses relief to the 747
aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; 617
the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An Assistant Welfare Officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1948, of which the following are the more important:

Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 3, which 651
gives family relief in respect of one wife and not more than four children. 746
The loss involved by this concession has been provided against by increasing taxation in the higher grades.

Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 4, which carries out the 697
recommendation of a locally appointed Prison Reform Committee by reducing the number of prison offences which are punishable with whipping.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 657
1948, No. 19, which provides *inter alia* that a certain class of employee of the Aden Port Trust shall be eligible to contribute.

Aden Protectorate Levies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 20, which provides for the grant of pensions to native officers and enlisted clerks.

Appeals to the Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1948, No. 22, which 692

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MM

692 provides for appeals from the Supreme Court to be heard by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. Prior thereto appeals lay, under Article 20 of the Aden Colony Order, 1936, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Before the introduction of this Ordinance that Article was revoked, and Orders in Council were made which extended to Aden the provisions of the Eastern African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council, 1921, and included Aden with the East African territories in the right of final appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Criminal Court (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1948, No. 23, which contains amendments consequential on the change in the Appeal Court; and in particular prescribes more fully than previously the procedure to be followed after a sentence of death.

659 Antiquities Ordinance, 1948, No. 24, which repeals the Antiquities Ordinance, 1940, and makes more comprehensive provision for the preservation of objects of archaeological interest, proper and scientific excavation, the control of export and import of antiquities and for the ultimate disposal of those found by licensed excavators.

278 Penicillin Ordinance, 1948, No. 25, which is to ensure that penicillin is used only on the advice of qualified persons.

362 A Bill entitled an Ordinance to make provision for Town Planning was introduced in the final session of Legislative Council and passed its second reading. It was referred to a Select Committee for reporting back to the Council in the first session of 1949. The Bill is a comprehensive one, there being no town planning legislation at the present time.

579 647 692 The normal work of the Legal Department was hampered during the early months of the year as a result of the aftermath of the riots which took place in December, 1947. In particular there was an official enquiry conducted by Sir Harry Trusted, K.C.M.G., K.C., at which the Department was represented; there were a large number of prosecutions for offences during the riots, and into appeals following thereon; and there was an enquiry by the Crown Counsel, appointed a Special Magistrate for the purpose, into some 800 claims under section 16 of the Police Ordinance, 1937, for damage suffered by members of the public during the riots. The investigation of these claims alone took approximately five months.

000 The Revised Edition of the Ordinances which was referred to in the Report for 1946 as being ready for printing in January, 1946, is still not ready for publication owing to the pressure of work on the persons concerned in the United Kingdom in indexing and printing. It is understood however that more than half of the work has been completed and it is hoped that the publication will be possible in the near future.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Up to 30th September, 1948, an appeal lay from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. As from

1st October, 1948, appeals lie from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa instead of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. 692

Since 1st October, 1948, the extent of the right of appeal is as follows: 695

In criminal cases:

1. Any person convicted on a trial held by the Supreme Court may appeal to the Court of Appeal

(*a*) on a matter of law; provided that for the purposes of this section a matter of law shall not be taken to include severity of sentence, and

(*b*) with the leave of the Court of Appeal or upon the certificate of the Judge who tried the case that it is a fit case for appeal on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone or a question of mixed law and fact or any other ground which appears to the Supreme Court to be a sufficient ground of appeal, and

(*c*) with the leave of the Court of Appeal against the sentence passed on conviction unless such sentence is one fixed by law.

2. Any party to criminal proceedings held before the Supreme Court in its appellate jurisdiction may appeal to the Court of Appeal on a matter of law but not on a matter of fact; provided that for the purposes of this section a matter of law shall not be taken to include severity of sentence.

3. In the case of a sentence of death

(*a*) the sentence shall not be executed until after the expiration of the time within which a memorandum of appeal against the sentence may be presented;

(*b*) if a memorandum of appeal is filed the sentence shall not be executed until the appeal has been disposed of or abandoned;

(*c*) if a petition for leave to appeal or for leave to file a memorandum of appeal out of time is presented the sentence shall not be executed until leave to appeal or to file the memorandum of appeal out of time has been refused or the appeal has been disposed of or abandoned.

Provided that if the sentence has been confirmed by the Governor it may be executed without further extension notwithstanding that a petition for leave to appeal or to file a memorandum of appeal out of time may have been presented after the time for appeal has expired.

In civil cases:

1. Subject to any rules which may be made, an appeal shall lie in civil cases from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeal

(*a*) as the right, from any final judgment of the Supreme Court where the appeal involves, directly or indirectly, some claim or question respecting property or some civil right of the value of two thousand rupees or upwards;

(*b*) with the leave of the Supreme Court, from any other judgment of the Supreme Court, whether final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or other-

695 wise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted;

(c) with the leave of the Court of Appeal where the Supreme Court has refused to give leave to appeal under paragraph (b) of this sub-section and the Court of Appeal considers that leave to appeal ought to be granted.

2. The Governor in Council may by Rules prescribe, or enable Rules of Court to be made prescribing the imposition upon rights of appeal of conditions as to the giving of security or otherwise.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council in certain cases.

692 The Supreme Court is presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court. It is the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers of revision.

The other Civil Court in the Colony is the Court of Small Causes, presided over by the Registrar of the Supreme Court who is *ex officio* the Judge of the Court of Small Causes and also the Chief Magistrate. Provision is also made for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes. In practice the Chief Magistrate and one of the other Magistrates sit separately as Judge and Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, if the value of the subject matter does not exceed Rupees 500. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rupees 50.

Subject to the provisions of any statute in force in England expressly applied to the Colony or which has been extended thereto by Order-in-Council and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony and so far as the said statute or enactment does extend or apply, the civil courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and in the absence of usage, in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity, and statutes of general application in force in England on 1st April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular the personal law of Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsis is applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance and certain other matters.

[671] On both the civil and criminal sides the procedure of the Courts is governed by Ordinances which are based on Indian models.

The Supreme Court is the only criminal court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding two years or fine exceeding Rs. 1,000. All criminal trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans, the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans.

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No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person 681 under the age of sixteen years.

A youthful offender may be dealt with :

(1) by placing him on probation, or
(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or
(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian, or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or
(4) by fine, or
(5) by whipping, or
(6) by ordering his detention.

There are three Magistrates including the Chief Magistrate who 693
individually exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as provided 695
by the Criminal Courts Ordinance 1937, and regular sittings are held at
Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. 427

An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court in 698
all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one
month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed and the Supreme Court 692
has also powers of revision.

During the year Rent Tribunals were set up for the assessment of the standard rent of lettings. The Tribunals are not staffed by the Judicial Department but the Supreme Court can entertain an appeal from the decision of a Tribunal.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there has been an increase of cases in the Magistrates' Courts.

In addition to His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court the Judicial Staff consisted of Mr. Nunn, Chief Magistrate and Messrs. Mansoor and Kazi, Magistrates of the first class. During the year Mr. Nunn was on leave from 2nd June, 1948, to 4th October, 1948, during which period Mr. Mansoor acted as Chief Magistrate and Judge of the Small Causes Court and Mr. Kazi continued to act as Additional Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Although there were seven professional pleaders in the Colony, in the great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay which could be obviated by procedural reform. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. 691
During 1948, 459 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 326 civil suits were finally decided. Six applications for civil revision were filed and all were decided. Twenty-eight civil appeals were lodged in

6;Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MNi |

691 the Supreme Court which disposed of 23 such appeals in 1948, three were decided in 1949 and two are still pending. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 50 applications concerning guardianship matters, 11 applications for succession certificates, 65 applications for heirship certificates, 12 applications for letters of administration, three applications for probate and there were 58 other applications, excluding execution proceedings and interlocutory applications, making in all 199. The corresponding disposals were 46, 11, 63, 12, 3 and 43 respectively, making in all 178.

Eighteen estates were in charge of the Supreme Court.

586 Twelve cases for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages were filed during the year. Five were decided and seven are still pending.

674 Four criminal cases were committed to the Supreme Court for trial, out of which three were disposed of during the year and the remaining one was heard and decided in January, 1949.

The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were:

Sessions case No.	*Accused No.*	*Nature of charges*	*Result*
1	1. Gabber Abdulla Al-Buderi. 2. Mohamed Ahmed Al-Haidi. 3. Nasser Attick Abdo Badi.	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused 1 sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment for voluntarily causing hurt contrary to section 323 of the I.P.C. Accused 2 acquitted. Accused 3 acquitted.
2	Mohamed Gaileh Awad Somali.	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused sentenced to penal servitude for life for culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.
3	Khaled Salem Mubarak.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.	Nolle prosequi entered. Accused discharged.
4	Mohamed Abdulla Senani.	Attempt to commit carnal intercourse against the nature of law under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code.	do.

At the beginning of 1948, 14 criminal appeals were pending and during the year 294 others were filed. Of these, 233 were dismissed, retrial was ordered in two appeals, 43 appeals were allowed and in 30 appeals convictions were sustained but the sentences were altered. No appeal was left pending at the end of the year. The average time taken for the disposal of a criminal appeal is about a fortnight from the filing of the memorandum.

Applications for revision on the criminal side totalled 19, of which 10 were dismissed. In eight cases convictions and sentences were set aside and appellants acquitted. In one case the conviction was altered and sentence reduced. 695

In the Small Causes Court 896 suits were filed and 853, including 20 cases of the previous year, were disposed of during the period under review. 674

The following table contains a classified summary of the criminal cases decided in the Magistrate's Courts in the year 1948:

Number of Persons

Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Convictions*	*Discharged or acquitted*
11,666	722	12,388	6,804	5,584

Four cases involving six persons were committed to the Supreme Court.

Offences	*No. of persons*
Offences punishable under Motor Traffic Ordinance and Rules	3,801
Voluntarily causing hurt	242
Assault	287
Other offences against the person	603
Theft	340
Other offences against property	149
Insult	395
Affray	419
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	625
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	3,081
Offences punishable under the Township Rules	1,118
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	1,320
Offences punishable under the Cruelty to Animals Rules	8
TOTAL	12,388

The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Courts of the Magistrates were as follows: 681

Imprisonment with or without fine	1,161
Whipping	30
Fine only	4,799

Five hundred and sixty-one applications for maintenance were made in the Magistrates' Courts. In 320 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases, maintenance was disallowed. 691

The Magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in closer touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enables closer supervision to be 692

8.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
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With acknowledgments to A. R. Thomas

SHIBAM, ADEN PROTECTORATE

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133

With acknowledgments to A. R. Thomas

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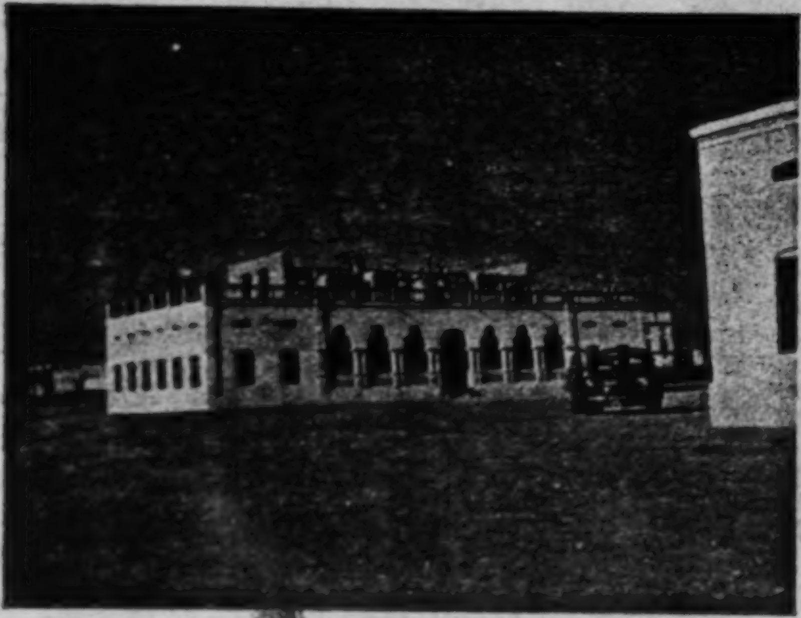

With acknowledgments to A. R. Thomas

NEW TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOL, GHEIL BA WAZIR, ADEN PROTECTORATE

Facing p. 40 (B)

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office. G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden

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With acknowledgments to A. R. Thomas

KATHIRI FORT, GHEIL BIN YOMEIN, ADEN PROTECTORATE

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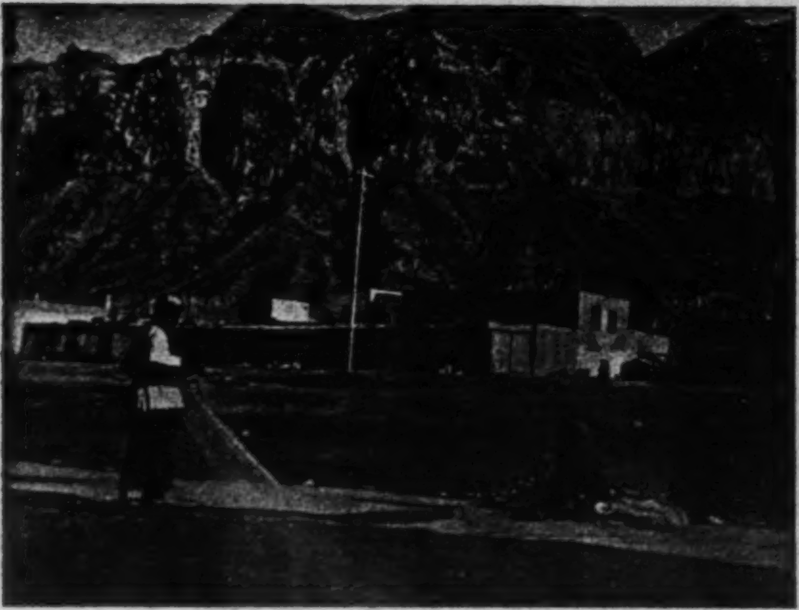

With acknowledgments to J. Goepel

FISHERMEN REPAIRING NETS BELOW THE BARREN ROCKS OF ADEN

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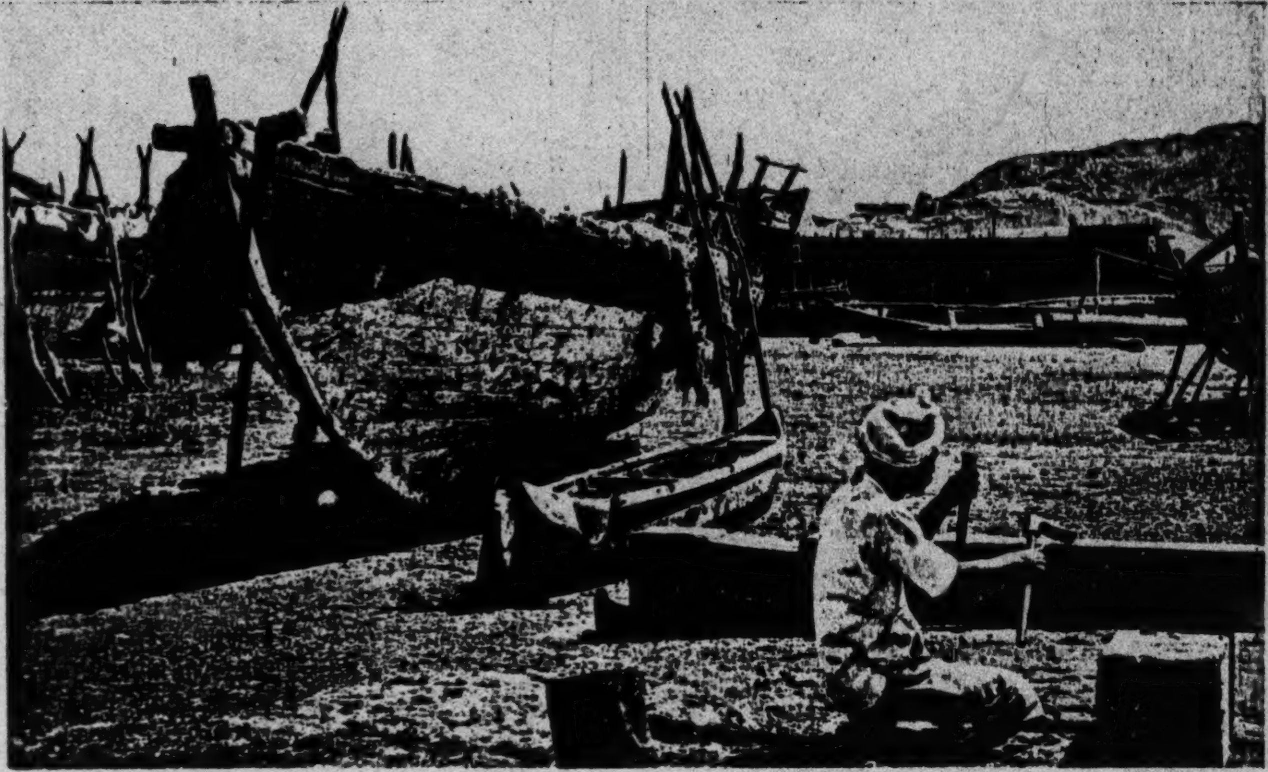

With acknowledgments to J. Gospel

THE FIRST STEP IN BUILDING A DHOW: LAYING THE KEEL

692 effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

659 656 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Colony of Aden.

During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during the year under report was 375.

Sixty-seven applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of.

The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 42.

Registration of Firms

Twenty applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of bills of exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 55.

Powers of Attorney

The total number of powers of attorney attested or authenticated was seven.

Income

651 The total income for registration of documents, firms and notarial charges was Rs. 6,926.

Duties Performed by the Sub-Registrar

The Sub-Registrar performs the duties of Notary Public, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Registrar of Firms, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs, and acts as a Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Documents and the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

POLICE

625 The Police Force has a total strength of 640. The proportion of Police to population is approximately 1 in 125. The Force comprises Aden Arabs, Aden Protectorate Arabs, Indians and Somalis and is officered by members of the Colonial Police Service. It is divided into two distinct units, the Civil Police and the Armed Police. The former perform normal

625 police duties, the protection of persons and property, and the prevention and detection of crime. They also police the very important and busy 647 harbour of Aden. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration, the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants.

494 In addition, the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences and the control and issue of permits to public service vehicles.

625 The Armed Police are a semi-military armed force and are responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disturbances. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran.

674 Criminal cases for the year 1948 showed a decrease of 344 as compared with the year 1947, a decrease in Penal Code offences of almost 33⅓ per cent. This decrease may be considered exceptionally high, but the [167] figures for 1947 were swollen by cases arising from the 1947 riots. However, there has been a distinct drop in Penal Code offences in the year under review by comparison with the years 1946 and 1945 and it is considered that the reduction is largely due to the implementation in 1947–48 of a closer degree of control over expelled undesirables and the 685 readier detection of them on their return to the Colony. In 1948 there were 522 cases of offences against property compared with 736 such cases in 1947. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 234,644 of which property to the value of Rs. 119,439 (just over 50 per cent) was recovered.

625 During the year under review a total of 5,991 cases was also dealt with by Police under local Ordinances. This shows an increase over the 691 year 1947, but is largely due to the fact that more energetic action has been taken by Police in the matter of dealing with beggars, street vendors and other minor offenders.

PRISON.

697 Dr. N. M. Hodivalla, O.B.E., part-time Superintendent, proceeded to India on leave, in October, 1948, and charge of the Prison till the end of the year was taken over by the Jailer.

The Aden Prison is the only Prison in the Colony, and therefore receives all classes of convicted offenders, in addition to persons committed to trial, and deportees and vagrants awaiting deportation.

Approximately 80 per cent of convicted prisoners are from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and other territories. The administration follows closely, modified where desirable by local conditions, the practice adopted in India.

The prison buildings are situated in a walled compound which ensures complete segregation from the general public. They consist of widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, workrooms, storerooms, kitchens, hospital and office.

Extention to the present office, construction of a range of six superior individual cells for "A" and "B" class prisoners, five cells for the accommodation of lunatic prisoners, and compound walls to four prison

6:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMl Aden MMl

697 buildings, are nearing completion. Special attention is paid to cleanliness and sanitation. The existing buildings now provide for the separation of juveniles and of first offenders from habituals.

During the first ten months of the year the average prison population was 60 per cent above that of the corresponding year. This increase was mainly due to an influx of prisoners convicted during the December riots among the Jews and Arabs. The prison population was doubled, and during the first two months it was so high that the dormitories and cell accommodation was subjected to severe strain, and for a time there was unavoidable overcrowding. Effective steps were taken by the Public Works Department to provide additional accommodation and this, with the release of many of the rioters on completion of their sentences, reduced the overcrowding and conditions became normal. The daily average number during the year was 330. Throughout the period the discipline was well maintained.

A notable feature of the year was the introduction of two additional industries—weaving and tailoring—and very remarkable progress was made, particularly in the weaving industry. Twelve hand pit looms producing convict and other kinds of cloth, loongies, counterpanes, sheets, etc.; upright looms producing designed pile carpets; ground looms producing carpets and durries, etc., were in operation. It is hoped to encourage and expand this particular industry, the principal aim being to give prisoners a trade in hand to rehabilitate themselves on their release in order to become good citizens.

The health of the prisoners was good on the whole, there being no outbreak of any serious illness. The sickness rate was, however, higher than that for the past year. Many of the prisoners certified as sick and unfit for work were suffering from venereal diseases contracted before admission to Prison.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attended the Prison dispensary and gave necessary treatment to the sick. Prisoners needing in-patient treatment were kept in the Prison Hospital. Cases needing immediate attention were admitted to the Civil Hospital. There was one death in the Civil Hospital from natural causes.

There is as yet no discharged prisoners' aid society nor an after-care organisation.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

365 Both the waterworks and the electricity supply of the Colony are publicly owned and form part of the Public Works Department. A brief description of each is given below.

WATER AND DRAINAGE

365 The water supply of Aden is drawn from 10 boreholes situated in and
312 around Sheikh Othman Gardens. The total water raised during 1948 was 585,414,000 gallons, an increase of 1·3 per cent on 1947. This represents an average daily supply of 1,603,000 gallons and, taking the popu-

lation of Aden as 80,000, gives an average daily consumption, after 365
deducting water to shipping, gardens and military, of 6·9 gallons per head. 312
The average daily consumption per head for all purposes is 20 gallons.

The following table gives details of the water used in Aden during the four years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Details	1945 *Million gallons*	1946 *Million gallons*	1947 *Million gallons*	1948 *Million gallons*
1. Total water raised at bores	549·2	594	577·8	585·4
2. Water to civil population through house connections	124	144·5	160·8	182·5
3. Total water sold to military	174·3	143·7	120·2	111·5
4. Water sold to shipping in port	50·4	43·9	52	53·4
5. Water sold at filling stations	10·8	9·5	7·7	5·4
6. Water used for gardens .	83·6	143·3	114·2	95·3
7. Total water supplied free of charge (including gardens, flushing, free stand-posts, fire-fighting etc.) . .	114·4	170	140·6	124·2
8. Water unaccounted for or percentage loss . . .	13·65%	13·8%	16·5%	17·9%

Pumping Plant. The whole of the pumping plant is in good mechanical condition. The maximum quantity of water, assuming all pumps to be in perfect working order, which can be raised from the bores daily is 2,512,000 gallons.

Boreholes. Six new boreholes in Sheikh Othman Garden have been sunk during the year, five by Messrs G. Stow & Co. and one departmentally. This will give an additional 1,200,000 gallons of water per day when the pumps, which are on order, have been installed.

Reservoirs. The total capacity of the reservoirs is 2,965,200 gallons.

Distribution. The total length of water mains replaced was 7,374 linear feet, mostly 3-inch cast-iron pipes. The total length of new mains laid were 7,750 feet of 4 inches or less in diameter, and 11,703 feet of 6 inches and over.

Water Meters. Further new water meters were received during 1948, and it was found possible to give 968 new connections, compared with 336 in 1945, 261 in 1946 and 401 in 1947.

The total number of meters now in use is 5,323.

Fire Hydrants. The total number of fire hydrants now installed in 365
the Colony is 169. All these are examined, tested and cleaned every 368
four months. This ensures that they are in complete working order in
any emergency and it also assists in flushing out the mains. 312

Consumers. The number of consumers on the registers at the end of 1948 was 5,307, an increase of 881 on that recorded on the same date in 1947.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MM|

368 *Fire Standposts and other Free Supplies.* During 1948, 124,274,000
365 gallons of water representing 21·2 per cent of the total water raised was issued free of charge for fire-fighting, gardens, free standposts, Public
312 Works etc. 13,965,000 gallons of water were issued free of charge to the general public from the 32 free standposts now erected in the various points of the Colony.

364 *Sterilisation of Water.* The whole of the water (except that supplied
365 to Sheikh Othman gardens) is chlorinated before distribution, and the many bacteriological analyses made during the year proved that the water
312 was eminently fit for domestic consumption.

Drainage Works. This covers the maintenance of the whole of the sewerage system in the Colony, with the exception of cleansing which is carried out by the Public Health Department.

652 *New Work.* The expenditure on new works during 1948 was Rs. 265,517. The principal items being shown below:

	Rs.
1. New house connection and minor extension to water mains	57,351
2. Minor drainage works	8,435
3. Sinking new boreholes at Sheikh Othman	74,000
4. New distribution mains	51,195
5. Store room at Isthmus Pump House	2,770
6. Quarter for pump cleaner	3,251
7. Extension of Maalla drainage	12,000
8. Two flushing tanks	3,576
9. New 9-inch water main from Sheikh Othman to Khormaksar	13,915

Finance. The total receipts for 1948 were Rs. 709,546 and the expenditure Rs. 653,896.

The total expenditure on the water supply since its inception to 31st December, 1948, is Rs. 7,024,204 and the amount received from the sale of water during the same period is Rs. 8,349,272.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

365 The Waterworks Department is also responsible for the construction
364 and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges into the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks have been constructed, there are no sewage disposal works. In order to minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Generation

Electricity as a public utility was first introduced into Aden in 1926, when three 330 K.V.A. steam generating sets with oil-fired boilers and auxiliary plant were erected. 365

The main section plant now comprises two turbo-alternators of 1,200 K.W. capacity and one turbo-alternator of 750 K.W. capacity, generating at 6,600 volts 50 cycles, together with boiler plant comprising one boiler of 18,000 lb. per hour capacity, one boiler of 12,000 lb. per hour capacity, and two boilers of 6,000 lb. per hour capacity, together with auxiliary plant. In addition, two 250-K.W. diesel-driven alternators, generating at 440 volts, installed in a stand-by station, were periodically used to augment the supply. Due to the heavy load in the summer period, the supply is also increased by the running of Air Ministry plant. Owing to load difficulties, the use of power by commercial industries is not permitted between 1800 and 2200 hours daily. The water-pumping load moreover is reduced to a minimum during this period.

The average load of the main station during the year was 982 K.W. and the maximum load 1,600 K.W., the station load factor for the year being 62 per cent.

The total units generated during the year were 8,599,899 of which 15 per cent were used in the station itself.

A 200-K.W. diesel-driven alternator is being installed for stand-by purposes at the bore wells, Sheikh Othman.

There was a very appreciable reduction in the price of fuel oil during the year.

Plans and contract documents for the proposed new power station are being drawn up by the consulting engineers.

Distribution

The H.T. (6,600 volts) and the L.T. (400 volts three phase and 230 volts single phase) distribution systems comprise both overhead lines and underground mains.

Satisfactory progress was made in the change-over from overhead lines to underground cable in both systems. All modifications to the systems in the Fortress were carried out by underground cable.

Major modifications, incorporating street lighting, were made to the L.T. system at Sheikh Othman.

Maintenance work on the existing mains within the Fortress was, as last year, heavy. Modifications to street lighting were also undertaken, priority being given to the back areas.

The Electricity Department was responsible for the electrical installations in all newly-constructed Government premises. In addition, many electrical installations in other Government buildings were completely renewed. Maintenance work in Government premises is still very onerous, due to lack of materials and labour during the war period.

New sub-stations were constructed and commissioned at Tawahi, Hedjuff (Luke Thomas), Isthmus (pump house), Khormaksar (new housing estate).

Staff

365 Difficulty was experienced in obtaining qualified shift engineers and artisans, although many more applied for posts as apprentices in the department. The first to complete his five years' apprenticeship was sent to Kenya to gain further experience with the East Africa Power Co. There was no shortage of unskilled labour or clerks.

General

A Tannoy loud-speaker system was installed for the use of the Information Office at Tawahi, Hedjuff, Maalla and Crater.

The cost of electricity remained the same as in 1947, i.e. at the rate of 5 annas per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 annas per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used, and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate, however, was approximately 2·57 annas per unit.

[651] Revenue from all sources was Rs. 12,81,649. Accurate figures of expenditure cannot be given at present, as the Crown Agents accounts for the latter part of the year have not yet been received.

Consumers at the end of 1948 numbered 3,412 compared with 3,069 in 1947, with 200 prospective consumers awaiting connections and a further 560 having applied for permission to instal wiring in their premises.

PUBLIC WORKS

Maintenance of Buildings

653 Government own most of the buildings used for public purposes in the Colony, and a large staff is maintained by the Public Works Department in maintaining them in a proper state of repair, and carrying out minor improvements.

New Buildings

Practically all new Government buildings are constructed departmentally by direct labour, and the principal works completed in 1948 were:

	£
Quarters	
6 Houses for Senior Government Officials	14,000
Education	
Boys' Primary School, Tawahi	8,600
Class-room and administration office, Secondary School, Crater	9,090
Three additional class-rooms, sports shelter and tuck shop at Boys' School, Sheikh Othman	2,250
Social Welfare	
Working-class dwelling, Sheikh Othman	19,100
Aidrus Valley Housing Scheme	7,150

	£	
Medical		
Improvement to Civil Hospital	2,000	653
Health		
Dormitory for 50 domestic servants, Tawahi	750	
Prison		
Improvement to Prison Buildings	2,300	

Mechanical Workshop

A small mechanical workshop is maintained where all motor transport of the Public Health and Public Works Departments are serviced and repaired. Animal-drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night-soil tumbler carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

Furniture

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining furniture in Aden, the Government instituted a scheme in 1945 whereby expatriate officials could obtain furniture on hire.

This furniture is made partly by the Public Works Department and partly by local contractors, and during 1948 562 pieces of furniture (182 by the Public Works Department) were made and issued.

Building Plans

All deposited building plans submitted by the general public are first checked by the Public Works Department and then passed on to the respective townships for formal approval.

All buildings in course of erection are inspected periodically to ensure that they comply with the regulations in force. Ninety-nine permanent building permits were issued in 1948, compared with 78 in the previous year.

Crown Lands

The Director of Public Works is also Commissioner and Registrar of Lands, and all transfers of immoveable property made during the year were duly registered after the various titles had been carefully scrutinised. 423 426

Nineteen parcels of Crown land were also leased during the year to the general public, for various building purposes.

Stores

All work is carried out departmentally by direct labour, and consequently large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Deliveries of most goods from the United Kingdom during 1948 were a great improvement on the previous year, and stores to the value of £79,400 were issued to the various works during the year under review. 653

Labour

464 1948 was a difficult year for labour. Due to the considerable increase in the cost of living, several strikes took place, and wages had to be increased to offset this rise.

There was a shortage of skilled carpenters and masons, early in the year, but due to Government's action in limiting the number of exit permits granted to these tradesmen to go to the Persian Gulf, where more lucrative employment was available with work in connection with oil development, the position became easier, and most of the buildings scheduled for 1948 were completed.

Chapter 11: Communications

[496] There are no railways in the Colony and communications between the various townships is by road.

491 The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriageways are 20 feet in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed, but the majority are in water bound macadam. There are also about eight miles of streets in the bazaar area which have not yet been made up.

All bituminous and water-bound macadam roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing "earth roads" are made up. The usual specification is as follows: the carriageway is composed of 4 inches of bituminous macadam in two coats, 3 inches of coarse and 1 inch of fine, on 12 inches of hardcore foundation with 12 × 6 inches of rough chisel-dressed kerbing. Footpaths are of bituminous macadam or cement concrete on suitable foundations.

The Colony has:

Bituminous macadam roads	*Water-bound macadam roads*	*Unmade roads*	*Total*
34 miles	10 miles	16 miles	60 miles

652
491 The Development Committee recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony should be used for improving the roads, and £15,000 of this sum was spent in making up roads in the bazaar area in 1948.

The roads are well signposted, and traffic lines superimposed where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on some dangerous corners.

Street lighting is by electricity, and all the main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are well lit.

The expenditure on roads during 1948 was £30,000.

2

494

The following vehicles have been registered:

	No.
Taxis	196
Omnibuses	64
Private cars	1,142
Commercial vehicles	279
Motor-cycles	50
Horse gharies	14
Camel carts:	
Water carts	30
Loading carts	55
Bicycles	147

AIR

Aden is the centre of a network of air services. Aden Airways, a local B.O.A.C. subsidiary, operates scheduled services twice weekly to Cairo through Djibouti, Kamaran, Asmara, Khartoum, Port Sudan and Jeddah. Weekly services are operated to Addis Ababa and to Nairobi via Hargeisa and Mogadishu. During the summer monsoon there is a fortnightly service to Mukalla in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Frequent charter flights are undertaken to Mukheiras in the Western Aden Protectorate. 509

Ethiopian Air Lines operate scheduled services between Addis Ababa and Aden through Dire Dava and Djibouti. In addition this company undertakes charter flights to India and Pakistan.

Indian Overseas Air lines pass through Aden on charter flights between India and East Africa.

SHIPPING

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1948 was 2,994 with an aggregate tonnage of 11,818,392. The number of country craft entering the port during 1948 was 2,260 with an aggregate tonnage of 142,858. 505

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review:

Nationality	No.	Tonnage
British	1,674	7,255,452
French	64	372,093
Italian	212	375,174
American	137	630,171
Others	907	3,185,502
TOTAL	2,994	11,818,392

6:Gt. Brit. , Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

205 There are three post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Aden
206 Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money-order business is transacted at the three post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at the post office at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world by air mail is maintained through the airline services of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. Air mail is also carried to Ethiopia by Ethiopian Airlines. Automatic telephone service is available at Aden and Sheikh Othman.

Telegraphic communication with all parts of the world is maintained by Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. from cable stations in Aden and Perim. Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. also maintain a wireless telegraph station in Aden for communication internally with Mukalla and Kamaran, and externally with British and French Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc.

Number of letters dealt with . . .	3,439,782
Number of telephones	1,059
Number of broadcasting stations . .	1
Number of wireless receiving licences .	512
Number of radio diffusion subscribers .	Nil

Chapter 12: Science and the Arts

ARCHAEOLOGY

172 No archaeological excavation was carried out in either the Colony or the Protectorate during the year. A number of inscriptions, both in private hands in the Colony and in sites in the Beihan area of the Western Aden Protectorate, were copied, and some of them will be published in 1949.

BRITISH COUNCIL

658 The Memorandum defining the aims and work of the British Council in the Colonies was received in September. The British Council is enjoined " to seek to stimulate and foster an interest in British culture by creating opportunities for those who are capable of pursuing such an interest to meet for courses of study, formal or informal discussions, lectures, dramatic performances, play readings, music, film shows and exhibitions of works of art, etc.," and further " to seek to encourage in this atmosphere the fullest possible intermingling of races ".

The British Council had to withdraw from the teaching of English and Arabic in both the British Institutes (for men and for women). The School Certificate class also had to be given up. As from the beginning of April, the twelve scholars who had been sent to the Sudan to be trained as teachers, and the cost of whose travel to and from and maintenance in the Sudan had previously been defrayed by the British Council, were taken over by the Aden Government Department of Education.

1948 was not, however, entirely a year of retrenchment. Extra-mural

activities were started in various parts of the Colony. As it is not easy for residents of Tawahi or Sheikh Othman to attend British Institute functions in Crater, lectures were given, films shown, and discussions held about life in Britain on the premises of local societies and clubs of non-political character in different districts of Aden. In December the British Council sent its first short-term bursar to the United Kingdom for a course of study. The object of the short-term bursary scheme is to enable the ordinary citizen of Aden to meet his counterpart in Britain. Bursaries may be awarded to craftsmen, technicians, clerks, social and professional workers, etc.

The British Institute Library remained a most popular amenity with all communities. A play reading circle and an Arabic conversation group were started. The tennis club was much used and the hockey team played several matches; there was on several occasions a request for more sporting activities. At the British Institute for Women, courses of lectures were given on medicine in the home, cookery and dress-making, and the usual film shows and social activities took place. At the end of the year membership of the Institute for Men stood at 325 and of the Institute for Women at 170.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

131 THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude
361 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the
southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

712 (*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known
504 as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent
to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(*b*) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

133 The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel
361 Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks
close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

712 The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the
241 aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy
Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs at
423 Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden belonging to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned date-palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

317 Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, by the process of solar evaporation.

133 Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky
and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted
504 shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour

&Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden [illegible]

and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the island. 504
It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and an emergency landing-ground on the north side.

The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are often very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land. 132

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as eight inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter 2 : History

Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and the West does to-day, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out; Aden thus came for a period under the Imams of Sana. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate. 175

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. The plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden led to the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East Indian Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The need to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes necessitated by the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival 000

000 of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained
161 for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of
Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has
430 risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946).
The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it
504 is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is
nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the
Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf.
The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase
in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia,
Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

631 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the
British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year.
635 It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under
the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the
Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent,
but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

648 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Govern-
648 ment of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden
has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a
645 Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944,
646 a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden M/M

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an 631
Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The 161
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fisher- 226
men, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl
fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken.

There is a small Police detachment in the island together with medical 625
staff and lighthouse staff. 789

There is no natural water supply on the island; sea-water distilling
plant provides sufficient water for the supply of the population and for 212
the occasional ship which comes in for emergency water supplies.

Up to the end of 1948 Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communica- 206
tion by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it
was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be
established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island
once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, 642
which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the
Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a 009
British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on
the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers
and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Govern-
ment. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the [692]
Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases
and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate
is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of
Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and
Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti,
K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

During 1948 the local government of the Colony remained vested in 632
two Township Authorities. The larger is known as the Fortress Town- 161
ship Authority and the area covered by it embraces the Isthmus and
Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The Military [712]
and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority
is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name 361
from the built up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated 463
some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed by it includes
this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found
four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood
mainly by fishing, basket making and lime burning, using shells collected
on the sea shore for this last purpose, and who look on the built up area
of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre and the place in which
they find their simple means of recreation. The total population of these
villages is approximately 2,000.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings in the exercise 632
of their functions of superintending various services of municipal character,
such as control of markets, maintenance of public health and sanitary

S.Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MM

632 services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Aden public and the control of building operations. 435 It has still been found necessary to maintain foodstuffs stalls in the municipal markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

362 During 1948 the Township Authorities were able to build a further 40 houses in Sheikh Othman for working class families, and recently 40 families were moved into them, their former insanitary mud and wattle hovels being destroyed thus removing a source of danger to public health. In Crater 12 houses were completed and allocated.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up 647 to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

[502] The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publishes a separate Administration Report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

652 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1948:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3
Receipts for the year 1947–48 . .		41,34,740	8	9
	Rs.	46,72,211	0	0
Expenditure for the year 1947–48 .		39,74,764	8	2
Closing balance on 31st March, 1948 .	Rs.	6,97,446	7	10

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

Criticism of the Information Department, which had been persistent 647
but mild while the cost fell on His Majesty's Government, was intensified
when, in accordance with imperial policy, the cost of Colony services
was transferred to Colony funds, and an investigation into the activities
of the Department was made by a special committee during 1948. In
accordance with their recommendation the Governor set up an Advisory
Committee for the Department on which unofficial opinion was well
represented, and the Department was allowed to continue for a further
year. The policy for the future is still under consideration. But in the
meantime, such steps as were possible were taken to reduce unprofit-
able activities and concentrate available resources on approved services.
The local newspaper run by Government was discontinued, though the 204
question of giving assistance to some newspaper is still under considera- 368
tion. The reading rooms in the Colony were closed.

On the other hand, provision for mobile cinemas was increased from 546
one to three. A public address system was installed throughout the 203
Fortress, is being extended to Sheikh Othman, and was used for daily
announcements of public interest.

Plans are under consideration for a regular broadcasting service, to 207
serve both the Colony and the Protectorate, and if this comes into opera-
tion, the Arabic news will also be put over the public loudspeaker.

The Information Officer inaugurated a series of weekly pamphlets 203
giving information, in English and Arabic, regarding Government inten- 647
tions and achievements, and explanations in simple language of laws and
regulations which were brought into force.

The routine activities of the Information Department, including the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of 804
local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is
normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

The following newspapers are published in the Colony: 204

Reuters Bulletin (daily issue), published by Reuters' Agent in Aden, P. & O. House, Steamer Point, Aden.

Fatat-el-Jazirah (weekly Arabic paper), published by Mohamed Ali Luqman, Crater, Aden.

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Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in Aden in December, 1947. Col. No. 233, 1948.

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APPENDIX

645

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(as at 31st December, 1948)

His Excellency the Governor.
Hon. Chief Secretary.
Hon. Attorney-General.
Hon. Financial Secretary.
Dr. the Hon. E. Cochrane.
Hon. J. Goepel.
Hon. T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.

646

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.

Official Members

Hon. E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
Hon. J. Goepel.
Hon. W. D. Osborne, O.B.E.
Hon. H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.

Unofficial Members

Hon. T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Hon. Sir M. A. K. Mackawee, K.B.E.
Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali.
Hon. Seyid Abdu Ghanem.
Hon. Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw.
Hon. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, B.A., LL.B.
Hon. Judah M. Yahooda
Hon. S. N. Day.

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ADEN PROTECTORATE

PART IV

Chapter 1: General Review

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

THERE was a general improvement in security and in political matters 000
during the year, but the economic situation remained at a low ebb owing especially to a poor rainfall in most areas.

It was found necessary to occupy Shaibi territory by force in order to 721
put an end to the extremely oppressive rule of the Saqladi Sheikh. The 622
Sheikh fled to the Yemen and the new administration introduced by Government was welcomed by all sections of the population. The area which is at a high attitude should prosper.

The Abyan Development Scheme in Fadhli and Lower Yafai territories made good progress, but relations between Government and the Lower Yafai Sultan continued to be unsatisfactory. 631

The administration of Subeihi territory was transferred for an experimental period to the Abdali Sultan.

Slow progress was made in the new Dhala (Amiri) administration, but a second season of drought hampered progress. Advances of grain to the value of some £15,000 were made to farmers in the area to prevent a complete economic collapse. [654]

Revenues in the Fadhli and Dathina areas fell as a result of poor harvests.

The Beihan administration made good progress but received a setback towards the end of the year owing to the failure of the autumn harvest and later to frost damage on the well irrigated wheat and barley crops.

There were no trade route incidents during the year.

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

The Qu'aiti-Kathiri boundary dispute was settled by the arbitration 648
of the Resident Adviser, which both Sultans had agreed to accept as finally binding. When the time came to execute his decisions, the Qu'aiti Sultan showed considerable reluctance to surrender Sah and the Kathiri to surrender forts round Tarim.

Local political parties tended to lose their sting during the year. The 665
Qu'aiti National Party became seriously involved in the question of the surrender of Sah (see above) and also supported, through its representatives within Mukalla Government, the claims of the Tamimi tribe to watch date palms.

Heavy raiding by Saudi tribes in the spring led to a meeting between 721
648

Hadhramaut NM2

721 648 Saudi and Hadhrami delegates at Al Abr. Proposals were made and agreed upon, but ratification by the Saudi Government was delayed.

648 619 In the Qu'aiti State the uneasy truce was continued while the Manahil and the Hamumi showed a tendency to break the peace as their truce drew near its end in December; notably two of the Beit Ali fired on and looted a car near Gheil Umar. The truce with the Hamumi was not renewed as it was considered improper for the Qu'aiti Government to be bound by a truce with its own subjects.

578 721 619 In the area of Wadi 'Amd the murder of a chief of Al Suweidan led to a military operation against the Muqaddam of Ba Suleib, who had refused to surrender the murderers (who were from his tribe). The Muqaddam was killed during the assault and his town occupied. This success had a most salutary political effect throughout the whole Wadi, and it proved possible to enforce the registration of arms. As a result the Mansab of Budha, a chief of the Deiyyin tribe of evil fame, and the Muqaddam of the Bal 'Ubeid—an important confederation living west of Wadi 'Amd—submitted to Government.

000 The Kathiri and Wahidi States were quiet.

The British Agent and Resident Adviser, Mr. C. H. J. Sheppard, went on leave pending retirement in November.

[648] The Qu'aiti Sultan returned to Mukalla from India in the spring. Sultan Nasir bin Abdullah Al Wahidi was recognised by His Majesty's Government as the Treaty Sultan of Balhaf.

Chapter 2: Population

162 The population of the Western Aden Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of 350,000, all Shafa'i Arabs, with the exception of 2,000 Jews. These figures are very approximate as no census of the population has been made. The population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at about roughly 300,000.

Chapter 3: Occupations and Wages

463 By far the most important occupation in the Western Aden Protectorate is agriculture, involving as it does about 90 per cent of the population; other occupations are dyeing, weaving, fishing, and the preparation of hides and skins.

465 467 Wages vary greatly, generally from Re. 1 to Rs. 1½ for an adult or a boy over 12. Working hours vary considerably—from April to October they amount to about 60 hours a week, but are considerably fewer from November to March. There are no labour organisations in the Protectorate.

Chapter 4: Public Finance and Taxation

652 The following is a summary of the Western and Eastern Aden Protectorates' expenditure for the year 1948–49 as well as some State figures for the same year.

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652

Western Aden Protectorate	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	28,734
Government Guards.	46,881
Subsidies to local forces	5,683
Medical	7,003
Education	2,982
Aden Protectorate College. . . .	4,161
Agriculture	12,121
W/T Establishment	1,171
TOTAL	108,736

Eastern Aden Protectorate	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	20,868
Hadhrami Bedouin Legion	16,305
Subsidies to local forces	7,782
Education	4,395
Medical	1,154
Agriculture	50
Miscellaneous Services Subsidies . .	720
Relief Measures	6,973
TOTAL	58,247

Revenue and expenditure of local governments in the Eastern Aden Protectorate which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows:

	Revenue Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
Mukalla Government (Qu'aiti). .	24,03,875	24,02,243
Kathiri (Sai'un)	2,84,820	2,54,004
Wahidi (Balhaf and Bir Ali) . .	1,00,308	95,860

Assets and Liabilities	Rs.		
Investments Mukalla Government (Qu'aiti) .	18,34,407		
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans) .	34,783	7	0
Investment Kathiri (Sai'un) Government .	3,00,000		
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans) .	32,753	7	0
Investment Wahidi Government (Balhaf and Bir Ali)	60,000		
Savings Banks and Co-operative Societies .	Nil		

The main heads of excise and taxation are: (1) transit dues, (2) crop taxation, (3) customs dues. Except for crop tax which is generally the *'ashur* or tenth part of the crop, taxation varies considerably throughout the Protectorate, although there is a marked tendency towards simplification and uniformity.

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6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMl Aden
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Chapter 5: Currency and Banking

436 In the Protectorate, as a whole, rupees and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used, the average rate of exchange during the year being about Rs. 2.2.0 to the M.T. dollar.

Chapter 6: Commerce

439 The principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc. The principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

Imports and exports for the Eastern Aden Protectorate during 1948 were as follows:

(A) IMPORTS

No.	*Commodity*	*No. of packages*	*Quantity*	*Value Rs.*
1.	Wheat . . .	1,732 bags	3,373 cwt.	87,690
2.	Millet, Yemani .	7,478 attals	18,975 ,,	4,07,960
3.	,, other sorts .	29,737 bags	57,245 ,,	13,16,630
4.	Maize . . .	5,515 ,,	10,896 ,,	1,79,780
5.	Flour, wheat . .	6,760 ,,	9,489 ,,	3,13,130
6.	Rice, all sorts . .	12,280 ,,	20,595 ,,	11,32,720
7.	Dates, Basrah . .	11,452 baskets	17,178 ,,	2,63,390
8.	,, other sorts .	72 jerabs	96 ,,	1,920
9.	Sugar, refined . .	8,058 bags	15,530 ,,	7,45,460
10.	Sim Sim . .	5,881 ,,	10,220 ,,	4,59,900
11.	Tea, black . .	—	82,305 lb.	2,36,620
12.	Coffee . . .	—	2,795 cwt.	1,28,630
13.	Sheep and goats .	4,289 heads	—	98,640
14.	Ghee (butter clarified)	5,458 tins	1,827 ,,	3,07,010
15.	Oil, Sim Sim and Coconut . .	10,205 ,,	3,417 ,,	5,74,030
16.	Kerosene and Petrol	47,930 ,,	191,710 gln.	2,87,580
17.	Spices and Condiments	—	—	12,27,100
18.	Cotton piece-goods, grey sheetings .	—	483,504 yds.	6,64,810
19.	Cotton piece-goods, other sorts . .	—	—	5,00,180
20.	Cotton twist . .	—	1,009 cwt.	3,39,150
21.	Cigarettes and tobacco	—	—	81,730
22.	Wood and timber .	—	—	61,120
23.	Miscellaneous . .	—	—	34,68,190
			TOTAL	12,88,3370

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

(B) EXPORTS

No.	Commodity	No. of packages	Quantity	Value Rs.
1.	Tobacco, native .	13,236 bdls.	16,858 cwt.	8,93,650
2.	Honey in comb .	—	5,200 lb.	5,6001
3.	" cleaned .	—	1,020 "	2,550
4.	Dates, country .	—	900 "	220
5.	Lime . . .	3,879 bags	4,000 cwt.	15,500
6.	Sheep and Goats' skins, tanned .	—	10 scores	1,000
7.	Dried lemons . .	229 bdls.	581 cwt.	33,000
8.	Fish oil . . .	17,049 tins	68,195 gln.	1,27,860
9.	Miscellaneous . .	—	—	2,93,380
			TOTAL	13,82,760

Chapter 7: Agriculture and Fisheries

AGRICULTURE

In 1948 farming conditions were generally poor in the Aden Protectorate. 241
Conditions of 1947 were reversed in the areas west of the Bana river, 132
which had a poor 1947 season, received fair rainfall and flood conditions, 731
while east of the Bana erratic and poor rainfall over large areas reduced 457
food production to a low level. This was particularly true of the Hadhramaut and other eastern districts where complete drought returned to the country, causing famine conditions to reappear at the end of the year. The shortage of food was accentuated in those areas where the economy of the country is largely dependent on remittances from abroad. Famine appeared particularly in the Wadi Amd and in Rakhya, where food production is not secured by any irrigation from underground supplies, but is dependent entirely on rain and runoff control. These districts are also partly dependent on remittances from Hyderabad and became particularly affected when India invaded Hyderabad, and currency decrees in Hyderabad
cut off the flow of remittances. The scarcity of food was further aggravated by the ban on exports of grain from the Yemen. [439]

Staff

The technical staff of the Department of Agriculture consists of a 647
Director, two Agricultural Officers (to be increased to four), an Agricultural Assistant and six Agricultural Instructors. 242

The Abyan Development Scheme has the part-time services of an Irrigation Adviser.

Rainfall Crop and Livestock Conditions

In the districts west of the Bana river *saif* rains were fair, particularly 312
in the highland areas. East of the Bana river *saif* conditions were poor in many districts, but in Beihan conditions were good and the Wadi ran no less than eleven floods. Most of this water was from the runoff of

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312 the north-east Yemen Plateau, but local rain was sufficient and caused damage to the wheat and barley crops when at the harvest stage.

312 In the districts west of the Bana *kharif* conditions in Lahej and Subeihi
731 country were good, but in the highland districts rainfall was insufficient
for crop production over most of the year. In Abyan which is watered
241 by the Bana and the Hassan rivers where they enter the coastal plain, a weak flood season was experienced, but this resulted in effective flood control, and on the balance, in satisfactory crops. East of the Bana and the Abyan district, conditions in the *kharif* were bad. Lack of rain in most districts reduced crop production based on a rain and flood irrigation system to nothing. Fodder supplies needed for sustaining the animals working the water lifts in permanently irrigated areas were reduced, and lowered production from what should normally be a reliable source.

231 Livestock suffered and were reduced in numbers as a result of poor
228 flood conditions caused by insufficient rain. A secondary factor which seriously affected camel owners and transporters in the Eastern Protectorate was a dearth of the sardines which are usually caught in great quantities on the Hadhramaut coast and used in a dry state as fodder for livestock.

241 *Crop Production*

Western Aden Protectorate

	Acres	*Tons*
Millet—sorghum	40,000	8,000
Bulrush millet and other small millets	7,500	1,125
Wheat	1,500	750
Barley	4,500	3,000
Sesame	5,500	550
Eastern Aden Protectorate		
Millet—sorghum	5,000	1,700
Bulrush millet and other small millets	1,000	200
Wheat and barley	3,500	2,500
Date palms	10,000	4,500

Pests and Diseases

No report of locust activity was received during the year.

Rust is probably the most important plant disease in the Aden Protectorate. In 1948, little damage was recorded from this disease.

Animal Health

232 No rinderpest was recorded during the year. Goat virus was im-
231 ported from Kenya and used for the immunisation of cattle in Abyan. Horse-sickness vaccine was used in Beihan, Abyan and Lahej.

	Western Aden Protectorate	*Eastern Aden Protectorate*
Camels	30,000	45,000
Cattle	50,000	8,000
Goats	400,000	320,000
Sheep	110,000	50,000

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Market Conditions

Food grain prices showed no reduction during the year. Prices at 435 the main coastal centres of Aden and Mukalla fluctuated between £25 and £37 per ton, the higher rates being recorded in Mukalla towards the end of the year, when famine conditions were confirmed in the Hadhramaut.

The price of sesame seed fell from the high levels of 1947, and the price during the year varied between £60 and £70 per ton.

The Maria Theresa dollar exchange dropped 23½ per cent at the end of the year, Rs. 186 being asked for 100 dollars.

Demonstration and Experiment

In the Hadhramaut the introduction of barley passed the third season; 242 it may be claimed that the crop has found favour and that it is most likely 243 to become well established in the economy of the country. The object 248 of this introduction was to obtain a more dependable crop for winter sowing. Wheat was in the past the winter crop, and always a risky one owing to the danger of rust attacks. Barley in southern Arabia is regarded as a safer crop in all respects, but for some reason it escaped the attention of farmers in the Wadi Hadhramaut.

In Abyan cotton variety X1730A was grown on a field scale on Abyan Board tenants' land. The crop was sown on land inundated in August with approximately three feet of water. No other water was applied after sowing. At the end of the year, the crop appeared most promising.

Plant Introduction

Three-hundred and fifty apricot, 350 Japanese plum, and 24 peach trees were imported from South Africa, for sale to farmers on the Audhali Plateau.

One hundred citrus trees were imported from Eritrea, for planting and distribution in Abyan.

Development Schemes: The Abyan Board

Work on improvement of the systems of the Na'aza and Ba Tes canals 242 was carried out in the first nine months of the year. A stone regulator 241 at Ba Tes head and a series of stone drops and regulators were installed on this system and on part of the Na'aza system. Much work remains to be done, and in a manner which will allow of the improvement to be incorporated in the general plan of development of the area.

Following further examination of the area by Mr. N. Simansky, Irrigation Adviser, it was possible to submit an application for a loan of £250,375 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Sanction for this loan was obtained in July, and work started in the last quarter of the year. Machinery and cement were ordered, while local purchases were made from ex-War Department stocks held in Aden. At the end of the year, two Agricultural Officers, one of whom acted as manager to the Board, one British and three Italian surveyors, and one British accountant, together with a large Arab staff were employed on the scheme.

The development programme of the Board continued side by side with

Hadhramaut [illegible]

241 the management of irrigation farming on some 5,000 acres. The value
242 of the Board's quarter-share of the net crop obtained, after paying harvesting and threshing expenses in kind, was estimated at over Rs. 1,25,000.

Farming in Abyan, largely influenced by the Board's operations, proved important to the economy of the Western Aden Protectorate. In the production of millet alone, it is estimated that a 30,000 bag crop, equal to 3,000 metric tons, was raised. A large portion of this was held as a reserve, or had been marketed to the easterly districts at the end of the year. General control on the export of this grain to Aden itself was maintained, and the flow of the crop to the districts to the east was encouraged.

The Wadi Hadhramaut Rehabilitation Scheme

654 This was wound up by Government at the end of the 1947–48 financial
426 year. Farmers with outstanding loans were given ten years in which
to repay, the basis of repayment being at the rate of 2 per cent of the
total loan from the spring crop, 3 per cent from the autumn crop, and
5 per cent from the winter crop grown. By the end of the year, it was
apparent that this system of deferred repayment was not proving satis-
[452] factory. Moneylenders had again become active, while late planting and
reduced acreage were noticeable in many districts. This undoubtedly
resulted from lack of foresight on the part of many farmers, who had failed
to reserve sufficient seed and fodder and preferred to resort to money-
lenders for obtaining their needs on credit.

406 At the end of the year, proposals were on hand for the introduction of numbers of diesel-driven irrigation pumps for use in the Wadi Hadhramaut.

Co-operation

476 The Beihan Farmers' Association, formed in the previous year, progressed in a satisfactory manner, and much useful experience was gained by the officials of the association. A good *saif* season helped the members, but this was followed by an almost complete lack of water in the *kharif*. In spite of these difficulties, the association was able to help its members in their requirements of seed, stock, and cash needed for well equipment and for concentrates for feeding livestock. At the end of the year, the association had acquired some Rs. 12,000 from members' subscriptions and from interest charged on loans.

476 This association cannot be termed a co-operative society in the true
659 sense of the word. It is an association which has the full support of the local Government, and which at present makes use of Government offices and storehouses for its activities. In the present stage of development this is considered to be the most desirable form of association for Beihan.

Western Aden Protectorate

226 The Western Aden Protectorate fisheries are of minor importance
361 compared with those of the Eastern Protectorate. Shuqra, the seat of
439 the Fadhli Sultan, is, however, a fishing port with a considerable export

trade in dried fish

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trade in dried fish. Other fishing communities are small and the greater part of their population nomadic for part of the year. 226 [36]

Apart from the occurrence in summer of large migratory fish as described under the Aden Colony fisheries, there is a considerable cast-net fishery for sardines along the sand beaches east of Aden. West of Aden, sardines are rare but a small anchovy supports a fishery during the winter months.

Craft and gear are as described under Aden Colony fisheries.

Eastern Aden Protectorate

The fisheries of the Eastern Aden Protectorate are primitive but very productive. Previous observers have estimated the annual catch as over 50,000 tons of wet fish.

Sardines belonging to several species of Sardinella and Dussumieria normally abound on certain stretches of coast east of Mukalla all winter, when they support a very extensive cast-net and beach-sein fishery. Utilisation is wasteful, the fish being either sun-dried for fertiliser and animal fodder or else rotted in order to free a putrid oil. The winter of 1948–49 has unfortunately been the worst sardine season within living memory. [228]

Kingfish (*Scomberomorus*) abound in the vicinity of the sardine shoals and are taken in large quantities in nets and on handlines. They are exported either wet-salted as "maleh" or salted and sun-dried as "safif". [439]

Three species of tunny and several other large pelagic fishes are caught in considerable numbers and salted.

Sharks are taken in moderate numbers. The town of Qu'sair specialises in this fishery and sends small dhows to the Somali coast for the purpose. In general, the Somali coast is reckoned to be a better shark ground than South Arabia.

These fisheries are worked from huris, sambuks and small dhows as described under Aden Colony fisheries, using the most primitive gear. So great is the abundance at high and low tide close inshore, however, that even by these means the catch per man-hour exceeds that of many fully mechanised fisheries elsewhere.

During 1948 the fisheries of the Gulf of Aden, and particularly those of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, were surveyed under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme, with a view to promoting their more efficient exploitation. The original schedule was unfortunately upset by failure to get two vessels equipped in time at Aden, but, although this hampered the work, experimental canning was carried out and liver oils tested for Vitamin "A" content early in 1948. Towards the end of the year, a taxonomist was appointed to confirm the identity of the commercial species. A full report on the survey will be published during 1949. 654 647

Following on the early findings of the Survey Party representatives of the Colonial Development Corporation arrived on the Eastern Protectorate coast towards the end of the year in order to go more fully into commercial possibilities. Unfortunately their visit coincided with a particularly poor sardine season.

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Chapter 8: Social Services

EDUCATION

General

658 Education in common with other services is under the immediate general guidance of the British Agents. The Aden Government Department of Education inspects schools within the area, gives such advice and assistance as is required, and co-ordinates, so far as is possible, educational development throughout the whole territory.

Policy

871 The general educational policy in the Protectorates has been to build up self-supporting state departments of education as the States become sufficiently advanced for this to be possible. The intention has been that these departments should organise and control a system of village schools, central primary schools and, in the case of the larger States, intermediate schools.

Education Departments

647 Two such education departments are already in existence. One functions under the Mukalla Government in the Eastern Protectorate, with a Sudanese Director of Education (who is also Education Adviser to the British Agent), and an inspectorate of five local Arab inspectors. The other is at Lahej, 25 miles inland from Aden in the Western Protectorate, where Emir Ali, brother of the Sultan, performs the duties of Director of Education.

Primary Education

871 Apart from the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs in Aden and the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion Boys' School near Mukalla, both of which are maintained by His Majesty's Government funds, there are just over 50 primary schools. These schools vary in standard, from the small Quranic schools to those which are approaching the Colony level. Those in the Eastern Protectorate, 23 in number, are maintained by the Mukalla State Department of Education, and are of a higher standard than those in the Western Protectorate. The remainder receive help from His Majesty's Government in the payment of teachers' salaries and the supply of school materials.

878 *The Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs.* One exception to the indirect connection of the Aden Government Department of Education with the Protectorates is the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs, which the Department runs directly. A primary boarding school with a maximum capacity of 42 pupils, it was started in 1935. It has served a most valuable purpose in spreading interest in education in the Western Protectorate, and in providing scholars for teacher-training courses abroad. Since, however, it is too small to be run either economically or with the full development of activities which

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it should contain, it is intended to allow it to become defunct as the new primary schools in the Protectorate reach the required level. 873

Post-Primary Education

There are two schools, one in each Protectorate, with post-primary classes. The school at Gheil ba Wazir, near Mukalla, in the Eastern Protectorate, was opened in 1944 and has four Sudanese on the staff, including the headmaster. It is a boarding school with a rural bias, and now contains four post-primary classes with about 125 pupils. In it extra-curricular activities and societies of all kinds are developed to a very high degree. The other school at Lahej has nine Egyptians on the staff, including the headmaster. It now has 175 pupils in the six post-primary classes. 872

Secondary and Higher Education

There is no higher education in the Protectorates, and there is no likelihood of full secondary education for some years to come. Plans were made to send boys to the new Aden College which is to be established near Sheikh Othman in the Colony, but that will not be for another two years. This College will provide full secondary education for Protectorate as well as Colony boys, having boarding facilities for the former. Teacher-training will be an important part of its work. In the meantime it was necessary to send abroad selected scholars who had reached the required standard. Four boys returned from the Sudan having completed their training, and there are ten scholars still studying there. Of these one is studying agriculture, one is entered for Gordon College to pursue higher teacher training, one is at Hantoub Secondary School, and the remaining seven are at the Bakht er Ruda Institute of Education. 873

Building

During the year the Secretary of State gave his approval to the expenditure of £16,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the erection of 20 primary schools buildings in the Western Protectorate. These will in some cases replace old and unsuitable buildings, in others they will mark expansion. Two buildings have already been begun, one in the Shaibi district being near completion. 652

Female Education

Public opinion, taken as a whole throughout the Protectorate, is still opposed to female education. In the Eastern Protectorate there are about 180 girls receiving education; 130 of these attend the Mukalla Girls' School, a subgrade school maintained by the Qu'aiti State; there are 20 more in the girls' section of a village school, with an agricultural bias near Mukalla, while the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion Girls' School, maintained by His Majesty's Government funds, has 30. Of the latter, two are to become teachers, eight nurses. In the Western Protectorate female education is almost non-existent; it is confined to the reading of the Quran, and even that does not amount to more than 15 girls in the whole area. 871

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Literacy

873 212 Measures to deal with adult illiteracy are extremely meagre. In the Western Protectorate there are none; in the Eastern Protectorate 17 centres were opened in 1947, but these dwindled to eight during 1948 on account of non-attendance of pupils. They represent an average attendance of 230.

It is impossible to estimate the number of literates turned out by the small independent Quranic schools which exist throughout the Protectorates. The number of pupils attending schools supervised by Government or local government authorities was in the region of 4,300 in 1948; in 1939 it was not more than 100.

Expenditure

652 The total amount of money expended on education in the Protectorates (including scholarships abroad) was in the region of £38,110. It comprised the following approximate amounts:

	£
From His Majesty's Government funds, including £1,664 on scholarships in the Sudan . . .	13,200
Mukalla Government (including about £760 on scholarships in the Sudan. This is 10 per cent of the total state expenditure)	18,190
Lahej State, including considerable financial assistance from Egypt	5,500
Other local governments in the Western Aden Protectorate	1,220
	£38,110

Summary

871 794 From this brief review it will be gathered that educational provision in the Protectorates is extremely meagre and development over the whole area apparently slow. It is therefore only fair to point out that until 1937, with the exception of the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs started in 1935, there was no Government provision or supervision of education in the Protectorates. It would not be true to say that there was no education in the Protectorates before that time. It existed rather haphazardly, maintained by private individuals, trusts and associations and by a few local chiefs; but its bias was almost always entirely religious, just as the mosque was nearly always the village school and the Imam of the mosque the village schoolmaster.

In the part of the Eastern Protectorate loosely called the Hadhramaut, and particularly in the towns of Seiyun and Tarim, this traditional religious education reached a highly advanced stage about a century ago. It produced a body of men, drawn mainly from the Seiyid class, who were well read in Quranic studies, Sharia law and in the Arabic language. These men travelled widely in surrounding countries, spreading Islamic culture and acquiring a reputation for the Hadhramaut as a centre of religious education.

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culture and winning a reputation for the Hadhramaut as a centre of 000
religious education.

No parallel cultural or social development occurred in the recent past 178
in the other areas of the Eastern Protectorate or in the Western Protec- 771
torate. Any development of education initiated by Government had 212
therefore to contend with two different problems. On the one hand, 875
there was in the Hadhramaut an appreciable number of cultured people who might become teachers after a short time of training, but in whom this advantage was offset by a tendency towards religious fanaticism and obscurantism. On the other hand, in the rest of the Protectorate the people were mainly illiterate and there was thus no immediate supply of potential teachers. This deficiency of trained teachers remains the biggest problem in Protectorate education to-day.

HEALTH

Western Aden Protectorate

The development of the Protectorate Medical Service was rather 759
upset in the past three years by numerous changes of senior medical staff. However, one advantage came from this, namely that in the drawing up of a plan for future development, co-operative help and advice was given by every doctor and nurse who ever worked in the Protectorate.

At the beginning of the year, a three-month course was given for new tribal dressers, who were posted to work under senior dressers in the Protectorate.

It is estimated that in the course of the year 30,000 patients were 743
treated in the 18 dispensaries. Malaria, dysentery, schistosomiasis and 164
tuberculosis were the four most prevalent diseases. Obstetrical problems
and gynaecology offer a very large field for research. Owing to customs [562]
necessitating the seclusion of women any estimate of these problems is pure conjecture. In spite of these restrictions, the Medical Officer attended a great many during his visits, especially in Beihan at the very edge of "the empty quarter" of Arabia. A number of those who otherwise would never receive surgical treatment were flown down to the hospital at Aden. Venereal disease was unfortunately on the increase in Abyan, where crowds of people of all kinds came to find work in the agricultural project there.

Many visits including some of several days duration were paid by the Medical Officer to the various dispensaries in the Protectorate during which between 4,000 and 5,000 selected patients were treated. Besides those patients who found their own way down to hospital in Aden, 150 or more were brought down on the Protectorate Medical Officer's recommendation.

HOUSING

The settled Western Aden Protectorate population is housed for the 342
main part in mud-brick and stone dwellings, while the nomads live under camel-hair tents, straw huts, thatched-palm huts and even under matting placed over vegetation or trees.

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000 camel-hair tents, straw huts, thatched-palm huts, and even under matting placed over vegetation or trees.

Chapter 9 : Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Law Courts in the Protectorate are of two kinds (*a*) Sharia Courts, which administer the Sharia or Quranic Law and (*b*) Common Law Courts, which handle all cases outside the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts.

Government Guards

712
701 Government Guard garrisons have been maintained at Jihaf, Dhala, El Eqla, and Safra in the territory of the Amirate, at Ahwar and Al Ugma in Lower Aulaqui country, at Ba Teis, El Husn and Ja'ar in Abyan, at Mudia, Am Khudeira and Am Quleita in Dathina, and at Al A'in, A'Sailan, El Kara', Beihan Es Suq in Beihan territory. In Subeihi country, the garrisons were withdrawn from Tor-el-Baha, Am Furaha and Am Rija, and forces of the Abdali Sultanate now control this area. In August, 1948, after operations against the Saqladi Sheikh, ruler of the territory of Shaib, a Government Guard Post was established at Awabil, capital of the Shaib States.

Tribal Guards

Progress has been made in the re-arming and training of Tribal Guard Units. Forces have now been raised in Dathina, Shaib and Audhali country in addition to existing forces in Beihan, Lower Aulaqi, Fadhli, Amiri, Maflahi and Lower Yafa States.

The local States also employ Tribal Guards, generally recruited from within the State to garrison outposts of the country. Increased reliance on them is being shown and the States are increasing their annual contributions towards the maintenance of the Tribal Guards. The authorised strength of this force is as follows:

Abdali (Lahej Trained Forces)	379
Fadhli Tribal Guards	57
L. Yafa'i Tribal Guards	30
L. Aulaqi Tribal Guards	41
[illegible]	29
Amiri	75
Dathina	22
Beihan	40
Audhali	30
Maflahi	25
Shaibi	31

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate security is primarily a responsibility of the States themselves, but it is still necessary to provide additional security forces. The Hadhrami Bedouin Legion continued to do well in its security role.

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PRISONS

There is no recognised Prisons Service in the Western Aden Protectorate. Chiefs of States have their own state prisons, which are supervised by the political staff. 697

Chapter 10 : Communications

In the Western Aden Protectorate increasing use is being made of motor vehicles throughout the Protectorate, and, although no first-class roads exist, regular traffic is maintained on the following routes : 494

			Miles
Sheikh Othman	to	Lahej	16
,, ,,	,,	Tor al Bahar	64
,, ,,	,,	Musaimir	61
,, ,,	,,	Dhala	88
Aden	,,	Zinjibar	40
,,	,,	Ja'ar	50
,,	,,	Al Husn	56
Zinjibar	,,	Dirjaj	17
,,	,,	Sheikh Abdullah	6
,,	,,	Shuqra	30
Shuqra	,,	Am Surra	30
,,	,,	Lodar	50
,,	,,	Mudia	68
,,	,,	Am Quleita	78
,,	,,	Ahwar	76
,,	,,	Irqa (E. Aden Prot.)	48

A regular air service by B.O.A.C. was maintained during the summer months between Aden and Mukeiras, mainly for transporting vegetables for the Aden Market. Other existing landing grounds, which are used only by the Royal Air Force, are situated at Shuqra, Ahwar, Lodar, Dhala and Beihan. 509

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate B.O.A.C. resumed its services in the spring, but suspended them again in November. Ethiopian Air Lines ceased operating in the spring when their licence expired. There was still no regular steamer service, although the number of weird craft passing as steamers which called at Mukalla increased considerably.

Chapter 11 : Geography and Climate

SITUATION AND AREA

The Aden Protectorate which can be more conveniently described 131
administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the [631]
Western and Eastern, has a total superficial area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sul-

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131 tanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) and the kingdom of the Yemen (whose southern boundary was temporarily established by Article III of the Treaty of Sana'a of 11th February, 1934, by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen agreed to maintain the status quo as on the date of the signature of the treaty), and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west, and runs for 740 miles eastwards to Ras Dhurbat Ali, where it meets the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

CLIMATE

132 The maritime plains are damp and hot in the summer, and are subject to sandstorms and high winds. In the winter (October to the end of March) it is cool and sometimes cold at night and much less damp.

In the mountains, which vary in height between 1,500 and 8,000 feet, it is drier and cooler during the day and night; at above 4,500 feet it can be very cold.

In the Wadi Hadhramaut and the intervening tableland or "Jol", extremes of both heat and cold are encountered. The heat, in contrast to that of the coast, is dry, but more intense. The rainfall is small.

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills; here cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from water channels and courses. In the highlands well irrigation is common and there is heavier rainfall, which is led down ravines and defiles into terraced fields.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

133 The Western Aden Protectorate is divided into the littoral belt which varies between four and 40 miles in depth; the maritime ranges about 1,000–2,000 feet above sea-level; the intramontane plains over 3,000 feet high; and the highland plateau which ranges from 5,000 to 8,000 feet high and falls away into the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter), with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet. The country between the littoral belt on the one hand and the intramontane plains and the plateau on the other is a tangle of mountains, ravines and valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and mountains and is intersected with several deep valleys.

The greater part of the Eastern Aden Protectorate consists of desert and barren mountains intersected by wadis, some of which are fertile and
361 cultivated. There are a number of comparatively large towns, notably Mukalla, the capital of the Qu'aiti State and principal seaport, and Seiyun, the capital of the Kathiri State.

Chapter 12: Administration

631 The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting
648 of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla, and the Kathiri State of Seiyun),

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the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanates of 631
Bir'Ali and the Sheikhdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which have been 648
for many years in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., 643
Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, is the premier chief in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organized of these areas. It is bounded on the west by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the east by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly area in 631
the Aden Protectorate, being bounded on the east by the Sultanate of 622
Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra resides on the 175
island of Socotra, which lies off Africa, 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. 438
The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834, and it came 161
under British protection, together with the neighbouring Abdel Kuri 133
and Brothers Islands, in 1886, when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was 361
concluded. Socotra produces aloes, dragons' blood and ghee. The population is probably about 5,000; the island is rather less than 100 miles from east to west and about 30 miles broad. Its interior is mountainous, and the Fidahan Hajr rises to nearly 5,000 feet. The capital is Hadibu, shown on European maps as Tamarida.

The interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are looked after by a 645
small cadre of British political officers and Arab assistant political officers under a British Agent, whose headquarters are in Aden. The political staff who are posted to administrative districts inland advise the local rulers on the administration of their areas, since His Majesty's Government does not administer the Protectorate directly.

The tribes nominate their own chiefs, who have subsequently to be 619
recognized by the Governor of Aden. Not all the chiefs have complete 701
control over their subjects, but since 1943 the authority of some of them 625
has been greatly increased by the introduction of simple administrative 624
machinery. For internal security some of the chiefs have Tribal Guards (paid for by His Majesty's Government as a temporary measure) under the joint control of the British Agent and the chief. In 1937 the Aden Government raised a force known as the Government Guards for police duties in the Western Aden Protectorate; they are stationed inland in fixed posts and are paid for and controlled entirely by Government.

The Western Aden Protectorate consists of the following tribal districts: 631
361

ABDALI: His Highness Sultan Fadhl bin Abdul Karim Fadhl, Sultan of Lahej, the premier Chief of the western area. *Capital*: Lahej. [643]
AMIRI: Amir Nasr bin Shaif, C.M.G. *Capital*: Dhala.
FADHLI: Sultan Abdullah bin Uthman. *Capital*: Shuqra.
LOWER YAFA'I: Sultan 'Aidrus bin Muhsin. *Capital*: Al Qara.
HAUSHABI: Sultan Mohammed bin Sarur. *Capital*: Musaimir.

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

78

ANNUAL REPORT: ADEN PROTECTORATE

631
361

UPPER YAFA'I CONFEDERATION: Sultan Mohammed bin Salih, *Capital*: Mahjaba.
Mosatta, Sheikh Ahmed Bubakar 'Ali 'Askar and Sheikh Husein Salih Muein 'Askar. *Capital*: Al Qudma.
Dhubi, Sheikh 'Abdurrahman bin Salih (under age). Regent: Sheikh Salih Salim. *Capital*: Dhi Sura.
Maflahi, Sheikh Qasim 'Abdurrahman. *Capital*: Al Jurba.
Hadrami, Sheikh Mohammed Muhsin Ghalib. *Capital*: Ash Shibr.
SHAIB: Sheikh Ahmed Musa As Saqladi. *Capital*: Awabil.
QUTEIBI: Sheikh Hassan 'Ali. *Capital*: Ath Thumeir.
ALAWI: Sheikh Salih Seyil. *Capital*: Al Qash'a.
AQRABI: Sheikh Mohammed Fadhl bin 'Abdullah. *Capital*: Bir Ahmed.
AUDHALI: Sultan Salih bin Husein. *Capital*: Lodar.
UPPER 'AULAQI: Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih bin Abdullah. *Capital*: Nisab. Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid. *Capital*: As-Said.
LOWER 'AULAQI: Sultan Nasir bin Aidrus bin Ali bin 'Abdullah (under age). Regent: Sultan Ahmed (Sheikh) bin Ali. *Capital*: Ahwar.
BEIHAN: Amir Salih bin Husein. Regent: Sherif Husein bin Ahmed. *Capital*: Beihan Qasb.
SUBEIHI: Sheikh Mohammed 'Ali Ba Salih, Sheikh Mohammed bin 'Ali of the Barhimi and Sheikh Abdullah ba Sa'id of the Atifi.

Chapter 13: Weights and Measures

804 These vary considerably from place to place, but the tendency of late has been towards standardisation. Generally speaking, liquids are weighed and grain is measured. The measures of weight most used are the pound, the frasila = 28 lb. and the [illegible] = 24 frasilas. The kela, a cubic measure for grain, varies from place to place, but the one mostly used is equivalent to about 40 lb. of grain. The qadah = 200 lb. and the qasa = 2½ lb. are also in use. Linear measurement is mostly in qamas, one equalling 5 feet 6 inches approximately, or also the dra = 1½ feet approximately.

Areas are generally quoted in dhamd or faden, which is equivalent to the area ploughable by a yoke of oxen in a working day of about eight hours. It is roughly an acre or 4,840 square yards.

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6: Great Britain. Colonial Office
(3)

MMI Aden MMI

A	B
C	D

Chart of position of sections of end map 1.

& Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948)1950 MMI Aden

MMI

ADE

102

End Map 1 (A)

MM1

DEN

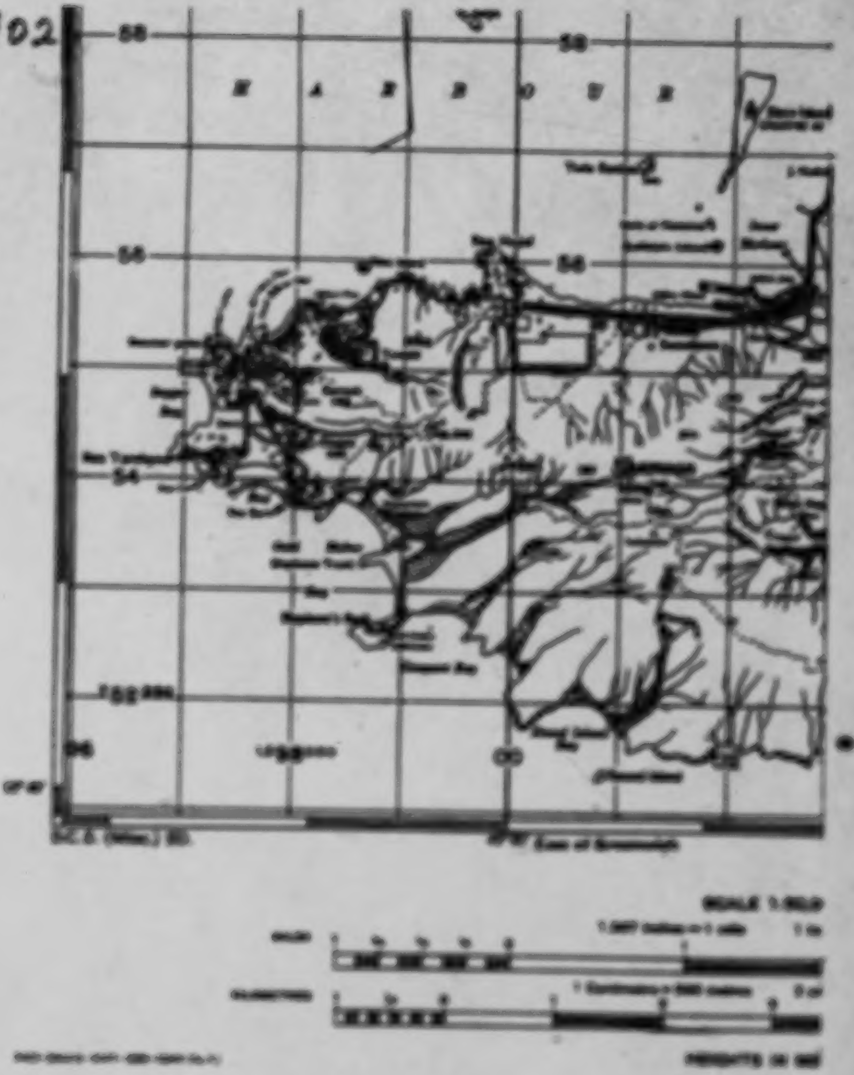
102

End Map 1 (B)

& Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden

MM1

102

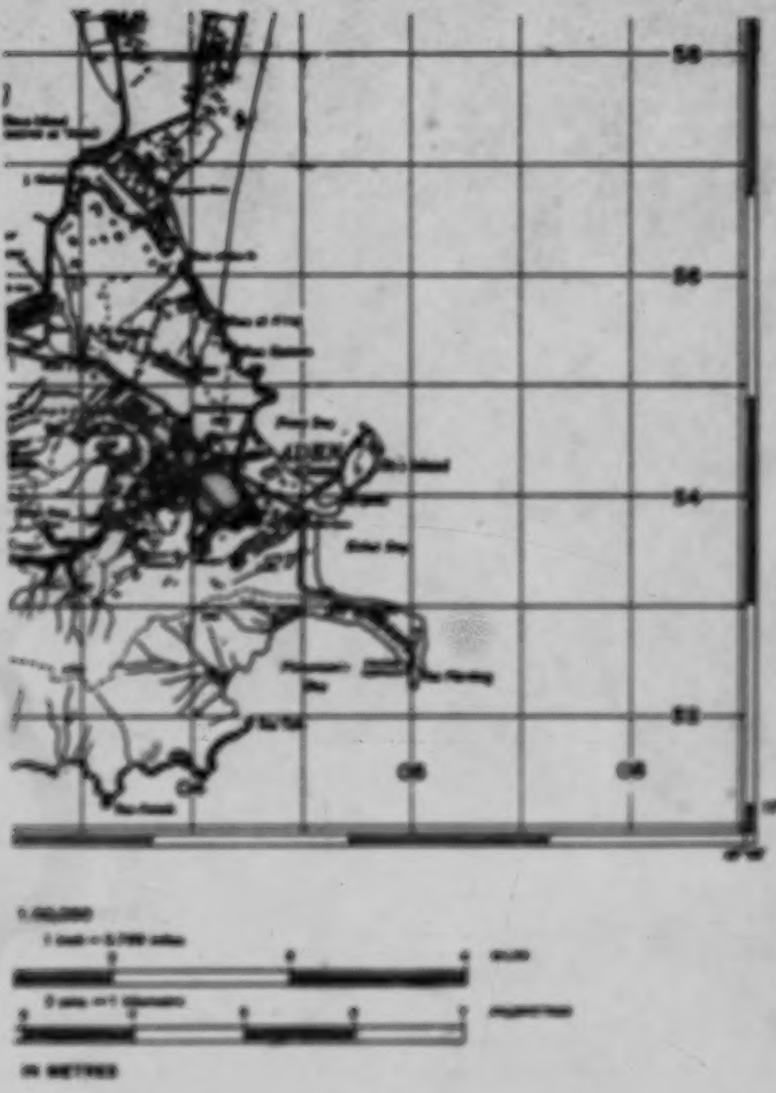


End Map 1 (c)

6; Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden

MMI

102



58
56
ADEN
54
52

End map 1 (D)

6; Great Britain, Colonial Office

MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

131

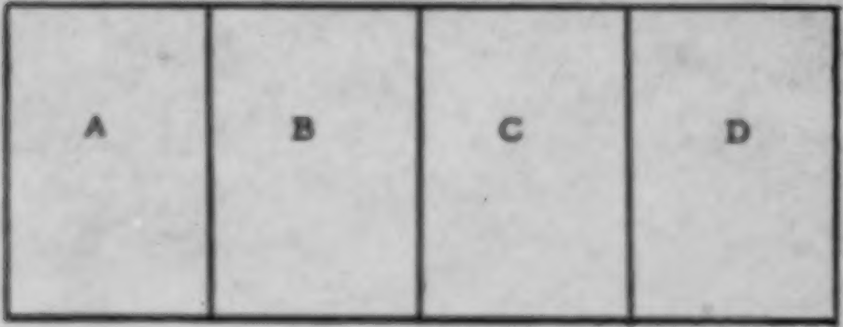
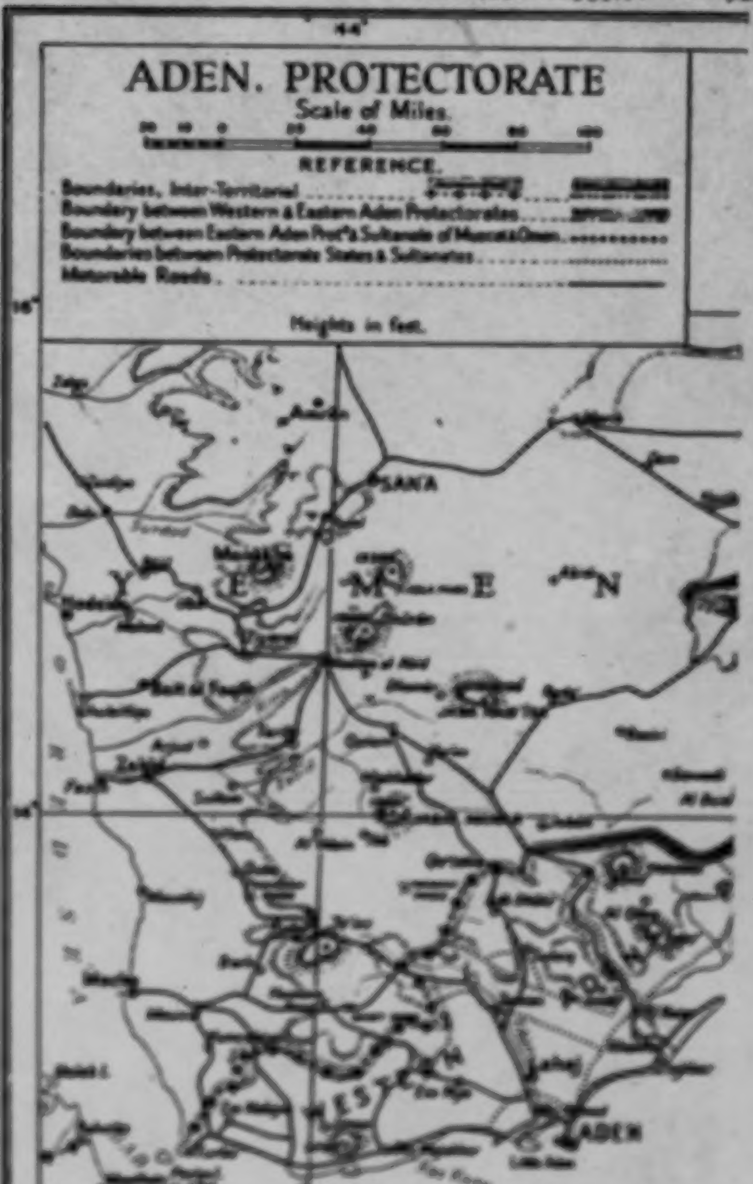


Chart of position of sections of end map 2.

&Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

102

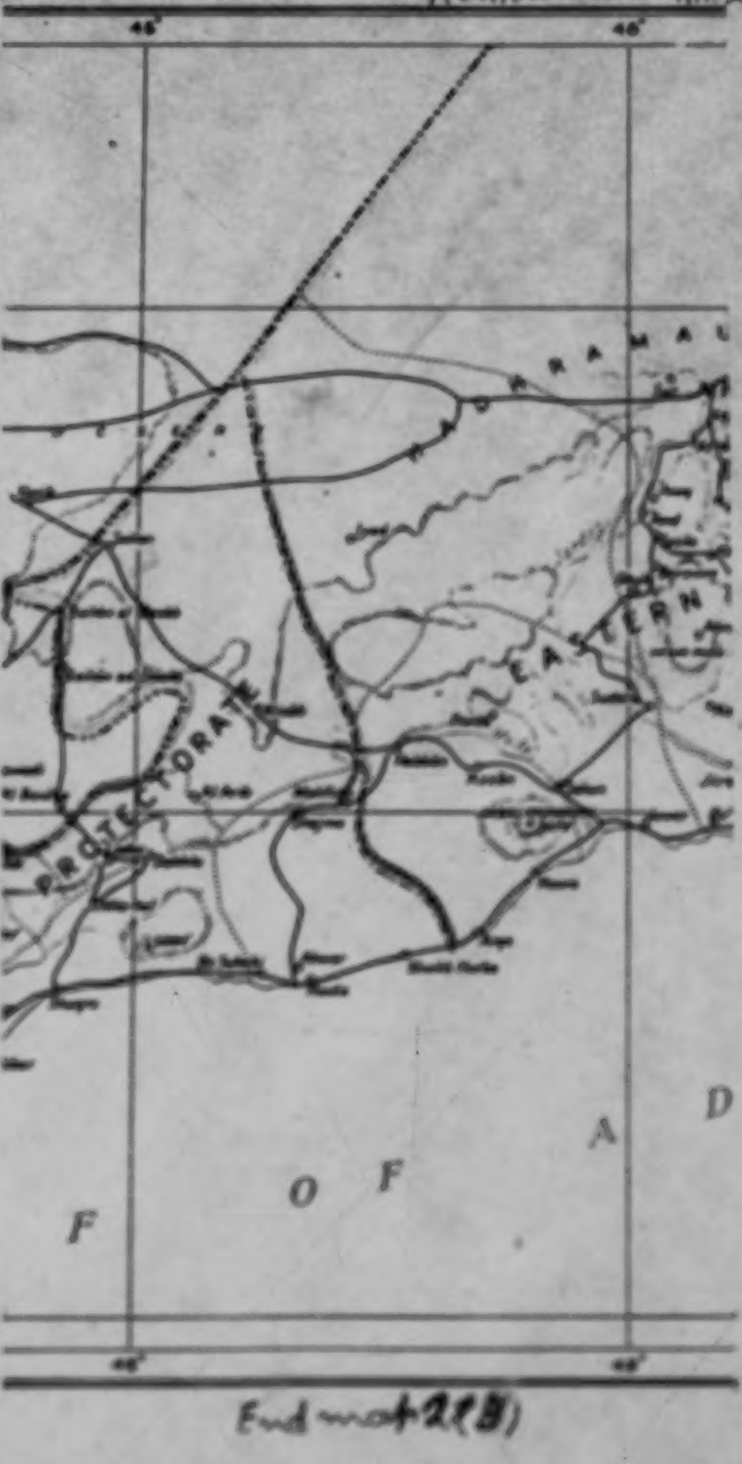

44°
ADEN. PROTECTORATE
Scale of Miles.
REFERENCE.
Boundaries, Inter-Territorial
Boundary between Western & Eastern Aden Protectorates
Boundary between Eastern Aden Prot's Sultanate of Muscat & Oman
Boundaries between Protectorate States & Sultanates
Motorable Roads
Heights in feet.
SANA
Y E M E N
ADEN
G U L
44° Longitude East of Greenwich

End-map 2 (A)

&Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

102


46°
46°
R A M A U
EASTERN
PROTECTORATE
F
O F
A D
46°
46°

End map 21(B)

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

102

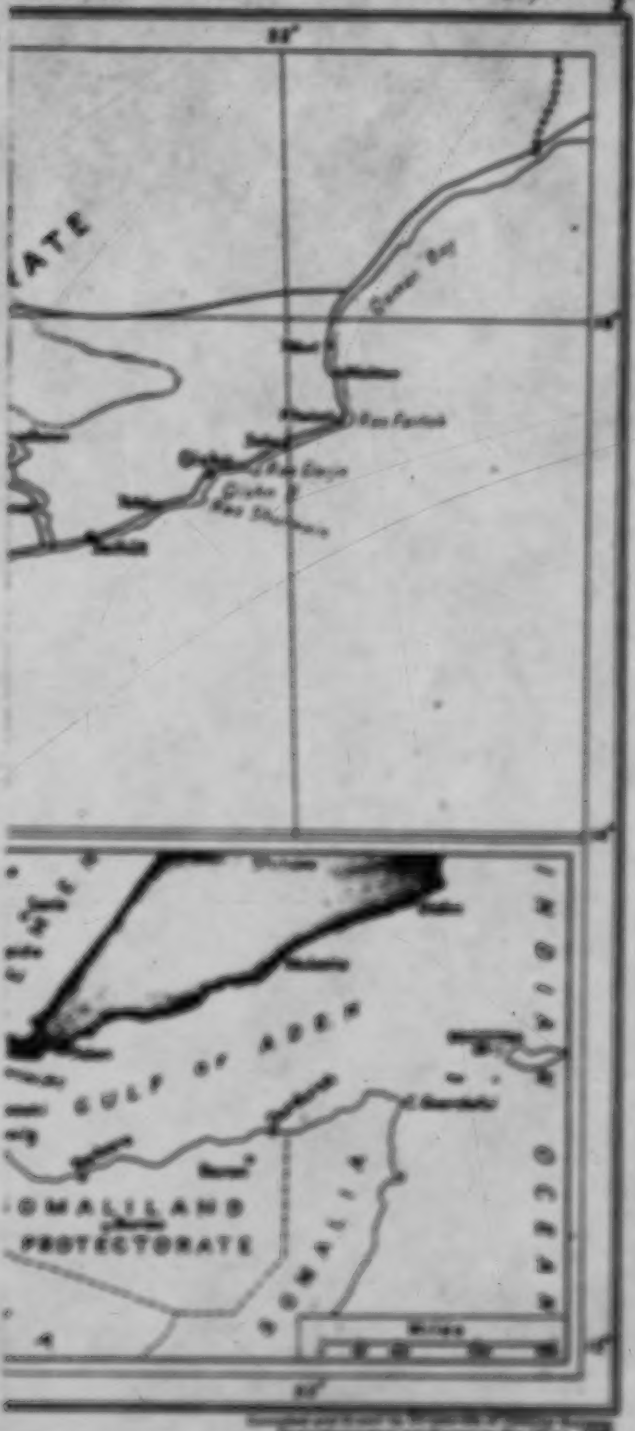
50°
A U T
PROTECTORATE
ADEN
Ras Burum
D E N
ERITREA
SOM
PRO
50°

End map 2 (c)

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden

Half ... of MM2

102


ATE
Qamar Bay
Ras Fartak
Ras Sharwein
GULF OF ADEN
INDIAN OCEAN
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE
SOMALIA
Miles

[illegible]

End map 2 (?)

COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON
ADEN
FOR THE YEARS
1949 & 1950

Ooo

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LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1951

6-1

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1949-50) 1951 M341 Aden [illegible]

ADEN PROTECTORATE

Ooo

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MAPS . . . . *At end*

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?; Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 M041 Aden [illegible]

THE COLONY

PART I

Review of 1949 and 1950

THE progress of the Colony has been uninterrupted by any serious political or industrial disputes, or by epidemic disease, and both in numbers of residents and material prosperity it has grown far beyond any previous records. The number of ships calling at Aden for fuel make it one of the busiest ports of the world, handling a tonnage comparable with Liverpool, while the air services radiating from Aden to the Middle East, India and the East African Territories have increased in number and frequency. The new civil airport is nearing completion. A new radio-telephone link has been established with East Africa and London. 185

Steady progress has been made with the Education Five-Year Plan, and with other development works, described in more detail below, and the revenue has remained adequate for recurrent expenditure and for substantial expenditure upon new works without raising additional taxation.

The increase in the population has been caused mainly by the immigration of Arabs from the interior (Aden Protectorate and Yemen) and of Indians and Pakistanis, in most cases single men only. In order to prevent the influx into Aden of people for whom there cannot be found employment or housing, new Immigration Rules were introduced in May, 1950, under which an intending immigrant must satisfy the Government that he is coming to an approved occupation for which no suitable local candidate (of any race) is available. This control has been so far effected mainly on persons arriving by sea. The protection of local employees is being accompanied by a vigorous programme of school building, including a technical college, to raise the educational standard of local candidates. 167 464 653

The late Mr. A. Antonin Besse, K.B.E., made a generous gift of £50,000 to the Colony; £29,000 is to be spent on buildings at the new Technical College and it is proposed to use the balance for the education of women in Aden. 791 871

A population movement of great significance was completed during the period under review by the migration of nearly 42,000 Jews of Yemen origin to Israel. Arrangements for their air lift from Aden were made by the Israeli Authorities in close co-operation with the Aden Government, and the operation was completed without accident or any outbreak of disease, and without molestation by the Arab communities through whom they passed. 167

The Yemeni Jews have thus ceased to be an important element of the population of Southern Arabia, and in Aden Colony they have 563

563 fallen below Indians in numbers and influence. There has thus been a temptation for the less responsible sections of the Arab press to transfer to Indians the animosity previously stirred up against the Jews as an alien and wealthy race, extorting inflated profits from the poor ignorant Arab.

698 The feeling of solidarity between Arabs and Pakistanis has been demonstrated on the visits of H.M. Pakistani ships of war. At the same time it must be placed on record that British and Indian ships have been given most cordial receptions.

691 Some constitutional advance was made by the reduction of the property qualifications for electors to the Township Authority of Fortress, and the introduction of an income qualification, which increased the number of voters from 1,600 to 5,000. The next election will be held in March, 1951.

697
746 Social work has been helped by the formation of a Social Welfare Advisory Council, which includes unofficial representatives of all races, and a Labour Advisory Board, also with substantial unofficial representation, has been set up.

562 The shortage of housing remains one of the most important problems facing Government. Some 200 working-class houses have been built by Government at Sheikh Othman, but these replace insanitary mat houses which were destroyed as the new buildings became available, and do not provide additional accommodation; it is estimated that at least 2,000 new houses are needed. The Government is examining new methods of cheap and rapid construction, and seeking means of financing a substantial housing programme from Government or private funds.

693 His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., proceeded on leave prior to retirement in October, 1950. He served in Aden from 1928 to 1934; he was appointed Chief Secretary in 1942 and Governor in 1944.

000 Visitors to Aden included Mr. Bevin and Mr. Creech Jones, who called briefly in transit, and Sir T. Lloyd, Permanent Under Secretary of State who made a comprehensive tour of the Colony and Protectorate.

DEVELOPMENT

652 The finances of the Colony continue in a healthy condition and revenue remains buoyant. The financial year 1949-50 ended with a deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs compared with an estimated deficit of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. Expenditure exceeded the estimate by over Rs. 6 lakhs and revenue was up by over Rs. 36 lakhs. Unfortunately it was not possible to carry out the full programme under the development plan, and expenditure on capital works fell short of that programme by Rs. 22 lakhs. The excess of expenditure over the estimate was due mainly to extraordinary expenditure on revision of salaries and rehabilitation loans, all of which were paid during 1949-50. On the other hand, the Colony's surplus balances were written down by over Rs. 20 lakhs owing to the sharp fall in the value of investments at the end of the

652 financial year. Nevertheless, in spite of these adverse circumstances the year ended with a surplus balance of Rs. 181 lakhs compared with an estimated Rs. 173 lakhs.

For the 1950-51 financial year it was proposed to finance the development programme to the extent of Rs. 46 lakhs from surplus balances. Revised estimates for this year indicate that while revenue will be more productive than was anticipated it will not be possible to complete the full year's development programme and the balances on 31st March, 1951 are now estimated to be roughly Rs. 156 lakhs instead of Rs. 128 lakhs as was originally estimated.

653 658 In 1950 the revised Colony development plan made satisfactory progress, especially in regard to educational expansion and the provision of additional water supplies. Nearly Rs. 21 lakhs were spent on development during 1949-50 and it is expected that a further Rs. 37 lakhs will have been spent by 31st March, 1951. It is particularly gratifying to record the progress made with the educational five year Plan. The Technical College will be ready for occupation in 1951. Work on the Aden College is progressing satisfactorily and in accordance with the time-table. The Khusaf Valley Boys' School has been completed and the Maalla School has been enlarged. The second girls' school at Crater is already in use. As a result of the work undertaken there are now 4,000 places available in Government schools compared with 2,000 in 1947. Other works have made progress also. The road scheme continues and Rs. 3 lakhs are being provided in 1951 for further work. Another 84 working-class dwellings will have been built at Sheikh Othman by the end of 1951. The second stage in the building of the civil airport has begun and it is estimated that the terminal building should be ready for occupation early in 1952. Work on the water supplies continues satisfactorily, and some electricity plant materials have been received.

653 On the other side of the picture it must be recorded that rising costs and continued delay over the supply of key equipment has meant a further postponement of the date when the electricity and telephone development schemes can be brought into operation. Although the development programme costs were revised as recently as mid-1949, it is already apparent that these estimates no longer hold good and that the remaining part of the programme must be reviewed afresh in the near future.

A table of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes follows this chapter as an Appendix.[1]

---

[1] [See p. 6, cat. 116, or cat. 65--Analyst]

59 H 69 A

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES

(Unless stated otherwise, all schemes form part of the Colony and Protectorate Allocations)

Scheme No.	Administering Authority	Description	Issues from the C. D. & W. Vote for the period 1.4.46 to 31.3.49 £ s. d.	Issues for year ending 31.3.50 £ s. d.	Issues for year ending 31.3.51 £ s. d.	C. D. & W. Total Grant £ s. d.
D. 781	Colony	Working-class Dwellings	1,500 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
914	"	Civil Aviation Buildings	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. 622 & A.	Protectorate	Appointment of an Irrigation Engineer	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
889 & A.	"	Appointment of an Irrigation Surveyor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
896	"	Education Grant	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
911 & A.	"	Irrigation Improvements	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
976	"	Hospital Buildings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
936	"	Anti-Malaria Survey, Abyan	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
972 & A.	"	Education (Eastern Protectorate)	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
982	"	Scholarships for Teacher Training	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
987	"	Education (Western Protectorate)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1010	"	Road Improvement (Eastern)	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1044	"	Road Improvement (Western)	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1070	"	Geological Survey	—	7,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0†
1211	"	[illegible], Abyan	—	—	—	—
1272	"	Construction of Roads	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
1408	"	[illegible] Dam—Repairs	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
1413	"	Survey and Land Settlement, Abyan	—	—	—	—
		TOTAL FOR DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES	77,350 0 0	135,074 11 0	142,615 16 0	373,243 0 0
R. 214 & A-C	Colony	Fisheries Research	14,[illegible] 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,800 0 0	20,000 0 0
R. 67 & A-C	Protectorate		76 0 5	—	430 0 0	526 0 5
		TOTAL FOR RESEARCH SCHEMES	14,776 0 5	1,700 0 0	2,230 0 0	20,526 0 5
		GRAND TOTALS	92,126 0 5	136,774 11 0	144,845 16 0	393,769 0 5

NOTE.—The figures in italics are reimbursements of unexpended sums.

* Loan.

† From the central allocation for Geological Surveys.

G. Br., Colonial Office C-3 (1949-50) 1951 MMI Aden 1951

Hadhramaut

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE population at the 1946 census was 80,500. Since then three classes of movement are known to have taken place, though, as no records are kept of land movements, these numbers are only roughly estimated. There has been a substantial influx of traders and clerks, mostly from India, amounting to about 2,000 since the census. Secondly, all the Jews in transit from Yemen to Israel have moved on from Hashid Camp and about 2,000 Aden Jews have gone with them. But by far the biggest factor is the continual movement of Arabs from the Yemen into Aden. Despite good harvests in the Yemen in 1950, the security, the greater political freedom, and above all the higher standard of living and the wealth of the Colony attract an average of 100 to 150 persons a week, almost entirely single men, coming mostly to casual unskilled employment at Rs. 1/4/- a day when working, or in some cases to better paid jobs as masons. The continued rise in the traffic of the port and the amount of new building work in progress have also brought labour into the Colony till the population stands at the highest in its history. [161] 167 164

The following are the latest estimates by race and area: 162

	Total	*Tawahi*	*Maala*	*Khor-maksar*	*Crater*	*Sh. Othman*	*Villages*
Europeans ..	500	200	—	100	200	—	—
Indians, Christians, etc. ..	500	300	—	—	200	—	—
Hindus	3,500	1,000	—	—	2,500	—	—
Jews	1,500	—	—	—	1,500	—	—
Somalis	6,500	1,500	2,500	500	2,000	—	—
Muslims (India & Pakistan) ..	8,000	1,000	500	—	6,500	—	—
Arabs	79,500	10,000	6,000	500	34,000	25,000	4,000
TOTAL ..	100,000	14,000	9,000	1,100	46,900	25,000	4,000

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

The following table gives the totals of persons who entered and left the Colony by sea and air. It takes no account of the very large movement by land across the frontier with the Protectorate and the Protectorate's frontier with the Yemen, of which no statistics are kept, nor of the Jewish emigration of nearly 42,000 to Israel (see Part I). Nor is it clear how many of the Arabs who arrive by sea pass through Aden in transit by land to the Protectorate and Yemen. 167

167

	1949 Arrivals		1949 Departures			
British	853	..	641	..	+	212
Other Europeans and Americans	522	..	540	..	—	18
Indians and Pakistanis	1,837	..	772	..	+	1,065
Jews	121	..	98	..	+	23
Other Asiatic	28	..	3	..	+	25
Somalis	2,146	..	1,622	..	+	524
Arabs	3,369	..	2,395	..	+	974
					+	2,805
	1950					
British	1,239	..	1,837	..	—	598
Other Europeans (including Americans)	1,131	..	898	..	+	233
Indians and Pakistanis	3,048	..	1,630	..	+	1,418
Jews	173	..	100	..	+	73
Somalis	3,300	..	1,908	..	+	1,392
Arabs	7,438	..	3,418	..	+	4,020
					+	6,538
Figures for Previous years are :						
1945	6,910	..	7,960	..	—	1,050
1946	25,831	..	26,661	..	—	830
1947	10,299	..	9,753	..	+	546
1948	8,392	..	7,626	..	+	766

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

647 The Labour and Welfare Officer who arrived in the Colony in January, 1950, began to organise a Labour and Welfare Department under the administrative direction of the District Commissioner. The staff during the year consisted of the British Labour and Welfare Officer and an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer, who had been trained for two years in London and one clerk engaged locally. The study of local conditions, planning for the future, and a good deal of investigation work only were possible. Activities on the welfare side are dealt with in Chapter 7.

465 The occupations of the people of Aden are those of a busy port, and 15 per cent of the estimated male labour force is directly engaged in port activities such as bunkering, handling and transhipment of cargo, ship repairing, dhow building, and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light-keepers and so forth.

7. Gt. Brit., Colonial Office [illegible] (1949-50) 1951 [illegible] Aden [illegible]

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, 463
coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance.
Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these
trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately
2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some
limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which
women are employed in Aden.

There is no agriculture in the Colony, and the only local product 241
is salt obtained from the sea by solar evaporation. This industry 319
employs some 750 regular and 150 casual workers.

There is no heavy industry in Aden apart from some ship repairing 438
(including floating docks). The light industries are confined to
finishing processes using imported materials. The most important 463
of these light industries are the production of aluminium, hollow-ware,
soap, calico printing, and a little dyeing and weaving of cotton fabric,
the manufacture of furniture and cigarettes. Machinery is used in the
aluminium and cigarette factories, and to some extent in furniture
making. The textile trade is primitive in the extreme and is entirely 286
hand work. The weaving is done in the home, using primitive looms
with hand-thrown shuttles.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering 463
and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent
crafts. Figures more recent than those of the 1946 census are not
available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in [246]
catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops and in
hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is
explained by the large number of immigrant male workers (whose
families remain at home) and by the local custom of sending out for
cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly
small boys employed in houses where purdah prevents the women
from marketing.

There is a great deal of casual employment, comparatively few 464
workers have permanent work, unskilled labour is entirely immigrant
and dependent to a certain extent on economic conditions in nearby
territories. Immigrant workers, whose families remain in their villages,
usually return there after about two years.

Standards of craftsmanship are low, and the rate of production, 461
quality of tools, and methods of work in general leave much to be
desired. Mechanisation is almost unknown and a large labour force
is thus employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, and
working salt in the pans, as well as, for example, in the building trade
where even the wheelbarrow is rarely seen. Commercial firms and [466]
the very large number of small locally-owned workshops do not use
any proper apprenticeship system. Boys pick up some knowledge as 874
helpers, but are casually employed and may frequently change employment.
A general all-round improvement is expected with the opening
of the Government Technical College, where night classes for adults

874 will soon be available as well as the full-time course for younger students.

466 Wages remained stable throughout 1950, but towards the end of the year some increases were reported by employers in the building trade. The legal minimum wages remain as fixed by Regulation in April, 1949. There are probably some employers who still pay less than the required [495] minimum to unskilled labourers, usually immigrants from the Yemen. A comparative table of prices of a few commodities (see p. 11) indicates a fairly general rise in prices, and it is to be expected that in the near future there may be a general demand for increased wages.

466 468 Efforts have been made throughout the year to create better industrial relations by personal contact, visits and inspections of all places of work, and by some talks, posters, and leaflets. There are no trade unions in the Colony, and the workpeople have no conception of organisation or collective bargaining. Trade stoppages reported during 1950 numbered five, and about 2,000 working days were lost. The disputes were in all cases of a purely local nature involving one concern and its employees. All were ended by agreement and conciliation. In no cases was the Trade Disputes Ordinance invoked.

466 The only labour legislation introduced was an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance requiring compulsory notice of certain non-fatal accidents. This became law on 31st December, 1950, and the effect cannot yet be judged. The Labour Officer, the Principal of the Government Technical College and the District Commissioner are Factory Inspectors for the Colony. During the year, 102 inspections were made of factories registered under the requirements of the Ordinance. The main objects of these visits were to educate employers and works managers in the requirements of the Ordinance, and to suggest the use of guards for the more dangerous machinery. An attempt to organise first-aid classes for foremen and workers had to be abandoned owing to complete lack of support.

745 There are no Government schemes either contributory or otherwise for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pensions for the ordinary worker. Apart from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for its employees, only four commercial concerns are known to have contributory schemes for employee gratuities. Scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms provide some medical services, and at their discretion give gratuities to long service employees.

647 Towards the end of 1950 the Labour Advisory Board was freshly constituted. In the absence of any workers' organisations, special effort was made to nominate some non-employers on the Board. This Board should be a most useful body which will continuously have under examination all labour problems in the Colony.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES

435

Articles	*Unit*	1949	1950
Butter	per lb. tin	Rs. 2/4/-	Rs. 2/8/-
Cheese	„ 12-oz. tin	„ 1/1/-	„ 1/3/-
Flour	„ lb.	„ -/3/-	„ -/4/-
Rice	„ „	„ -/7/-	„ -/7/-
Ghee	„ „	„ 2/6 to 2/8	„ 1/4/- to 1/6/-
Mutton	„ „	„ -/12/-	„ 1/-
Potatoes ..	„ „	„ -/4/-	„ -/6/-
Sugar	„ „	„ -/3/-	„ -/7/-
Tea	„ „	„ 1/14/-	„ 1/11/- to 2/2/-
Soap	„ 250 grms.	„ -/6/-	„ -/2/-
Electric light ..	„ unit	„ -/3/-	„ -/3/-
Water	„ 100 gallons	„ -/4/-	„ -/6/-
Petrol	„ gallon	„ 1/6/-	„ 1/12/-

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

Persons directly occupied in the Port : 463

Port officials, all workers engaged in ship repairing, bunkering, cargo handling, lightering, on wharves, tugs, launches, etc., but not including fishermen.

Permanent and Semi-Casual Employees :

Supervisors, Managers, etc.	118
Clerks, typists, etc.	566
Artisans and tradesmen	1,336
Unskilled labourers	1,661
Apprentices or boys	86
Casual workers (average number)	2,500
TOTAL ..	6,267

Factories

Number of factories registered under the Ordinance ..	22
Total number of employees	3,290
Total number of visits of inspection	102

&

463 *Factory Workers*

Permanent and semi-casual :

Managers and supervisors	83
Clerks	60
Artisans	924
Labourers and unskilled	1,051
Boys	222
Casual labour (approximate)	950
TOTAL ..	3,290

Employment Abroad

Contracts attested for Aramco (Saudi Arabia) ..	276
Contracts attested for other concerns	148
TOTAL ..	424

LABOUR LEGISLATION

466 The following are the more important ordinances in force :

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (*No.* 20 *of* 1938). This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age, and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18 years of age on night work or in specified occupations.

Factories Ordinance (*No.* 21 *of* 1938). This provides for the health and safety of persons working in factories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the appointment of factory inspectors.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (*No.* 40 *of* 1939). This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (*No.* 17 *of* 1940). This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation.

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (*No.* 23 *of* 1942). This legalises trade unions and makes provision for their registration and the audit of their accounts. The English law as regards " intimidation " is followed.

Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Ordinance (*No.* 45 *of* 1942). This provides for the employment of natives of Asia or Africa and requires contracts of employment for periods over six months to be in writing and approved by an authorised officer. It provides for the repatriation of employees working in other territories.

Labour Ordinance (*No.* 6 *of* 1943). This regulates contracts of employment, requires contracts in writing to be approved by the District Commissioner, and makes provision for deeds of apprenticeship.

MINIMUM WAGES

A scale of minimum wages was laid down by Government Notice No. 48 of 14th April, 1949.

Skilled Tradesmen Rs. 3/- per day	*Semi-Skilled Tradesmen* Rs. 2/8/- per day	*Skilled Labourers* Rs. 1/12/- per day	*Unskilled Labourers* Rs. 1/8/- per day
Fitters. Turners. Machinists. Blacksmiths. Boiler makers. Pattern makers. Carpenter/Joiners. Cabinet makers. Moulders. Coppersmiths. Wiremen. Electricians. Plumbers. Sign writers. Draughtsmen. Stone dressers. Welders. Cable jointers and equivalent classes.	Glaziers Drillers. Launch Drivers. Truck Drivers. Crane Drivers. Gangers. Motor Mechanics. Carpenters. Sailmakers. Cobblers. Masons and equivalent classes.	Painters. Rivet Holders. Watchmen. Stokers. Firemen. Greasers. Scalers. Hammermen. Riveters. and equivalent classes.	

No maximum wages are stipulated. No minimum wages are stipulated for categories such as clerks, shop assistants, domestics, etc.

These rates have been increased in 1951.

T. Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1949-50) 1951 MNC Aden (B-7)

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Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR 1947-48 TO 1949-50

	1947-48 Rs.	1948-49 Rs.	1949-50 Rs.
1. Direct Taxation ..	37,15,064	30,13,236	42,18,013
2. Customs and Excise	23,48,436	23,33,694	28,66,822
3. Stamps and Licences	4,83,761	4,53,455	3,51,647
4. Receipts for or in aid of Specific Government Services ..	4,88,229	4,78,873	5,09,723
5. Contribution & Local Reimbursements..	2,13,131	2,11,397	2,12,416
6. Reimbursements by H.M. Government	2,60,087	2,94,183	3,10,792
7. Posts and Telephones	9,96,441	*3,38,170	16,91,233
8. Miscellaneous ..	13,23,086	23,40,187	19,42,117
9. Water Supply ..	6,93,671	7,07,920	8,48,142
10. Electricity Supply ..	11,72,954	13,58,901	15,04,039
11. Land Sales	1,68,363	60,872	1,92,017
12. Colonial Development Welfare Fund	46,647	2,73,404	97,020
TOTAL Rs. ..	121,12,421	120,46,294	140,48,632

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1947-48 TO 1949-50

	1947-48 Rs.	1948-49 Rs.	1949-50 Rs.
1. Governor	1,11,672	92,538	1,07,152
2. Administrative and Social Services ..	21,379	33,539	54,583
3. Antiquities	6,087	4,382	7,132
4. Architectural and Town Planning	70,740	—	—
5. Audit	43,100	65,976	1,04,359
6. Ecclesiastical	2,703	—	—
7. Economic Control	1,04,375	1,01,965	1,37,629
8. Education	4,18,238	5,42,723	7,97,681
9. Excise and Salt	2,54,349	2,40,136	2,71,588
10. Judicial and Registration ..	1,29,936	1,49,129	2,01,673
11. Legal	48,746	46,229	1,11,622
12. Legislative Council ..	3,664	4,018	3,918
13. Medical and Public Health	14,47,358	16,74,964	22,90,191
14. Miscellaneous	7,64,263	19,54,618	10,41,984
15. Pensions and Gratuities ..	1,71,966	1,82,376	4,26,787
16. Perim	57,878	63,751	86,910
17. Police	8,82,521	10,41,940	16,61,142
18. Post and Telephones	4,93,432	6,75,222	10,09,562
19. Prisons	1,14,708	1,37,889	1,47,169
20. Public Relations and Information Office	—	49,885	44,656
21. Public Works, Water Drainage	4,86,259	6,40,242	9,32,914
22. Public Works, Electricity	7,45,110	10,52,648	11,93,135
23. Public Works, Recurrent ..	4,96,534	5,22,275	7,58,327
24. Public Works, Extraordinary	14,51,515	8,19,556	10,66,686
25. Secretariat	2,98,526	3,0[illegible],143	4,43,352
26. Taxes on Income ..	39,841	41,985	65,385
27. Township Authority, Aden ..	3,69,470	4,36,056	4,84,278
28. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,28,235	1,54,347	1,99,063
29. Trade Registration ..	22,518	34,953	53,634
30. Treasury	85,968	1,16,568	1,86,702
31. Veterinary	9,540	11,688	17,771
32. Development and Expenditure from Surplus Balance	—	18,70,720	17,82,023
33. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	—	1,324	3,05,840
TOTAL Rs. ..	92,80,631	130,67,805	159,94,868

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1950

[illegible]

Customs Tariff and Excise Duties

There is no general customs tariff in Aden, but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates of duty are :

Beer and other fermented liquors at Rs. 2/13/0 per gallon.
Spirits, potable, at Rs. 44 per gallon of the strength of London proof.
Wines at Rs. 1/10/0 per gallon.
Sparkling wines at Rs. 9/14/0 per gallon.
Perfumed spirit at Rs. 16 per gallon.
Cigarettes at Rs. 2/2/0 to Rs. 4/4/0 per thousand, according to their selling price.
Manufactured tobacco at Rs. 1/2/0 to Rs. 2/4/0 per pound.
Unmanufactured Indian tobacco at Rs. 2/4/0 for 28 lb.
Unmanufactured tobacco other than Indian at 45 per cent *ad valorem*.
Motor spirit at 7 as. 6 p. per gallon.

Estate Duty

There is no estate duty in Aden. Probate and letters of administration are regulated by the Succession Ordinance, No. 9 of 1938.

Income Tax and Super Tax

Income Tax

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company :

	Rate per Rupee
(1) Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 4,000	Nil
(2) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 4,000 :	
on the first Rs. 4,000 of such total income ..	Nil
on the next Rs. 4,500 of such total income ..	3 p.
on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income ..	1 a. 3 p.
on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income ..	2 as.
on the balance of such total income ..	3 as.
In the case of every registered firm and company, whatever its total income ..	3 as.

Super Tax

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a company :

	Rate per Rupee
on the first Rs. 25,000 of total income	Nil
on the next Rs. 10,000 of total income	1 a. 3 p.
on the next Rs. 20,000 of total income	2 as. 6 p.
on the next Rs. 70,000 of total income	3 as. 9 p.
on the next Rs. 75,000 of total income	5 as. 3 p.
on the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income	6 as. 6 p.
on the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income	7 as. 9 p.
on the balance of total income	9 as.
In the case of every company :	
on the whole of total income	1 a. 6 p.

The Township Authorities also collect certain taxes on behalf of the Government and these are listed on pages 53 and 54.

TABLE OF TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

[illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Single man	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Married man without children	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Married man with one child ...	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Married man with two children	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Married man with three children	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Married man with four children	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Y: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-5 (1949-50) 1951 M443 Aden p. 87 /

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par is Re. 1 to 1s. 6d. sterling. It is proposed to change to East African shilling currency, but the date is not yet fixed for the change. 436

The amount of currency in circulation at December, 1950, was estimated to be:

Notes: Rs. 1,21,00,000; Coin: Rs. 5,00,000.

The following banks operate in Aden: 453

The National Bank of India Ltd., with two branches;

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. Depositors and deposits in 1949 and 1950 were:

	1949		1950
Number of depositors	2,886	..	3,234
Total deposits	Rs. 26,00,309	..	Rs. 30,95,229
Total capital	Rs. 28,03,985	..	Rs. 31,11,059

Chapter 5: Commerce

Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment. 439 504

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported or sold in Aden for consumption outside. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

ECONOMIC CONTROL

Considerable relaxation of economic control measures has been found possible during the two years under review. The Open General Licence system was introduced for the import of non-restricted goods from the U.K. in 1949, and the system was extended in 1950 to cover other Commonwealth Countries (except Canada), British dependencies (except Hongkong) and all the European countries which have joined the European Payments Union. 439

It is still necessary to avoid imports from "hard" currency sources, but it has been possible to reduce the number of commodities for which a distribution scheme is in force.

459 Control was relaxed on the local sale and distribution of margarine, cooking fats, butter and cheese, as supplies were fairly plentiful. Pepper was also decontrolled.

435 Rice, flour and sugar have continued to be imported by Government,
439 and distribution and prices were strictly controlled until July, 1950, when rice was decontrolled, as supplies seemed adequate. There was a small decrease in the price of rice at the beginning of 1950, but prices have risen again. It had been hoped to remove all restrictions on the import of flour, but it was decided on the recommendation of the Trade Advisory Board that Government should continue to import flour until the end of the Australian wheat year; the price was kept down by adjustments from the equalisation fund. The price of sugar rose 43 per cent above that of 1949.

The control of petrol was completely relaxed in June, 1950, but owing to devaluation the price of petroleum products has risen. Iron and steel tubes, pipes and fittings still remain subject to an allocation system, but all other iron and steel goods have been freed from control. Supplies of cement appear to be adequate and, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, sources of supply other than the United Kingdom have been included in the programme for 1951.

439 Trade with Japan and Western Germany was resumed in 1949.

The export position has caused some dissatisfaction owing to restrictions by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden.

It was decided to limit the countries to which hides and skins could be exported in order to defeat the practice of sending these goods to certain territories, whence they were re-exported to hard currency areas, without earning any hard currency for the sterling area.

457 The exchange control position has greatly altered since devaluation.
435 The new dollar value of sterling is below the local black market rate and below the free market rate which operated in Ethiopia. As a result merchants are surrendering their dollars freely to control and the Colony's dollar earnings have increased substantially.

During the summer of 1949 an attempt to evade control on a large scale was discovered and as a result illicit transactions have been reduced.

It has been possible to release dollars to cover adequately the major part of Aden's essential requirements from the dollar area, and any dissatisfaction which merchants may feel from the refusal to allocate a percentage of the dollars earned by them as an incentive should be more than balanced by the overall advantages which accrue to them as members of the sterling area.

441 A Trade Advisory Board was set up early in 1950 consisting of four
647 local merchants, with the Controller of Civil Supplies as Chairman, to review any trade or economic matter which is causing friction; and to consider all matters concerning the trade of Aden as an entrepôt port. It is also intended that the Board should advise on the most suitable means of giving effect to the operation of controls.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

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IMPORTS 1948 AND 1949

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity* 1948	*Quantity* 1949
Grain, pulse, flour and preparation thereof	Cwt	1,015,262	1,049,046
Feeding-stuff for animals	Ton	404	804
Animals for food	Nos.	114,411	130,601
Dairy produce	Cwt.	38,434	13,027
Beer of all description including cider	Gallon	138,646	200,406
Coffee	Cwt.	127,674	227,271
Spirit	Gallon	13,103	11,309
Wines	Gallon	3,137	2,825
Tea	Lb.	1,055,375	1,659,844
Dates, wet	Ton	7,967	6,968
Spices	Cwt.	52,469	60,193
Sugar	Ton	9,351	348,640
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	64,179	59,478
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	1,862,326	2,675,925
Coal	Ton	229,014	230,941
Seeds and nuts for oil	Ton	2,525	1,519
Gums and resins	Cwt.	45,647	36,606
Hides, raw	Ton	424	398
Skins, raw	Ton	2,664	1,496
Shells and cowries	Cwt.	6,152	4,304
Cotton yarns	Lb.	3,210,044	5,572,609
Cotton piece-goods	Yard	47,821,966	101,117,982
Woollen piece-goods	Yard	33,618	28,794
Woollen manufactures all sorts	Cwt.	2,532	1,997
Footwear	Pair	64,768	245,617
Kerosene oil	Gallon	1,508,526	1,439,754
Petrol	Gallon	3,454,879	3,831,628
Lubricating oil	Gallon	197,438	206,931
Gas oil	Tons	18	12,487
Fuel oil	Tons	1,694,039	2,204,001

Specie by value for 1948	Rs. 3,52,185
Specie by value for 1949	Rs. 10,11,200
Total imports (estimated) for 1948	Rs. 35,01,46,472
Total imports (estimated) for 1949	Rs. 43,67,11.407

439

EXPORTS 1948 AND 1949

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity* 1948	*Quantity* 1949
Grain and flour	Cwt.	731,161	875,290
Dairy produce	Cwt.	15,644	6,881
Coffee	Cwt.	123,049	171,847
Tea	Lb.	978,096	1,061,590
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved without sugar	Cwt.	109,349	84,494
Spices	Cwt.	29,307	32,625
Sugar	Cwt.	140,817	210,393
Salt	Ton	278,650	228,058
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	27,403	27,262
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	1,231,339	1,149,250
Seeds and nuts for oil	Ton	2,089	18,702
Gums and resins	Cwt.	50,432	15,643
Oil, vegetable, non-essential	Gallon	172,760	53,401
Hides, raw	Ton	642	685
Skins, raw	Ton	3,364	3,075
Cotton twist and yarns	Lb.	2,616,156	36,599
Cotton piece-goods	Yard	39,156,574	110,007,826
Kerosene oil	Gallon	385,615	368,210
Petrol	Gallon	1,731,968	1,634,415
Mineral oil	Gallon	922,718	627,671
Soap	Cwt.	38,208	19,732

Specie by value for 1948 .. .. Rs. 10,34,221
Specie by value for 1949 .. .. Rs. 6,18,26,950
Total exports (estimated) for 1948 .. .. Rs. 15,62,61,697
Total exports (estimated) for 1949 .. .. Rs. 19,47,95,051

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans, 3,682 acres in extent. 317

The industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian and three Indians. There has been a considerable improvement in production in the last three years as can be seen from the following figures :

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108
1949	303,432
1950	255,865

India bought three-quarters of its overseas requirements of salt from Aden, and Japan also increased its demands. [439]

FISHERIES

The position in the industry is in the main unaltered since the publication of the 1948 report. The Fishery Department began work on a permanent basis during the winter of 1949-50, when the Fishery Officer returned from leave in December and a British skipper for the fishery vessel arrived in Aden in January. During 1950, progress was disappointing, the fishery vessel being handicapped for eight of the twelve months by a broken winch for which the necessary parts could not be obtained, while storage space for fishing gear was not made available until July. A considerable amount of work remains to be done ashore and on board the fishery vessel before the department can be regarded as adequately equipped for its duties. 654

The recording of the amount of fish handled by the four markets in the Colony was instituted early in the year. This and public opinion have emphasised the fact that the present fishing industry is unable to supply the needs of the population of the Colony except for occasional brief periods. The result has been a varying scarcity and occasional short gluts, the high but fluctuating prices causing hardship for the consumer and insecurity for the producer. How much the position has been due to poor catches and how much to increased population it is as yet impossible to say ; the fact remains that a population of over 100,000 is dependent for its fish on a small fleet of paddling and sailing canoes with a range of a few miles, and that no storage facilities exist except for one small and obsolete cold store, and a number of decrepit ice boxes at the markets. 226 433 [254]

The Fishery Department is attacking the problem in two ways, by increasing the efficiency of existing equipment and methods and by exploring neighbouring waters with the fishery vessel in search of 654 226

654 226 grounds which could be worked profitably by larger power craft. Experiments with outboard motors on dugout canoes have been moderately encouraging, and it is hoped that a method of mounting one particular model through a central trunk, which is now being tested, will provide a small power craft suited to the fishermen's needs. The larger planked beach-boats or sambuks have much greater possibilities. The Colony has bought a 9-h.p. diesel engine and installed it in the sambuk of a leading fisherman, on hire-purchase terms. After five months he is very pleased with it, although the installation is not yet wholly satisfactory.

[464] In general the introduction of mechanical power to the Aden fishermen presents many problems. There is an acute shortage of carpenters and mechanics capable of installing engines but plenty of self-styled experts ready to damage both engine and boat. Then, when an installation is complete, it must be placed in the hands of an illiterate with no mechanical knowledge whatsoever, beyond what the engineman of the fishery vessel and the Fishery Officer have been able to teach him since he accepted the loan. Once the sambuk owners have become used to engines, it should be possible greatly to reduce the labour of working their nets by installing winches, and thereby enable them to dispense with some of their at present uneconomically large crews.

Attempts to find productive grounds with the fishery vessel proved abortive, as the sein winch-drive broke in May and the necessary parts did not arrive in Aden until December. Two encouraging shots of mixed sea perch were made in Ghubbet al Haikah, 70 miles from Aden, before the mishap occurred, however, so it is to be hoped that this and other grounds will be found to hold fish during 1951. The use of craft of this size could only be undertaken in conjunction with cold storage in Aden, as the landing of a full cargo would temporarily glut the market. The craft themselves would have either to carry ice or else to be fitted with refrigeration. Such an undertaking would be outside the scope of any but the largest Aden firms, unless the cold store belonged to a separate concern.

In order to estimate the potential market for quick-frozen fish with the shipping calling at Aden, the Fishery Officer and the Harbour Master drafted and circulated a questionnaire on the subject. This revealed a monthly demand for approximately 15 tons which would be open to a concern equipped with modern cold storage, over and above what could be sold ashore to the people of Aden.

228 439 In addition to the trade in fresh fish, the Colony of Aden is the centre of a considerable entrepôt trade in cured fish, a great part of the total catch from the south coast of Arabia, the southern Red Sea and Somaliland being brought by dhow for the exporting merchants, who store it in godowns on islands in the harbour. Their principal market is Colombo, but large quantities go to East Africa. The Aden Port Trust records a total of nearly 120,000 cwts. of dried and salted fish as having left Aden in 1949 : the 1950 returns are not yet available.

The Island of Perim was visited early in 1950, when a good haul of 654
sharks was made by the fishery vessel. Shark lines have been lent to 228
the inhabitants, but the poorness of their boats, the bad weather and the roughness of the bottom led to the loss of many hooks. The Administrator of Perim has been granted funds to provide a motor sambuk during 1951, of which the Perim water-plant foreman will be engineman.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 471
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 464
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The 471
chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, manufacture of cigarettes 438
and dyeing and printing of cloth. These supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; 493
conversely, the 60 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis 471
are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in 471
Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 433
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. 234

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of Schools

658
871
Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English has now been extended downwards to the last two years of primary education so that boys may be better prepared for secondary education which is conducted in that language. Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujerati, Hebrew and Urdu. There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion remains intense but not always enlightened. The scepticism concerning the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan was overcome by the completion of two new schools for boys, two for girls, additions to three other schools and considerable improvements in equipment and furniture.

Government Grants

Following the deliberations of a committee appointed by Government, a new Grant-in-Aid Code came into force in May, 1950. This increased the responsibilities of the managers of aided schools in return for enhanced grants which are now on the following scale: 50 per cent towards capital costs, 80 per cent and 50 per cent of salaries for qualified and unqualified teachers respectively. As a result staff are being improved, better equipment provided, and unsuitable buildings replaced. Several private schools requested a grant in aid.

The Code also demanded a much higher quality of premises, the teaching of handwork and Arabic was insisted upon, and a suitable approximation to the Government school syllabuses was required. Other articles in the Code concern the maximum number of pupils per class, the hours of work, age ranges, medical attention and punishments.

Scholarships

Ten men were sent to the United Kingdom on scholarship in 1949 and six men and one woman (a Christian Arab) in 1950. Ten of these went on teaching courses, two on secretarial courses, one to the Police College, and four on nursing courses. In addition six Arab girls were sent to the Omdurman Training College in the Sudan. Ten men returned to Aden from studying at Gordon College and Bakht-er-Ruda in the Sudan.

Education of Girls

871
There was a great expansion in primary education during these two years, with the opening of two new schools in Crater and the con-

struction of extra classrooms which allow an intake of seven streams annually (at a maximum 38 girls per stream). This number however barely meets the demand for places. 871

The intermediate school standards rose and there was again a need for further classes which it should be possible to provide upon the return of further girls now in training at Omdurman.

Progress in the provision of post-primary schooling for girls has been maintained in spite of the difficulty of staffing. Between four and six Egyptian women teachers have always been in residence and their services will be required for some time yet. The parents of girls of good family still show a reluctance to allow them to enter the teaching profession. 875

Teacher Training

Applicants for training as women teachers exceeded the number required and provided an opportunity for selection and for the extension of the training course to two years. Responsibility for the training of 10 girls was shared amongst the Egyptian teachers. Of the Aden women teachers, 14 were trained in the Colony, and two in the Sudan; the remainder were untrained. Two students will complete a three-year course at Omdurman in 1951, and two more in 1952, and it is hoped to send others.

Requests were received from the Protectorate for trained women to open girls' schools.

The Education Officer in charge of male teachers' training arrived in the Colony at the end of 1948, and properly organised annual courses are now provided. In each year 12 young men have been trained and there have been no failures. The course provides for a continuance of academic subjects, as well as method and periods of teaching practice. Young men now enter training not only from the higher classes of the Government Secondary School, but younger untrained men are also taken from the class-rooms of both Government and aided schools. As soon as possible this course will be extended into a second year.

Teachers

During the cooler months regular monthly meetings of teachers were held, to which the staffs of aided schools were invited. There were a series of demonstration lessons, of educational films and of general discussions. The Annual Vacation Course is now a regular feature of the teachers' year, and under the Grant-in-Aid Code compulsory attendance was extended to staffs of aided schools; the number of teachers brought in from the Protectorate rose from 20 to 60.

The Teachers' Club is still in existence but was not supported as it should be. Lectures are generally poorly attended, and the library (now containing one thousand volumes) is insufficiently used. The Club tends to be frequented only by those men living nearby. The premises, the gift of an Indian merchant, were completed in 1949 and provide three rooms for games and study, with a compound for social gatherings, and is controlled by an elected committee of teachers.

875 204 The monthly teachers' journal completed its third year and was well run by a small committee of teachers. Its popularity is such that it was increased in size to eight pages, and a considerable number were sold to the public. It contains departmental and professional news, articles and world news.

875 No complaint in general could be made about the enthusiasm of teachers ; there was a much better corporate feeling and a growing sense of professional prestige, but their cultural background remains poor.

Weekly meetings of all women teachers were held during the cooler months. Talks on general education were given by the Principal of the Government Secondary School, and lectures in method and games by the Egyptian teachers.

Building

653 871 Considerable progress has been made with the school buildings foreshadowed in the five-year Development Plan. Work has already begun on the Aden College and the Technical College has been completed. It is hoped that the former will be opened early in 1952 and the latter accepted students early in 1951. Two further girls' schools and a boys' school have been built in Crater and the boys' school at Maalla has been doubled in size. Extensions have been made to three other schools. As a result of these developments there are now 4,000 places available in Government schools compared with 2,000 in 1947.

Technical Education

874 This continued satisfactorily on the lines drawn up by the Principal-Designate of the Technical College, and two Arabs who had been on two-year technical scholarships in England returned in 1950 and assisted in the implementation of the new syllabuses of handwork and art.

873 *Adult Education*

Evening classes for women and girls were unfortunately not given during 1949-50 owing to shortage of Egyptian staff. Normally dressmaking, knitting, embroidery and Arabic are taught. Classes should be resumed shortly.

Weekly talks were given at the British Institute. A privately-run commercial school provided evening instruction in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased to hold classes.

871 *Parents' Committee*

Meetings of this committee were held every six weeks and many points of great value and interest were discussed. It continued to be a most useful contact between the officers of the Department and the public.

HEALTH

164 A steady improvement in the general state of the public health was revealed by the continued, in some cases marked, decline in the various health indices such as the death rate, infant mortality rate and the T.B. death rate.

On an estimated basis of 100,000 population the death rate for 165
1949 was 16·58 per 1,000, but of the 1,658 deaths 376 occurred among immigrants, as Aden receives many sick from adjoining territories where no health services exist.

The Civil Hospital is the only well-equipped hospital in a large area 743
and among both out-patients and in-patients an analysis of attendances
shows that 60 per cent of those seeking treatment come from outside 167
the Colony, the major portion being alien Yemenis who have no claim either by residence or by nationality on the social services of Aden. Their only claim is on the score of humanity, a plea which is difficult to resist for many of them have dragged themselves along for distances varying from 150 to as much as 500 miles to obtain care and attention in Aden.

The various departments of the Civil Hospital showed evidence 743
of increased activity. On the surgical side major operations exceeded 1,000, the average for previous years having been between 400 and 500.

Operations for diseases peculiar to women were performed by a [759]
woman medical officer. This was the first time that the services of a skilled woman surgeon were available and this innovation was particularly welcome in a territory where Muslim tradition precludes a number of women from seeking surgical treatment at the hands of male doctors.

Other improvements included the establishment of a physiotherapy department and the purchase of a wide range of modern equipment for the eye department.

The opening of another ward for pulmonary tuberculosis resulted in one-third of the beds in the Civil Hospital being allocated for the treatment of this disease. The T.B. Ward at Sheikh Othman was abandoned. Plans for another ward for female T.B. patients, the gift of the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, were approved and its construction was begun.

During this two-year period about 42,000 Yemenite Jews passed 744
through the transit camp on their way to Israel. While the bulk of the 167
camp staff were recruited from Israel, the responsibility for camp sanitation and for providing specialist medical and surgical services fell on the Medical Department.

Communicable Diseases

Smallpox. Despite the importation of a number of smallpox cases 164
and the occurrence of a smallpox epidemic in the neighbouring port of Mukalla, the disease did not spread.

There were two imported cases of typhus, one by sea and one by land.

Venereal Diseases. The campaign against the social diseases made steady progress while the marked reduction in the number of defaulters reported in 1948 was well maintained.

Dysentery and typhoid. The incidence of dysentery, both bacillary and amoebic but particularly the latter, showed a marked falling-off.

164 An important factor influencing this reduction has been the intensification of the methods of fly control.

No outbreak of typhoid occurred, all notified cases were sporadic in origin and a number of them were among recent arrivals from the interior.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In 1950 the total deaths from this disease amounted to 113 compared with 293 per 100,000 of population in the period 1930-44. The decrease is directly attributable to the measures taken since 1945. These include the provision of more beds—there is now one bed for each T.B. death as compared with one bed for 25 deaths in 1944; domicilary care for cases for whom no hospital accommodation could be provided ; and financial aid by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to the dependants of those undergoing treatment either in hospital or at home.

[657] The results of treatment have been encouraging, about 70 per cent of those treated in hospital have recovered sufficiently to return to work. From 1948 to 1950 there were 58 Government employees admitted to hospital under the regulations granting 12 months' full-pay sick leave to T.B. sufferers. It is estimated that 80 per cent of those have resumed, or will be fit to resume, work following treatment.

Notifications of pulmonary T.B. reached the record figure of 530 in 1950. This rise was due to the ever increasing numbers of those who came to Aden from other countries attracted by the news of successful treatment. As far as the Aden born population was concerned the cases notified in 1950 showed a definite decrease as compared with 1949.

Malaria

The Colony remained completely free from malaria and the vigorous anti-mosquito campaign reduced the number of breeding places of domestic mosquitoes to the record low figure of one detected breeding place in every 5,000 houses and surroundings inspected.

165 *Maternity and Child Welfare*

For the first time in six years the infant mortality rate for 1949 showed a definite fall as opposed to a small but steady rise since 1946. Preliminary figures for 1950 show there has been a further decrease bringing the infantile mortality rate down to around 140 ; in 1944 it was 187.

748 758 Another advance has been the recruitment of four Home Visitors to go into the homes and teach the mothers the elementary principles of infant care. Three of the Home Visitors are Muslim women and it is an achievment to have persuaded them to break with tradition and undertake outdoor work.

743 758 Not only have the attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic shown large increases, but the proportion of Arabian women and children reached 60 per cent of total attendances as compared with 25 per cent in 1944.

The rapidly growing demand for in-patient and out-patient care at the Clinic has created a situation which can only be met by providing increased accommodation and staff. Plans to meet these needs are under consideration. 743

Training

One Senior Assistant Medical Officer obtained the Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (London); one attended a six months' refresher course at Edinburgh on skin and venereal diseases; and a third proceeded to Glasgow to study for a diploma in radiology 759

One female and one male nurse went to the United Kingdom for training. This was the first time an Arabian female nurse had been sent from Aden for training. The total number of nurses now training in British hospitals is four males and one female.

In addition two Arab males were awarded scholarships in medicine and both are studying in the United Kingdom.

VITAL STATISTICS; 1949

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Population (estimated) ..	100,000
Births	2,553
Birth-rate	25·53 per thousand
Deaths	1,658 (376 non-residents included)
Death-rate	16·58 per thousand
Deaths under one year of age	413
Infant Mortality Rate (excluding imported cases) ..	158·63 per thousand live births
Still-birth rate	54 per thousand total births

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Throughout the period, the Principal Medical Officer, British Forces, and his staff have rendered most valuable assistance in dealing with medical and health problems and this generous and friendly co-operation has been greatly appreciated; and without the skilled assistance of the medical staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital and the Charitable Dispensaries the department would have found it impossible to meet all the demands made upon it. 657

HOUSING

There are four types of housing in the Colony: 342

(*a*) Well built bungalows or two-storied houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms, and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well built multi-storied stone in lime mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

342 (c) Single and two-storied buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(d) Single-storied "mud brick" (clay) bricks sun dried only buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

[132] All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than two inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm, leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as "*kutcha* dwellings." (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be gradually replaced by mud brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1950, 360 of these dwellings had been completed, and it is planned to begin building a further 80 in 1951.

During the war, and for a period afterwards, due to a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably and, in the absence of proper accommodation, were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas. While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, these areas can only be termed slum areas, and the solution would appear to be the construction by Government of several hundreds of working-class houses, and areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

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362 The standard of living in these areas is very low indeed, but even this is apparently higher than in the hinterland, as no effort is being made by these people to return home, and any attempt at coercion with mass removal of the hovels would undoubtedly create serious difficulties.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

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746 The Labour and Social Welfare Department began work in January, 1950, under the direction of the District Commissioner. The activities of the new department were confined largely to a study of conditions, and the presentation to Government of some reports and recommendations. The staff consists of a Labour and Welfare Officer, an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer (trained in the U.K.) and one clerk.

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are in the main not yet in existence in Aden. There are a certain number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent work, the majority of these depending on European workers and officials.

The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Fund 657
which administers a Government grant of Rs. 50,000 and a small 746
income from investments.

It must be noted that the population of Aden is largely immigrant ; 167
the workpeople come to the port to work for eighteen months or two
years, and then return to their homes. This circumstance adds to the 362
difficulty of organising and financing social services. The gravest social problem in Aden is the lack of housing. For most of the population the family has only one room or a shack, whilst many male workers live in the streets.

In August the newly-formed Social Welfare Advisory Council 746
began its activities.

In June a census of the blind was attempted. In all 263 blind persons 732
were interviewed by a medical specialist and the Welfare Officer, and
were registered. Few applicants were rejected as not being blind. Some 657
criticism has been voiced that this register is still incomplete : some immigrant blind children were noted as having failed to report. A committee, which has been appointed to report and recommend to Government on blind welfare, held its first meeting on 4th January, 1951.

Considerable success was attained during the year in the use of 738
probation for juvenile offenders, and it is now rare for any other method 696
of correction to be tried in the case of Aden boys who are brought before the Courts for the first time. For homeless Yemeni boys who get into trouble probation is not suitable and a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. At the end of 1950 it was decided to experiment with probation for adults, and two cases were accepted in December. The Assistant Welfare Officer is the Probation Officer.

Just before his retirement Sir Reginald Champion donated Rs. 5,308 741
to form the nucleus of a fund for the creation of the first Community Centre in Aden. The Labour and Welfare Department gratefully accepted this gift and plans are being made with the advice of the Welfare Advisory Council. Every opportunity has been taken by means of lectures, films, pamphlets, etc., to arouse an interest in welfare work, particularly with an aim to encourage the formation of voluntary service groups.

Juvenile Probation 1950 738

Number on probation 1/1/1950	3
Total new cases during the year	25
Average number of probationers per month	12
Number on probation at 31/12/1950 ..	10
Probation completed satisfactorily during 1950..	15 cases
Probation order revoked	3 "
Percentage of successes	83⅓ per cent

746 *Aden Central Poor Relief Fund*

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Total paid out in 1950	Rs. 48,652
Total persons assisted (not counting dependants)	833
Average monthly relief per recipient (not counting dependants)	Rs. 5
Number of dependants per recipient ..	5
New recipients admitted during the year ..	73
Applicants on waiting list at 31/12/1950 ..	594

747 *Voluntary Societies and Services in Aden* (not including private charities or Church Missions):

Girl Guides' Association.
Ladies' Child Welfare Committee.
King Edward VII Dispensary.
Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.
St. John Ambulance Association.
Aden Sports Association.
Aden Boy Scouts' Association.
Aden Women's Voluntary Service.
Students Aid Society.
Sheikh Othman Children's Milk Scheme.

Chapter 8: Legislation

1949

671 During the year the Revised Edition of the Laws was brought into force. It contains the Ordinances in force on 1st January, 1946, the delay in publication was due to the delay in printing and the time taken in indexing.

During the year 17 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important:

651 The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for increased rates of super-tax.

671 The Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, which amongst numerous amendments, places an obligation on a person within the assessable limits to submit an income tax return whether specially required to do so or not. It further enables the Income Tax Officer to obtain information from a bank as to whether a person has an account there, it requires the keeping of proper books by persons engaged in business, and it allows the Income Tax Officer to specify the language in which books shall be kept.

167 671 The Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, the principal amendment in which enables the Governor in Council to make rules prescribing the conditions under which persons may be permitted to enter the

Colony, and in particular to prohibit entry without a permit. Previously 167
there was virtually no power to control immigration into the Colony. 671

The Official Secrets Ordinance, which replaces the Indian Official Secrets Act of 1923, and is based on the provisions of the United Kingdom Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1920.

The Registration of Clubs Ordinance, which provides for the 575
compulsory registration of "clubs," as widely defined in the Ordinance. 671
It empowers the Registrar, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, to refuse registration in any particular instance, and enables the Governor in Council to cancel the registration of a club.

The Civil Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for the 698
setting-up of a District Court with power to hear proceedings of a civil 671
nature (with certain exceptions) of a value below Rs. 2,000. For staff reasons, the Court has not yet been formed.

1950

In 1950 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following 671
were the more important: 62[illegible]

The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, which enables the Commissioner of Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to appoint special police officers. Previously such officers could only be appointed by a magistrate when a disturbance had actually arisen or was apprehended. This gave little time for organisation or training; special police may now be organised at any time for use should an emergency arise. The Ordinance also prohibits the wearing of uniforms in connection with political organisations or objects, and further prohibits the formation of quasi-military organisations.

The Registration of Persons Ordinance, which provides for the 671
registration of all persons lawfully resident in the Colony at the time 641
registration comes into force, and the issue to them of identity cards. The Ordinance is intended to supplement the new immigration control, under which all persons entering the Colony will be required to have a permit or pass. Registration has not yet been brought into force.

The Consular Conventions Ordinance, which confers certain powers 671
and privileges upon the Consular Officers of foreign states with which Consular Conventions have been concluded by His Majesty's Government.

The Pensions Ordinance, which repeals and replaces the Pensions Ordinance, Cap. 102, and the Pensions (Subordinate Officers) Ordinance, Cap. 103, and is therefore applicable to all pensionable officers of whatever grade. It also incorporates provisions to implement the revised conditions of service in so far as the latter relates to pensions or to gratuities.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, which 671
increases the compensation payable in cases of permanent incapacity
from 42 to 48 months' earnings. It also places an obligation on an 466
employer to give notice to the Labour and Welfare Officer of any injury which a workman may suffer in the course of his employment.

671 The Exchange Control Ordinance, which supersedes the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941. It follows the United Kingdom Exchange Control Act of 1947.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. There are subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. In addition, there are Magistrates' Courts which hold sessions at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. The Registrar of the Supreme Court is the Chief Magistrate.

The Supreme Court enjoys both an original and an appellate jurisdiction, appeal lying from the Court of Small Causes in civil matters and from the Magistrates' Courts in criminal matters.

From the Supreme Court, exercising its original jurisdiction, there is an appeal, in certain circumstances, to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, provided that, in civil matters, the claim is in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,000 or upwards.

In May, 1949, the acting Judge proceeded into the Western Aden Protectorate in order to try a case of murder. This was the first occasion on which a Judge of the Supreme Court has sat outside the boundaries of the Colony.

During 1950 the Judge of the Supreme Court was invited twice to sit on the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa at Nairobi and Dares Salaam.

695 The following criminal cases were heard by the Supreme Court:

682 1949:

Charge :	*Result :*
Murder	Convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to 15 months rigorous imprisonment.
Culpable homicide ..	Convicted of simple hurt and sentenced to one day simple imprisonment.
Murder	Convicted and executed after appeal to the Privy Council had been dismissed.
Murder	Convicted; on appeal to the East African Appeal Court found guilty but insane and detained in custody.

1950 :

Attempted Rape	Convicted and sentenced to 5 years rigorous imprisonment. On appeal to the East African Appeal Court sentence reduced to 2 years.

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There were acquittals in two cases, murder and attempted rape; and one case, assaulting a public servant, was withdrawn.

There were 124 appeals from Magistrates Court in criminal cases in 1949 and 98 in 1950. 695

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Civil Cases in the Supreme Court :	1949	1950
Suits filed	421	438
Suits disposed of	365	348
Miscellaneous applications	220	189
Applications for :		
Guardian orders	51	44
Succession certificates	12	16
Heirship certificates	116	70
Letters of administration	10	8
Probate	5	5
Others	26	46
Suits for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages	12	10
Appeals from Court of Small Causes	9	22
Applications for revision	3	3
Court of Small Causes :		
Suits filed	812	815
Suits disposed of	778	706
Magistrates Courts :		
Cases filed	9,789	11,075

		1949		1950
Persons charged :	Males	12,416	12,807	
	Females	442	89	
	Total		12,858	12,896

	1949	1950
Convicted	7,387	7,345
Acquitted or discharged	5,471	5,551
Offences against Motor Traffic Laws	3,635	3,775
Voluntarily causing hurt	152	178
Assault	612	744
Other offences against the person	89	124
Theft	246	267
Other offences against property	377	365
Insult	362	426
Affray	348	326

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Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	104	92
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	326	378
Offences punishable under the Township Rules and Vagrants and Undesirables Ordinance	502	462
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	6,080	5,749
Offences punishable under Cruelty to Animals Rules	25	10
TOTAL ..	12,858	12,896

681 Magistrates Courts imposed the following punishments on convicted persons:

	1949	1950
Imprisonment with or without fine	856	1,064
Whipping	24	15
Fine only	6,499	6,190
Bound over for good behaviour	4	68
Applications for maintenance allowance ..	116	338
Orders granted	68	244

693 659 The Registration Department, under the Judge, maintains the usual register of births, marriages, and deaths, testamentary and other documents, firms, trade marks, patents and designs. The Sub-Registrar performs the duties of Notary Public, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Registrar of Firms, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs.

POLICE

625 The Police Force numbers 777, of which 331 are Armed Police who do not perform any civil police duties. The proportion of civil police to population is 1 to 226. The Civil Police include the Harbour Police, whose duties are chiefly concerned with the protection of shipping and cargo in the extremely busy harbour of Aden.

The force was under the command of the Commissioner throughout 1949 and 1950. The Civil Police perform normal police duties covering the protection of persons and property and the prevention and detection of crime in Aden Colony and in Aden harbour. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration, the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants. In addition the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences, the control and issue of permits to public service vehicles and the licensing of arms.

The Armed Police is a semi-military force and is responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disorders. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran. 625

Recruiting to maintain the Force up to strength has continued satisfactorily. Unfortunately the standard of literacy in the Force has remained low, as literate candidates do not present themselves for recruitment. The training of recruits in elementary English has continued.

There was an improvement in living conditions with the completion of new barracks in the Armed Police Lines and the construction of a new Police station, inspectors' quarters, and men's quarters at Khormaksar. In due course it is hoped that every member of the Force will be adequately housed. 653

The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 711 in 1949 and 816 in 1950, compared with 889 in 1948 and 1,233 in 1947. There were 423 cases of offences against property in 1949 and 531 in 1950. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 91,684 in 1949 and Rs. 302,549 in 1950, of which property to the value of Rs. 19,461 and Rs. 25,324 respectively was recovered. 674

During 1949 and 1950 the numbers of cases dealt with by Police under local Ordinances were 4,704 and 7,826.

The volume of work in the Immigration Department has increased considerably since the implementation of the Immigration Rules in May, 1950. This has been largely due to the documentation involved under the new rules and the increased vigilance required to detect persons who have overstayed the validity of their permits. 625 167

PRISON

There was a considerable drop in the prison population in 1949 and 1950 ; the daily average number fell from 330 in 1948 to 157 in 1950—a drop of 48 per cent. Seventy-eight per cent of the convicted prisoners were from the Yemen and other neighbouring territories. 674

Consequent upon the drop in the prison population the prison officers were better able to carry out their duties which resulted in better discipline, fewer punishments and greater output in prison industries. 697

In spite of the smaller number of convicted prisoners (mostly on short terms) engaged on remunerative works, excellent progress has been made with the prison industries resulting in a very substantial increase in the revenue from the sales of manufactured articles. These industries are more than self-supporting and give a good training to the prisoners.

In 1950, two long-term prisoners, sent by the Mukalla Government for training, were taught all branches of the weaving and cane industries.

The Labour and Welfare Officer visited the prison on various occasions in connection with juvenile offenders and probation work.

697 [344] There is one prison only and no camps. The prison buildings are enclosed in a spacious and airy compound, surrounded by a high stone wall and they consist of an administration block and widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, a kitchen and a hospital.

There are six superior cells exclusively for the accommodation of "A" and " B " Class prisoners. Special attention is paid to cleanliness and sanitation and a high standard in both is maintained.

The general state of health of all prisoners has been satisfactory. There was no outbreak of any serious illness. Venereal diseases, contracted before admission to the prison, were common among the prisoners.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attended the prison dispensary daily and was assisted by a full-time hospital assistant. Prisoners reporting sick were treated at the prison hospital, but cases needing immediate attention were admitted to the civil hospital.

There were six deaths from natural causes, four in the civil hospital and two in prison. Due to the lack of accommodation at the civil hospital, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were treated in the prison sick-bay. Of the four cases, two died, one was cured and one is making a steady progress.

The official and non-official visitors of the Prison Board visited the prison regularly. His Excellency the Governor paid four visits to the prison during the years under report. All prisoners were given complete freedom of access to the visitors and every opportunity to register complaints or to ventilate any grievances.

There is, as yet, no system of probation or of welfare for discharged prisoners.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

365 377 The water and electricity supply services are publicly owned and are operated by the Public Works Department.

WATER AND DRAINAGE

3/2 365 Prior to 1928 the domestic water supply of Aden was derived almost entirely from condensed sea water. From 1924 to 1928 experimental boreholes were sunk at Sheikh Othman and potable water was found in two thin layers of sand gravels at 136 feet and 208 feet respectively below the surface.

Since 1928 fifteen additional boreholes (including five in 1948) have been sunk, and the following table shows the increase in consumption :

	1936	1941	1949	1950
	(all figures in million gallons)			
Total water raised from boreholes	205	353	680	711
Water consumed by civil population	45	115	208	235

Water sold to shipping.. ..	18	65	69	73	312
Water consumed by Military ..	25	96	139	158	365
Water used in gardens ..	76	52	161	142	
Other purposes including water unaccounted for	41	25	103	103	

The water is pumped direct from the boreholes into reservoirs and gravitates through a 15 in. diameter pipeline 7 miles in length into the *Isthmus, where it is pumped into service reservoirs and distributed to* the various parts of the Colony by gravitational mains, of which there are over 28 miles of varying diameter from 9 in. to 2½ in. The total capacity of the reservoirs in the Colony at present is 2,965,000 gallons. A new 3-million-gallon reservoir above the Main Pass is under construction and will be completed in 1952.

All supplies are metered and at the end of 1950 over 6,330 domestic water meters were in use. Six hundred and thirty-four new connections were given in 1949, and 674 in 1950.

The cost of water to the general public is 4 annas less 10 per cent per 100 gallons (approximately 3s. 3d. per thousand gallons). The revenue derived from the sale of water during 1949 and 1950 was Rs. 16,15,649 (£121,173) and the total expenditure was Rs. 12,21,898 (£91,642).

Six per cent of the total water used by the general public is supplied free of charge from 32 standposts erected in various parts of the Colony.

Although the water at source is of a very high standard of purity bacteriologically, to combat any possible pollution through dust or any other agency it is automatically chlorinated.

The maintenance and provision of new sewers is the responsibility 364
of the Public Works Department, but the cleaning of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department. All sewage discharges into the sea through five separate outfalls extending to just below low water mark. At Sheikh Othman, small primary settling tanks have been constructed, but there are no sewage disposal works.

In order to minimise fouling of the harbour and beaches, all water closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquified.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Electricity as a public utility was first introduced into Aden in 1926, 365
when the power house was completed, and three 330 kva generating 377
sets with oil-fired steam boilers and necessary auxiliary plant were erected.

The station was subsequently enlarged, and at the end of 1947, three turbo generators of 1,200 kw., 1,200 kw. and 750kw. respectively, with boilers of a steaming capacity of 47,000 lb. per hour were installed. In addition, two 250 kw. generators powered by diesel engines are available in an emergency.

The installation of the stand-by diesel generator (250 kw.) at Sheikh

7: Gt. Brit. , Colonial Office G-3 (1949-[illegible]0) 1951 MM1 Aden MMI

365 Othman was completed and it has already proved its worth in main-
377 taining the water supply during maintenance work on the electric supply lines.

The Air Ministry stand-by station at Cross-ways is now in commission and is in a position to relieve the Department of the load in the areas of Barrack Hill, Gold Mohur, R.A.F. Hospital and Tarshyne; this will make available more electricity for civilian needs during the summer period.

The Air Ministry Directorate General of Works stand-by-generators carry most of the military load at peak hours, and their co-operation is much appreciated.

The existing generating plant, although now showing the results of continuous loading is still holding out under a heavy maintenance programme.

The supply is generated at 6,600 volts pressure and stepped down by means of transformers to 400 volts. All domestic supplies are at 230 volts.

The average load in the station during 1949 was 1,095 kwh. and during 1950 was 1,145 kwh. The peak load reached 1,710 kwh. in 1949 and 1,850 kwh. in 1950.

Consumers at the end of 1950 numbered 4,800 compared with 3,412 at the end of 1948. There are still 1,000 waiting for supply.

The following table shows electricity generation and revenue in 1948, 1949 and 1950:

	1948	1949	1950
Units generated ..	8,599,899	9,609,830	10,063,085
Units sold	7,106,428	7,987,886	8,144,368
Station load factor ..	—	64·8%	62·0%
Total revenue from sales of current	Rs. 13,04,202	Rs. 14,33,887	Rs. 15,10,630

Owing to the large increase in population, it has become necessary to erect a new power station and the necessary orders for two 5,000-kw. generators and two 60,000-lb. boilers, have already been placed. In the meantime the replacement of feeder lines is being carried out to a plan to tie in with the new station and so avoid as much delay as possible when the new station goes into production.

Plans have been agreed for a development of the high tension distribution system, which is being steadily brought into commission beginning with Crater where 40 per cent of the peak load is consumed.

In the meantime the distribution system has been improved by laying underground cables in the Tawahi and Steamer Point areas, with a new sub-station for the latter. Further sub-stations are being put into commission in Crater. Underground cables have also been laid in Crater and Maalla and will considerably improve distribution in these areas. The removal of the old overhead lines will improve the localities and avoid the dangers attendant on this method of distribution and also release land for building purposes.

The street lighting in the Crescent and Secretariat areas has been improved by the provision of fluorescent lighting of the latest type. In other areas the street lighting has been extended. [373] 365 377

The cost of electricity to the general public is 5 as. per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 as. per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate however is approximately 2·87 annas per unit in 1949 and 2·95 annas per unit in 1950 (an anna is 1·125 pence).

PUBLIC WORKS

New Buildings

The principal Government works or buildings completed in 1949 and 1950 are listed below : 653

By Contractors

24 houses in the Aidroos Valley Crater.
24 quarters for Police, Khormaksar.
New Police Station, Khormaksar.
2 primary schools for girls, Crater.
Primary school for boys, Crater.
3 expatriate and eleven staff quarters for Aden College.

By the Department

160 working-class houses, Sheikh Othman.
New Customs, Salt and Excise Office, Steamer Point.
5 houses for senior Government officials, Khormaksar.
Tuberculosis ward for 40 patients, Civil Hospital.
New record room and upper storey, Treasury Office.
Conversion of the marine craft unit camp into lines for the coal coolies, Maalla.
Upper storey over Barrack Nos. 2 and 3 Armed Police Lines, Crater.
Technical College Workshop, Maalla.
Extension to both boys' and girls' primary schools, Sheikh Othman.
Four extra class rooms, Boys' Primary School, Maalla.

Architect's Department

During 1950 the Architect's Department was strengthend by the arrival of an Assistant Architect from the United Kingdom and an Architectural Draughtsman from India, but shortage of trained staff is still a problem. 653 341

Schemes have been prepared and are now under consideration by Government for extensions to the Maternity Clinic, Crater, the new telephone exchange building, Maalla, and the building for the Government printing press, Tawahi. The Surveyor has carried out a large number of surveys in various parts of the Colony connected with proposed future building operations, but he too is handicapped by lack of staff.

Mechanical Workshop

655 A vehicle workshop is maintained where all Government motor
496 vehicles are serviced and repaired. Animal drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night soil carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

Furniture

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322 The Government instituted a scheme to manufacture and repair furniture on hire to officials residing in Government houses. Two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds was spent during 1949 and 1950 on new furniture made in the workshop and obtained from contractors.

Building Plans

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331 Building plans submitted by the general public for approval are checked and then forwarded to the Township Authority for sanction. All buildings in course of erection are inspected at regular intervals to ensure that they comply with regulations. Two hundred and seventy-six permanent building permits were issued during the two years.

Crown Lands

423 The Director of Public Works, who is also Commissioner and
427 Registrar of Lands, scrutinises various titles submitted to him for trans-
653 fers of immoveable property. All transfers are registered. One hundred and forty-five plots of land were leased to the public for the erection of residential, commercial and industrial buildings in the period under review.

Stores

653 As many new works and all maintenance works are carried out by direct labour, large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Stocks valued at £91,200 in 1949 and £78,000 in 1950 were issued from the Central Stores Depot.

Labour

464 Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining skilled artisans but plenty of labourers were available. The standard of tradesmen is not high, but it is hoped that the new Technical College will go a long way to raise the standard.

Chapter 11: Communications

ROADS

[496] There are no railways in the Colony and the communication between the townships is by road.

491
499 The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriage-ways vary in width from 20 feet to about 40 feet. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed. There are about eight miles of streets in the bazaar areas which have not yet been made up.

All roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing unmade roads are surfaced. 491

The Colony has: 499

Bituminous Macadam Roads	*Water bound Macadam Roads*	*Unmade Roads*	*Total*
56·07 miles	6·30 miles	11·9 miles	74·27 miles

The Development Committee has recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony be used for improving roads, and £37,500 of this sum was spent in making up new roads in 1949 and 1950.

The roads are well sign-posted and traffic lines provided where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on dangerous bends and some narrow roads. All street lighting is by electricity, and most main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are lighted. 491 487

The expenditure on roads during the years 1949 and 1950 was £74,000. 653

The following vehicles were registered at the Police Traffic Office: 493

	1949	1950
Taxis	196	196
Omnibuses	61	61
Private cars	1,419	1,115
Commercial vehicles	337	322
Motor cycles	76	74
Horse gharries	12	6
Camel carts:		
Water carts	30	36
Loading carts	58	64
Bicycles	132	126

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world is maintained mainly by the use of the British Overseas Airways Corporation services. 205

Cable & Wireless Ltd. provide cable and telegraphic communication with all parts of the world and operate a wireless telegraph station which works to Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and to adjacent countries, i.e. French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, Yemen, etc. 206

The overseas radio-telephone service with the United Kingdom was formally opened on 17th July, 1950, by the Secretary of State and His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion. The service is also extended to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and it is hoped that eventually it will be available to India.

The automatic telephone exchange continues to be congested and there can be no substantial improvement until a new exchange

206 and cabling scheme are installed. Plans to this end are now nearing completion.

205 The following are statistics of posts, telephones and wireless receiving licences :

206

	1949	1950
Number of letters	4,130,000	4,312,000
Number of telephones	1,217	1,338
Number of wireless receiving licences ..	894	904

CIVIL AVIATION

509 Considerable development has taken place in the last year as a result of the British Overseas Airways Corporation's decision to base their Red Sea area services on Aden, and to form a subsidiary organisation under the name of Aden Airways. Aden is now the air capital of the region and regular and reliable services are available to all the surrounding territories. Special pilgrim services are run to Mecca, including direct flights from Mukalla to Jedda.

[457] As a result of agreement reached with the Royal Air Force, a civil airport is being constructed within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormaksar. The Colony is indebted to His Majesty's Government for an allocation of £56,000 to defray the capital cost of this scheme, the grant being made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The opening of the Civil Airport has necessitated the appointment of an Airport Manager and staff, and the department is now able to provide a dawn to dusk flight information service for enquirers in Aden.

SHIPPING

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1949 was 3,901 with an aggregate tonnage of 15,751,064 and in 1950 the number was 4,283 with a tonnage of 17,984,884.

The number of country craft which entered the port during 1949 was 2,199 with an aggregate tonnage of 154,854 and in 1950 1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201.

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the years 1949 and 1950 :

1949

Nationality	*Nos.*	*Tonnage*
British	2,244	9,906,420
French	72	372,254
Italian	328	635,014
American	75	328,377
Others	1,182	4,508,999
	3,901	15,751,064

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

1950

British	2,428	10,890,157
French	118	550,895
Italian	268	785,461
American	69	306,707
Others	1,400	*5,451,664*
	4,283	17,984,884

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Port facilities are described on pages 54–5.

Chapter 12: Archæology

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An expedition sponsored by the American Foundation for the study of Man carried out archaeological excavations in March and April, 1950, in the territory of the Sharif of Beihan in the Western Aden Protectorate. The expedition was under the leadership of Mr. Wendell Phillips and the archaeological work was directed by Professor W. F. Albright of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

The main excavation took place on the mound of Hagr Kohlan at the northern end of Wadi Beihan. This site has been known by hearsay to scholars for a number of years and is identified by inscriptions with the ancient city of Timna or Thamna mentioned by classical geographers as the capital of the kingdom of Katabania or Qataban. It had not, however, been previously examined by an archaeological party.

A survey showed that the city within the walls, apart from suburbs and cemeteries, covered an area of some 70 acres. Traces of large buildings of very heavy stone construction were visible on the surface.

Excavations at the south gate and in an adjoining street showed that the city was defended in that part by a stone wall and a sloping stone revetment. The gate towers were of very heavy, but rough, construction and were marked by a large number of inscriptions, some of them texts of considerable length. These inscriptions were of different dates and the series probably covered several centuries. In the street some of the buildings were preserved to an average height of over ten feet above the street level. The city had been destroyed by a general conflagration probably in the first half of the first century B.C.

A small number of fragments of pottery of Mediterranean origin were found among the ruins. The most striking find was a pair of hollow cast bronze lions, ridden by cupids. The figures, which were some 30 inches in length and had originally been fixed to the exterior wall of a building, were Hellenistic in style but made, as was shown by inscriptions on the bases, in Southern Arabia.

A very considerable number of inscriptions were found in the excavations and elsewhere, including some graffiti in a very primitive form of the South Arabian alphabetic script.

ADEN AIRWAYS

ADEN AIRWAYS AIRCRAFT AT MUKEIRAS, ADEN PROTECTORATE

Hadhramaut MM2

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opp. p. 48(4)

7:Gt. Britain Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50)1951 mm1 Aden mm1

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CARPET–MAKING IN THE GAOL

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NEW METHODS OF AGRICULTURE AT ABYAN

Cutting an irrigation canal to bring new lands into cultivation. The scheme is financed by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

p. 48 (B)

7: Gt. Britain Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 mm1 Aden mm1

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OLD MATTING HOUSES IN ADEN COLONY

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NEW WORKING-CLASS HOUSES

A Colonial Development and Welfare grant pays for one-third of the cost of these houses which are let at low rentals to rehouse people from matting huts.

p. 48 (c)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

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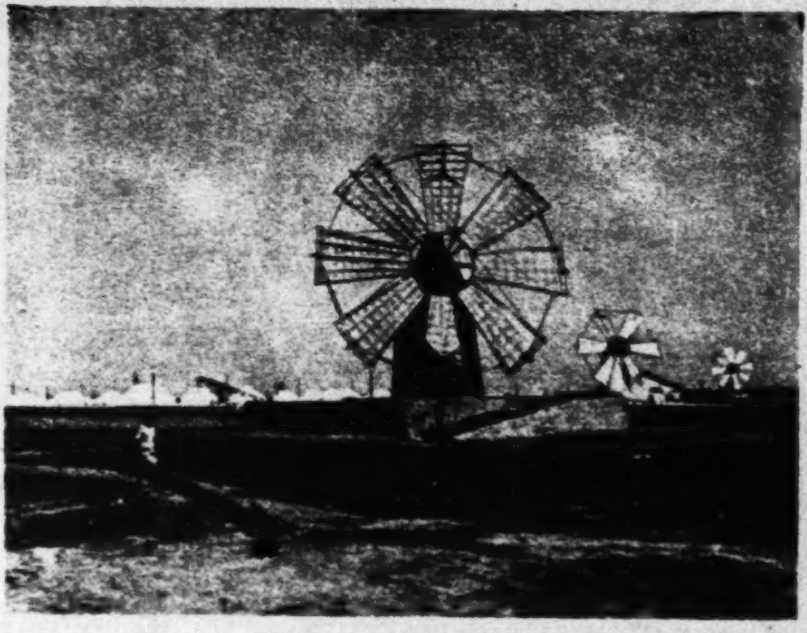

ADEN SALT WORKS

Windmills lift sea water into pans for solar evaporation.

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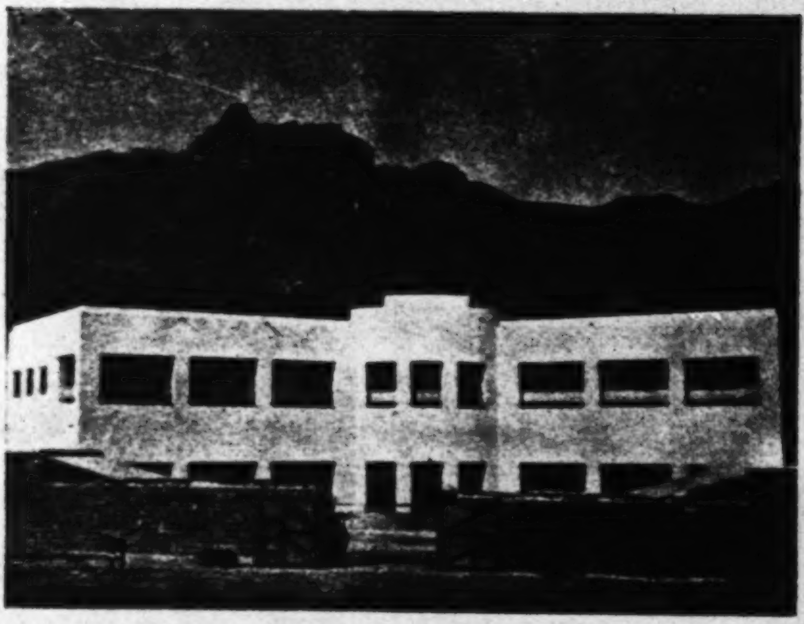

NEW GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SCHOOL, CRATER

p. 48 (D)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

·H 172 A subsidiary excavation was carried out on the smaller mound of Hagr Bin Humeid, nine miles south of Timna, for the purpose of establishing a pottery sequence.

The objects found were divided between the expedition and the Amir of Beihan, and the latter's share will be exhibited in the Aden Museum on loan in due course.

The expedition returned for a further season's work in December, 1950.

H 172-113 A brief account of the first season's work has been published by Prof. W. F. Albright under the title of "The Chronology of Ancient South Arabia in the Light of the First Campaign of Excavation in Qataban" in the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 119.

Chapter 13: The British Council

A 648 In spite of the fact that the number of United Kingdom appointed staff has been cut from three to one, the work of the British Institute, both men's and women's branches, has continued, and membership has increased to over 400 men and over 200 women. Lectures have been given on a variety of subjects, and the sporting and social activities of the Institute have been developed. Affiliated societies have included the Aden Discussion Group and the Aden Arts Club.

The British Council Library, which contains over 7,000 volumes, has retained its popularity. A scheme for providing boxes of books to readers living outside the range of the main library has been inaugurated. A large number of periodicals have been made available.

Extra-mural activities have been carried on in various parts of the Colony. As it is not easy for those who live outside Crater to attend British Institute functions, lectures have been given, films shown, and discussions held about life in Britain on the premises of local societies and clubs of non-political character. Unfortunately, owing to the shortage of staff, it has not been possible to extend this service as much as had been hoped.

With the object of enabling the ordinary citizens of Aden to meet their counterparts in Britain, an electrician, a fisherman, an Assistant Political Officer, a printer, and a telephone engineer visited Britain during 1949 and 1950 on British Council bursaries.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude 131
45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the 361
southern coast of Arabia. It comprises :

(*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(*b*) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation ; 133
Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some 361
turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the 133
aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate 368
Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula.

Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable 241
and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, 133
rocky and rather flat in appearance ; its highest point, about a mile
northward at its southern extremity is 214 feet high. The surface of 134
the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse
grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate
coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the 368
southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the 504
south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air landing ground.

132 The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sand storms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are often very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as eight inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter 2: History

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Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and the West does today, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up to the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out ; Aden thus came for a period under the Imams of Sana. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. The plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden led to the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The need to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes because of the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to the occupation of Aden by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil

population excluding military has risen from 500 to 100,000 (according 504
to the latest estimate). 175

The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact
that it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and 504
oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade
route to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf.
The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase
in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia,
Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African Coast.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the 175
British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same
year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed 642
under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929
the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government
Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the
Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the
island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the 643
Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution
of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered
by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extra-ordinary Member of the Council.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order 646
1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden
The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the
Governor as President, 4 ex-officio members, not more than 4 official
members and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of member
of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as an appendix
at page 58.

MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

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Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

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Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

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The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

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The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari' a code of Muslim law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local government bodies in the Colony: the larger is known as the Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 70,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this Township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

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In 1949 the principle of election was first introduced into the constitution of the Fortress Township Authority, so as to provide three elected members in addition to the existing four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. In Crater ward there were elections, resulting in the success of one Arab merchant and one Pakistani advocate who was previously a nominated member of the Authority. In the other ward objections were raised against two Arab candidates, who were found not to be of British birth, and a

Parsee merchant was returned without a contest. The election in 666
Crater passed off without incident. 642

The qualifications for a voter were British birth or Aden residence
for over five years, and a property qualification (ownership of premises 641
valued at Rs. 2,000 or payment of a rent of Rs. 25 a month). This was 666
found to give a voters' roll of 1,660, and as this was considered too small an electorate for an estimated population of 70,000 in Fortress area, the qualifications were approximately halved by an amendment to the law in 1950, and now give an electorate of about 5,000. The present qualifications for a *voter* is Aden birth, or British birth and two years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence in Aden. In addition the voter must be a male, and own property worth Rs. 1,000 or pay rent of Rs. 12 a month, or have an income of Rs. 130 a month.

A *candidate* must be of Aden or British birth, and possess the qualifications of a voter.

In Sheikh Othman Township, with a population of some 25,000, 632
the people are not so developed politically, and a fully nominated Authority is retained, with three officials and two Arab residents of Sheikh Othman as members.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Aden public and the control of building operations.

The Township Authorities are responsible, on behalf of the Govern- 632
ment, for the collection of the following taxes :

House and Property Tax 651

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 2,78,093.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 2,90,194

This tax is assessed in the Fortress at 8 per cent per annum of the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman (virtually a rural area) at 4¼ per cent. Rateable value is arrived at by first estimating the gross value, which is the annual rent at which premises might reasonably be expected to let, assuming the owner undertakes to bear the cost of rates, repairs, insurance and any other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent; from the gross value 10 per cent is deducted in lieu of repairs, insurance, etc., and the residue is known as the rateable value.

Sanitation Tax

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 1,58,830
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 1,65,477

This tax in the Fortress is assessed at 4½ per cent per annum on the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman at 2¼ per cent and is collected to compensate for the vast conservancy services rendered by the Public Health Department. In Aden where few sewers exist, the daily removal of the sullage water and human waste from thousands of houses not connected to main drainage is a considerable task.

632 *Qat Tax*

651 Yield in 1949 .. Rs. 2,58,578.

Yield in 1950 .. Rs. 3,55,706.

[276] The tax on qat (a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants) is collected at the Sheikh Othman Township Office. The tax was assessed at Rs. 1-14-0 per 20 lb., but was increased to Rs. 2-12-0 from January, 1950.

Vehicles

Yield in 1949 .. Rs. 1,739.

Yield in 1950 .. Rs. 1,765.

The Township Authority registers all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a Registration Fee varying between Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per annum is charged. Vehicles fitted entirely with rubber tyres are, however registered free of charge in order to encourage the use of rubber tyres so that wear and tear on road surfaces can be decreased. Bicycles are not registered at present.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who collect the taxes, issue licences, etc.

Trade Licences

Yield in 1949 .. Rs. 86,260.

Yield in 1950 .. Rs. 87,063.

Licensing of general traders was introduced during the war as an aid to control, the fee being only Re. 1 a quarter, except for wholesalers and traders in tobacco and dangerous substances, who pay much higher rates.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 647 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

504 The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes. The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master 647 502

647

and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses. 502

The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years. 504

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION OFFICE

The Public Relations and Information Office continued under the part-time supervision of the District Commissioner with an Advisory Committee representing local opinion. In accordance with their recommendations the main activity has been the showing of news and documentary films, in English and Arabic, at clubs and in public open spaces. 647 208

A regular series of Bulletins, in English and Arabic and occasionally Gujerati, was published on departmental activities and matters of local interest, and these are now issued from time to time on special topics. Regular news sheets were issued in 1949 and early in 1950, but these have now been replaced by occasional press conferences with Heads of Departments as the local Arab press is increasing in circulation and experience and becoming more qualified to give publicity to Government intentions and achievements. 204

There is no local broadcasting system, news and entertainment being offered direct by the B.B.C. Arabic Service and the broadcasting stations of Cairo, Delhi, Damascus, Baghdad and other Arab countries. 207
A public address system, with loud-speakers in open spaces in the main centres of population, is used for announcements of importance. 203

Public reading rooms in the Colony, which had been set up by the Ministry of Information during the war, were closed as a measure of economy in 1948, but three were maintained in the Protectorate. 217

The routine activities of the Office which includes the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year. 208 647

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities. 804

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

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204

The following are the more important periodicals published in Aden:

Official Gazette	English weekly.
Reuters Bulletin	English daily (Roneo).
Dikra	Arabic weekly.
Fatat al Jazirah	" "
Nahda	" "
Shabab	" "

Chapter 6: Reading List

H
113
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Belhaven, Master of., *The Kingdom of Melchior*. London, Murray, 1949.

Burckhardt, J. L., *Travels in Arabia*. 2 vols. London, Henry Colburn, 1829.

Bury, G. W., *The Land of Uz*. London, Macmillan, 1911.

Forbes, H. O., *The Natural History of Saqotra and Abd-el-Kuri*. Liverpool, 1903.

Goeppel, J., *Guide to Aden Colony*. Aden, 1949.

Hunter, F. M., *An Account of the British Settlement of Aden in Arabia*. London, Trubner, 1877.

Ingrams, W. H., *Arabia and the Isles*. London, Murray, 1942.

Ingrams, Doreen A., *Survey of Social and Economic Conditions in the Aden Protectorate*. Aden, 1949.

Meulen, D. van der, *Hadramaut—some of its mysteries unveiled.*

Meulen, D. van der, *Aden to the Hadramaut*. London, Murray, 1947.

Philby, H. St. J. B., *A pilgrim in Arabia*. London, Hale, 1946.

Scott, Hugh, *In the High Yemen*. London, Murray, 1942.

Stark, Freya, *Seen in Hadramaut*. London, Murray, 1941.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

(Obtainable, if in print, from H.M. Stationery Office, London).

Aden. Draft Instructions under the Royal Manual and Signet to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Aden. Cmd. 5222, 1936. Price 2d. (by post 3½d.)

A Report on the Social, Economic and Political Condition of the Hadramaut, by W. H. Ingrams. Colonial No. 123, 1936. Price 3s. 0d. (by post 3s. 2d.)

A Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in Aden in December, 1947. Colonial No. 233, 1948. Price 9d. (by post 10½d.)

Blindness in British African and Middle East Territories, 1948. Price 2s. 0d. (by post 2s. 2d.)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

READING LIST

H
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(Obtainable, if in print, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1).

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113

Official Gazette (weekly). Subscription Rs. 20 per year (includes legal supplements).
Aden Protectorate Gazette (quarterly). Subscription Rs. 5 per year.
General Map of the Colony of Aden (Scale 1 inch = 4,166 feet). Rs. 5.
Report on Social Conditions and Welfare Services, by M. H. KHALIFA.
Annual Departmental Reports : Agriculture (Aden Protectorate) ; Audit ; Education ; Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure ; Financial ; Medical and Sanitary ; Police ; Prison ; Trade and Navigation ; Veterinary ; Aden Port Trust (Published by the Aden Port Trust).

APPENDIX

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

643

The Governor
The Chief Secretary
The Attorney General
The Financial Secretary
E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
J. Goepel
T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members

646

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden
The Chief Secretary
The Attorney-General
The Financial Secretary

Official Members

E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.; M.D.
J. Goepel
H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.
A. M. Dibble, M.B.E.

Unofficial Members

T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Sir M. A. K. Mackawee, K.B.E.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali
Seyid Abdu Ghanem
Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw, O.B.E.
Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah
J. R. Kynaston, O.B.E.
S. M. Banin

Membership as at 31st December, 1950.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

ADEN PROTECTORATE

PART IV

Chapter 1: General Review

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

THE poor rainfall of 1948 was repeated in 1949; but the rains of 1950 [132] were in almost all areas exceptionally good and the economic situation is generally better than it has been for a long period. The new forms of 643 administration in Shaib and Beihan progressed slowly but satisfactorily and up to the end of the period the political situation was generally improved, especially in Lower Yafa'i, where more friendly relations were restored between Government and the Sultan. At the very end of the period, on Christmas Eve, the attempted assassination of the British Agent in Shairi country in the Amiri State made a punitive expedition necessary; but order was being restored by the end of 1950.

In August, 1949, Yemeni troops began to build a fort on Protectorate soil near Najd Marqad in Beihan State. It was eventually found necessary to destroy this fort by air action. This serious incident resulted in an Anglo-Yemeni conference in London in the autumn of 1950 for the purpose of discussing a means of finally clearing away points of misunderstanding between the two Governments.

A number of clashes made it necessary to re-enter the northern part of the lower Aulaqi State. Order was restored by the end of 1950 with a show of force but no actual fighting.

It is hoped that the erection of a fort, now completed, on the main road will put a final stop to trade route incidents in Qutebi country.

A large number of Jews passed through the Protectorate on their [167] way to Aden to be flown to Israel. This operation passed off without a single incident in which a Jew suffered any physical harm.

The development of the Abyan scheme greatly raised the revenues of the Fadhli and Lower Yafa'i states and social services are improving as a result.

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

Political

The settlement of the Qu'aiti-Kathiri boundary dispute and the 631 general prevalence of peace in tribal areas and throughout the country allowed efforts to be concentrated on development of agriculture and improvement of the administrative machinery.

More responsibility was given to Naibs (local Arab District Com-

631 missioners) and Qaims (Assistant District Commissioners) of the provinces and districts. Naibs were provided with motor vehicles to increase their mobility. An annual conference of all Quaiti, Kathiri and Wahidi Naibs and Qaims has been instituted, at which lectures and practical demonstrations in all administrative subjects are given by local experts.

631 Another significant step towards devolution of duties on to Naibs
621 and Qaims has been the setting-up of village councils under their direction and supervision. The activities of these councils include village welfare, hygiene, sanitation, increase of food production, etc. The Sultan of Qu'aiti State has also nominated a Municipal Council for Mukalla.

643 The period under review was also notable for increased co-operation
631 in administrative affairs between Qu'aiti and Kathiri and for the settlement of problems common to these two States. The Qu'aiti and Kathiri State Secretaries and senior officials met several times during 1949 and 1950 and joint decisions were taken on such matters as local import and export taxes, development tax on date-bearing palms, postal affairs, remittances from abroad, famine relief and prevention, and unification of vehicle licences.

[665] With the retirement of Sheikh Seif bin Ali Elbually, C.B.E., from
578 the post of State Secretary to the Qu'aiti Government, in December, 1950, and the appointment of Sheikh Qaddal Sa'id El Qaddal Pasha, M.B.E., formerly Qu'aiti Director of Education who is a Sudanese, as his successor, the so-called Nationalist Party, whose membership does not extend beyond Mukalla Town, seized the opportunity to foment serious rioting, in the quelling of which 16 persons were killed and 24 wounded. Suitable sentences were dealt out to the ringleaders by the Special Court set up by the Sultan to try the offenders. The new State Secretary has been warmly welcomed into the office by all the responsible citizens and officials of the Qu'aiti State in Mukalla and throughout the Provinces.

643 The Kathiri Sultan Ja'far bin Mansur bin Ghalib died on 24th April, 1949, and was succeeded by his nephew Sultan Hussein bin Ali bin Mansur al Kathiri, who was recognised by His Majesty's Government as Treaty Sultan on 22nd May, 1950.

671 During 1950 codified criminal law based on Sharia was introduced in the Qu'aiti State.

Beduin Affairs

631 *Wahidi Area.* As a result of the operations against the Khadim
721 of Mithaf and the Al Adhm Tribe in January and February, 1950, the whole Dhiyeibi area came under the Sultan of Balhaf and security posts were established on the western border of the Eastern Aden Protectorate.

In July, 1950, a successful operation was undertaken against Al Ba Dukhn for breach of the peace and the tribe was brought under complete control

Hadhramaut MM2

712 *Northern Area.* In 1950 the desert posts were completed at Minwakh, Zimakh and Al Hajr, thus linking up the northern fort system with Al Abr and Asakir, and controlling all the important water points in the area. Since the establishment of these forts there has been no raiding at all in this area, or by tribes of this area upon other tribes.

631 *Eastern Areas.* After the settlement with the Menahil in 1948 this area remained quiet, and the Mukalla Regular Army fort at Som is now accepted by the tribes of the area. Recently the Naib of Shibam met the Muqaddam of the Menahil at Elinat. This went far to heal the breach between them and Government dating from 1947 when the tribe rose and attacked Government posts.

648 *Mahra—Socotra.* The Resident Adviser paid two visits to Socotra during 1949-50, one by sea and the other by air. Among subjects discussed with the Sultan were reports of famine conditions on the Island. The Resident Adviser strongly urged the Sultan to spend more time on the mainland, and agreed to arrange a meeting later in 1951 between the Qu'aiti and the Mahra to settle a frontier dispute at Museina. The Fisheries Officer visited the Mahra coast to study fishing conditions there.

General

731 As a result of the famine in 1949, there has been a notable decrease in the numbers of camels and goats, and as a result of delayed rains in Socotra the people there have suffered a similar loss. However, 1950 was a good year for the beduin, and more young camels are to be seen load-carrying now.

691 One of the chief complaints by the Bedu has been the delay caused by magistrates when judging Bedu cases. This matter has been investigated and is being put right.

664
619 Very recently a number of chiefs from the western tribes held a meeting and put in a joint petition to Government. The three points of the petition were (*a*) a complaint against the arms-carrying ban in Wadi Du'an ; (*b*) a complaint against truck owners carrying loads which are forbidden by Government's agreement with the Bedu ; and (*c*) a request for some of their old customs to be recognised. But so firmly is the peace now established that troublesome elements who attempted to support these demands by force were overruled by the majority. The Government is taking suitable action in this matter.

648 On 25th August, 1949, Colonel J. E. H. Boustead, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., assumed the appointment of British Agent, Eastern Aden Protectorate, and Resident Adviser to the Hadhramaut States and to the Wahidi State of Balhaf.

000 A table of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes is given on p. 6.

Chapter 2: Population

161 The population of the Western Aden Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of 350,000, all Shafa'i Arabs. These figures are very approximate as no census of the population has been made. The population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at about 300,000. All the Jews 167 in Wahidi State emigrated to Israel in 1950, and there are now no Jews in the Eastern Protectorate.

Chapter 3: Occupations and Wages

463 By far the most important occupation in the Aden Protectorate is agriculture, involving about 90 per cent of the population; other occupations are dyeing, weaving, fishing, and the preparation of hides and skins.

465 Wages vary greatly, generally from Re. 1 to Rs. 1½. Working hours vary considerably: from April to October they amount to about 60 hours a week, but are considerably fewer from November to March.
467 There are no labour organisations in the Protectorate.

Chapter 4: Public Finance and Taxation

652 The following is a summary of the Western Aden Protectorate's expenditure for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51:

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

	1949–50 £	1950–51 £
Staff and Miscellaneous	45,313	64,026
Government Guards (includes Wireless Telegraphy establishment)	60,754	75,051
Subsidies to local forces	5,257	3,638
Medical	6,964	7,005
Education	3,030	3,926
Aden Protectorate College	3,614	3,681
Agriculture..	10,245	11,172
	135,177	168,499

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

652

Revenue and expenditure of local governments in the Western Aden Protectorate which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows :

	1949–50		1950–51	
	Revenue	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fadhli State ..	2,61,190	2,60,172	4,17,697	4,25,960
Lower Yafa'i State	42,320	57,870	1,44,640	1,65,410
Dathina	75,760	62,984	1,73,990	1,73,730
Lower Aulaqi ..	43,000	42,895	45,030	49,315
Amiri			M.T. $49,795	M.T. $40,845

The following is a summary of the Eastern Aden Protectorate's expenditure for the year 1949–50 :

	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	23,265
Hadhrami Beduin Legion	22,072
Subsidies to local Forces	7,820
Education	4,693
Medical	1,068
Agriculture	50
Miscellaneous Services and Subsidies	720
Relief Measures	343
TOTAL ..	£60,031

Revenue and expenditure of local governments in the Eastern Aden Protectorate which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows :

	1949–50	
	Revenue	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
Mukalla Government (Qu'aiti) ..	27,50,078	24,70,834
Kathiri (Sai'un)	3,00,680	2,84,260
Wahidi (Balhaf and Bir Ali) ..	1,02,448	75,850

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	Rs.	as.	p.
Investments Mukalla Government (Qu'aiti)	10,51,784	12	0
Debts (H.M.G. Loans)	22,783	7	0
Investments Kathiri (Sai'un) Government	16,557	6	0
Debts (H.M.G. Loans)	21,246	12	0
Investments Wahidi Government (Balhaf and Bir Ali)	68,898	7	0

Chapter 5: Currency and Banking

436 In the Protectorate rupees and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are the
652 currency used. The devaluation of the rupee caused a sudden rise of the M.T. dollar to Rs. 2/8/0 followed by a slower rise, which is still going on. At the end of 1950 it had risen to just over Rs. 3.

453 There are no banks in the Protectorate.

Chapter 6: Commerce

439 The principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc. The principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

The great bulk of trade with the Western Aden Protectorate goes by land from the town of Aden.

Principal imports and exports which passed through the Mukalla Customs for the Eastern Aden Protectorate during 1950 were as follows:

IMPORTS

		Quantity	*Value* Rs.
Wheat	cwt.	5,296	1,37,700
Millet, Yemeni	,,	2,393	47,860
,, other sorts	,,	80,933	1,74,060
Maize	,,	9,101	1,45,620
Flour, wheat	,,	21,250	6,80,000
Rice, all sorts	,,	62,051	29,78,450
Other Grains	,,	3,154	1,26,160
Dates, Busrah	,,	31,290	58,40,800
,, other sorts	,,	3,245	64,900
Sugar, refined	,,	20,732	10,36,600
,, other sorts	,,	1,505	97,830
Joggery—Mollasses	,,	3,272	1,30,880
Sim Sim	,,	7,670	10,73,800
Tea	lb.	125,547	3,76,640
Coffee	cwt.	5,131	2,46,340
Sheep and Goats			1,91,350
Ghee (clarified butter) ..	cwt.	2,438	4,87,600
Oil, all sorts	,,	5,185	6,22,200
Kerosene and Petrol	gal.	286,764	4,30,150
Spices			9,14,800
Cotton Piece-goods, Grey Sheetings	yards	548,169	5,48,170
Cotton pce./goods, other sorts			6,99,270
Cotton twist			1,49,400
Cigarettes and Tobacco ..			2,63,340
Wool and Timber			1,88,510
Miscellaneous			39,05,550
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS ..			Rs. 1,78,67,260

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

EXPORTS

439

		Quantity	Value Rs.
Tobacco, native	cwt.	22,341	23,59,700
Honey, in combs	lb.	15,348	61,390
Honey, cleaned	„	2,160	7,560
Dates, local	cwt.	299	7,530
Lime	„	8,643	43,220
Sheep and Goat skins ..	scores	326	1,140
Lemons, dried	cwt.	651	37,070
Fish oil	gal.	2,924	7,310
Miscellaneous			2,48,920
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS ..		Rs.	27,73,840

Chapter 7; Production

AGRICULTURE

241

Principal Products

Western Aden Protectorate

	Acres	Tons
Sorghum Millet	62,000	12,400
Bullrush Millet and other small Millets..	9,500	1,900
Wheat	1,500	750 *a*,
Barley	4,500	3,000 *a*.
Sesame	8,500	850

Eastern Aden Protectorate

	Acres	Tons
Sorghum Millet	20,000	4,000
Bullrush Millet and other small Millets..	2,000	400
Wheat	2,000	1,000 *a*.
Date palms..	10,000	3,500

(*a*)—Crops sown in previous year, harvested in 1949.

Estimate of the Numbers of Principal Classes of Livestock 231

Western Aden Protectorate		*Eastern Aden Protectorate*	
Camels	30,000	Camels	40,000
Cattle	50,000	Cattle	7,000
Goats	400,000	Goats	250,000
Sheep	100,000	Sheep	30,000
Donkeys	3,500	Donkeys	3,000

The year 1949 opened with drought conditions in almost all districts, but early Saif rains, followed by good late Saif and good Kharif rains, and an exceptional fall of rain in the early part of the winter combined 132

?: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MDd1 Aden
Hadhramaut 2002

132 to make it one of the most favourable for many years. The rains of November and December were judged to have been the heaviest seen for thirty years.

731 Unfortunately the cultivator was in many areas, particularly the eastern districts, unable to make full use of these favourable conditions. This was the result of the bad season of 1948 which had caused famine in the Wadis 'Amd and Rakhya of the Hadhramaut, and continued to cause famine for the first four months of 1949. Famine relief and rehabilitation measures were largely responsible for getting farmers in these western Hadhramaut districts back to work, and by the end of the year there was little indication that a famine had existed in the early months of the year. In the Hadhramaut important famine relief and famine prevention measures were adopted; of outstanding importance was the introduction of a pump scheme financed by the States, and by the end of the year considerable progress had been made with this scheme. Conditions were severe in the 'Aulaqi districts of the Western Protectorate, but other districts, notably Abyan, had surplus grain stocks, and the districts which were short were able to draw on these supplies and move them, mainly by camel transport, to where needed.

653
248 The year 1949 saw great expansion in the Abyan scheme; offices and staff buildings were built, supplies were accumulated, and important irrigation work was extended, particularly in the region of the Wadi Hassan. The year saw the emergence of Abyan as a successful producer of long staple cotton, and the harvest from some 82 acres (which averaged 1,750 lb. of seed cotton to the acre) was ginned on a roller gin in Abyan, pressed on a hand press in Aden, and exported to Liverpool for sale to the Raw Cotton Commission. Planting for the 1949–50 crop was extended to over 1,000 acres.

Rainfall, Crop and Livestock Conditions

132
731 *Saif Rains Season.* An abundant Saif rain was received in almost all districts of the Protectorate in 1949. In parts of the Eastern Protectorate the rains came late, but were heavy; and in the Hadhramaut considerable destruction was caused to irrigation works from the resulting floods. The great Naqra Dam, which had stood successfully for the previous two flood seasons, received the full weight of the combined floods of the Wadi 'Idim and Wadi Ser and was breached owing to a blow-up of the apron caused by excessive up-stream pressure.

241 The Saif rains were badly needed. They gave the cultivator, hard pressed through the previous bad season, a chance to grow grain and fodder crops with which to build up his condition in readiness for cultivation in the Kharif season.

132 *Kharif Rains Season.* Rain followed close on the finish of the Saif, and in almost all districts the rainfall was sufficient for the needs of the cultivator. In November, 1949, the Protectorate was blessed with that rare visitation, a general winter rainfall, which fell with exceptional heaviness, particularly in the north-eastern areas from Beihan across

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2

to the Hadhramaut. This winter rainfall enormously improved the range conditions over the mountain areas of the Protectorate and produced exceptionally good pasturage for the desert tribes in the north-east. 132

Large acreages of winter cereals and fodder crops were grown. The year finished with the whole of the Protectorate in good condition. 241

Livestock started the year in many areas in a starved condition, and in the east with their numbers greatly reduced. At the end of 1949 their condition was restored, but numbers, particularly of small stock, were low. 231

Plant Pests and Diseases

As a result of the favourable rains and the continuance of sorghum cultivation through the Saif season, to the flood crop of the Kharif, and into the lift irrigated crops planted in autumn, 1949, there was a serious increase in the stalk borer population, and an estimated loss of up to 50 per cent of the crop resulted in the Hadhramaut lift irrigated areas. 731 242

Animal Health

No outbreak of rinderpest or other serious animal disease was recorded during 1949. 731

Market Conditions

With the devaluation of the pound the value of the Maria Theresa dollar rose nearly 30 per cent in relation to rupee currency. Produce prices remained high until autumn, 1949, when a sharp drop occurred in many districts following the good harvests. Sorghum grain on the Aden market averaged about £35 per ton throughout 1949. 435 455

Demonstration and Experiment

A field trial with X1730A cotton grown from Abyan raised seed was very successful in 1949; some 1,750 lbs. of seed cotton per acre was obtained from scattered plots totalling 82 acres which had received one watering only before planting. The crop was planted in the months of September and October, and grew rapidly. In some fields plants reached a height of over 6 feet and carried an enormous crop. No important pests or diseases were seen. 242

The crop was classified by the Chief Classifier of the Sudan Plantation Syndicate, who was flown over for the purpose; he placed about half the crop in grades 3 and 4, and the balance in grades 5 and 6, basing his classification on Sudan Gezira standard for L type cottons. The graded crop was sold to the Raw Cotton Commission.

Varieties of cane, introduced in small quantities from Mauritius in the previous season, were cut in September, 1949, and planted out in observation plots.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut mma

Plant Introductions

137 Sann hemp and Dolichos beans were introduced from the Sudan.
242 Tepary beans, bunch-type groundnuts, and velvet beans were introduced
from Uganda. These new introductions were planted in observation
plots in the Abyan district.

The introduction of deciduous fruits and of citrus for planting in the Audhali Sultanate continued.

Development Schemes

654 *The Avyan Board.* During 1949 the scheme, now furnished with sufficient capital to embark on its work as a proving scheme, developed at a satisfactory rate in all fields where adequate staff, machinery, and materials could be mustered.

406 A rebuilt D.7 Caterpillar tractor complete with bulldozer and carry-
all scraper, and three D.4 Caterpillars, one with bulldozer attachment,
654 were obtained through the Crown Agents. These rebuilt tractors were
332 delivered without any spares and gave a certain amount of trouble, but
were responsible, together with a D.6 Caterpillar already in the hands
of the Board, for great progress in irrigation construction.

Important extensions were made to the Ba Tes and Na'aza systems, while two new diversion systems were opened on the Wadi Hassan.

The tractors were generally worked as a fleet, with a mass of ox power owned or hired by the Board. Often 200 yokes of oxen—each with a scraper attached and each yoke with its driver/scraper operator in attendance—worked alongside the tractors. These were used for ripping and drawing masses of earth close to the dykes, which were then finished off by the oxen.

The value of the D.7 was judged to be equal to 150 to 200 yokes of oxen in earth-moving capacity, but for finishing off work and consolidation the use of oxen has been found to pay. Earth-moving costs have been low, and on short hauls of work of moderate height costs have not exceeded 6 annas per cubic metre.

654 Survey work has accelerated and a staff of 6 surveyors was at work in the field at the end of 1949.

A great deal of the Board's effort was devoted to the construction of offices, workshops and staff houses. At the end of 1949 substantial progress had been made and building, apart from some additions to staff houses and a projected pilot ginnery, had been completed.

The Board staff was increased considerably. On irrigation matters the Board continued to receive advice from Mr. N. Simansky, Irrigation Adviser to the Government of Jordan, who visited Abyan twice during the year. In September the staff was strengthened by the addition of an Irrigation Engineer, Mr. Douglas Hall, who joined the Board as Chief Engineer. In November Mr. B. May joined the Board on secondment, as Chief Accountant, the office having remained vacant since the resignation of the first Accountant Officer at the end of March. These two appointments were long overdue, and serious arrears of work had to be faced by both officers on taking up their appointments. In the

accounts section the position was particularly serious; but equally 654
important was the lack of essential hydrological data on such matters
as river discharges, the availability of suitable storage sites, studies
on percolation and so on. Without such information progress must
be delayed.

As mentioned earlier, the X1730A type of cotton planted on 248
82 acres in 1948, proved a great success. The crop was ginned and 242
marketed by the Board, and arrangements with cultivators for the 654
new season's planting resulted in an extension of the acreage to 1,097
acres. At the end of 1949 the crop showed great promise, and in many
areas appeared even better than the previous year's crop.

Grain, oil-seed and fodder production was satisfactory, though grain yields were reduced in many areas through double-cropping the land with a sorghum fodder crop in the Seif season and then a grain crop in the Kharif.

A great deal of the land in Abyan which has been well irrigated 654
for the past five years is now becoming heavily infested with weeds, 137
mainly the weed grass *Desmostachya bipinnata*. The introduction of 242
cotton as a cleaning crop and the "drying up" and resting with or
without cultivation, of these heavily infested lands is now recognised as
an urgent matter. In order to tackle the weed problem the Board
increased its tractor strength by the purchase of three Fowler Diesel
crawler tractors in the last quarter of 1949.

Another problem which came to notice towards the end of 1949 133
was the rapid rise in the height of the water table in certain areas. The 242
area involved does not exceed 300 acres, but already in this area (where
in places the water table has risen to within six feet of the surface)
salts are appearing in the upper layers of the soil, and vegetation,
particularly in the seedling stage, has been affected. It was noticed
that cotton, once established, flourished and appeared exceedingly
healthy on these salt-impregnated soils.

Anti-Famine Measures

In the first four-and-a-half months of 1949 until general rains fell 731
over the Eastern Protectorate, famine again threatened human life in
the Hadhramaut. Relief measures were introduced, as in the previous
famine, but this time so promptly that practically no deaths from
famine occurred. Again aircraft of the Royal Air Force came to the
rescue and dropped grain supplies to the worst affected areas. Large
quantities of grain were moved inland by motor transport and any
camel transport that could be mustered; at the same time large numbers
of the destitute, particularly women and children, were brought down
or walked down to the coastal towns, where they were accommodated
in refugee camps and fed. To employ labour on relief works an extensive [653]
programme of road construction, and irrigation repair works and new
construction was undertaken.

When rain fell, it was again found necessary to issue loans to

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

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731 cultivators to get them back to their villages and re-establish them in time to sow their crops.

The famine of 1948–49 struck the western districts of Hadhramaut, where the situation was complicated by the dependence of these districts on rain and run-off water and flow irrigation from the wadis for crop production, and where large sections of the population relied on remittances from Hyderabad, which had been absorbed into the Indian Union, and from which transfers of currency had become difficult. Finally the repatriation of several thousand Southern Arabians, many of them from the tribes most seriously affected by the famine, brought further hardship.

Little could be done to improve agricultural conditions rapidly in these western areas of the Hadhramaut. It was therefore necessary to look to the lower areas of the main wadi where water is obtainable at easy levels, and farming can be secured by permanent irrigation.

Animal power for use on lift irrigation, and dependent on fodder crops cheaply produced only from the flood-irrigated areas, was now judged to have reached its maximum use. The Famine Relief Commissioner—in this case the Acting Resident Adviser—was advised that a large-scale pump scheme, using diesel-engined units, was the only measure which appeared to show promise of quick improvement in food production. The Commissioner and the States accepted this advice in detail and made important decisions in council which were framed to abolish all taxes on diesel engine and pumps for use on irrigation work, and on diesel oil (gas oil), and to purchase and supply cultivators with machinery for cash or for deferred payments.

731 489 The States further caused revision of an important agreement with Beduin tribes regarding the transport of fuel. In the past all trade goods, including petrol, kerosene oil, and lubricating oil, had been carried by camel caravans owned by Beduin tribes occupying the country between the coastal plain and the great wadis of the interior. With the opening of the road to the interior some fourteen years ago it was agreed that motor transport should carry only passengers and small quantities of personal luggage. In the present emergency the Beduin leaders were told of the need for motor transport to carry diesel oil for a famine relief scheme and were shown that the normal system of supplying diesel oil was in 44-gallon drums which have to be broken and repacked in drums of a size convenient for camel transport. The Beduins agreed to waive their rights, and so, for the first time in Hadhramaut history, a truly mechanised scheme, independent of the camel caravans—which are entirely dependent on fodder grazing and water supplies, which may fail in a drought—was evolved.

653 406 312 It was decided to spend up to £36,000 on a pump scheme. The Famine Relief Commission, acting on behalf of the States, arranged to purchase the machinery and to sell outright for cash or on a deferred payment system, in which case 25 per cent was added to the price for repayment over a four-year period. Speed was essential, and quotations and prices were examined for nearly every type of diesel-engined

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

pumping unit in the 5-horse-power to 7½-horse-power range. 653 Quotations for the better known slow-running machines had, unfortunately, to be ruled out because of the long period required for delivery, usually six months to two years. High speed engines could, however, be secured and an order was accordingly placed with a well-known firm of irrigation equipment manufacturers. From this firm 60 7½-horse-power and 60 5-horse-power units were obtained, together with piping and fittings. Owing to steel shortages, only rubber piping for delivery lines and armoured hose for suction lines could be obtained.

By the end of 1949 80 per cent of the direct coupled machinery had been allocated and most of it was in use, while the belt-driven machinery was on hand and awaiting accessories and locally-made fittings, such as bed plates and water tanks.

A difficulty which became apparent early on in the scheme was the reluctance of local agents in Aden—who had sold the machinery to the Hadhramaut States—to appoint efficient sub-agents in the Hadhramaut, who would provide servicing facilities and supply spare parts promptly. By the end of 1949 the Famine Relief Commission was employing a mechanic to inspect and service pumps operating in the scheme. Further unexpected difficulties arose because no spare parts had arrived in the Hadhramaut by the end of 1949 and it had become necessary to "cannibalise" seven of the 7½-horse-power engines and one 5-horse-power engine, in order to secure the spare parts required. In spite of these difficulties, there was definite progress, particularly among the more industrious cultivators who were able to equip their wells in readiness for the winter wheat season. Among the better farmers a 5-horse-power unit was made to water 5 acres of crops, while 7½-horse-power unit would do 7½ to 8 acres.

In 1950, in order to cope with repairs and servicing, the Quaiti and Kathiri States contributed to a pump scheme which included a workshop under European management and mechanics to service the pumps in the field. The workshop held adequate spares for the machines imported by Government, and the scheme benefited by the visits of engineers from several British manufacturers of pumping units.

By the end of 1950 no fewer than 280 diesel-driven units, Government sponsored or privately owned, were operating in the Hadhramaut.

A major drive in the construction of dams and deflectors was begun late in 1949 and continued during 1950. Lujnas (local councils) were formed to finance and administer the construction of dams at such places as Muthawwar Du'an, Soran, Dhahban, Jahail, Bin Saheil, Al Koda, Khushm Assawahili, Ad Dhib, etc.

Works on the Nuqra dam, which is being constructed as a permanent cement erection financed from Colonial Development and Welfare grants, made tremendous progress during 1950.

In May, 1950 too, a Fowler diesel tractor with the bulldozer attachment was imported into the Hadhramaut to assist with the work of building earth banks.

311
471 Inhabitants of Wadi Du'an, an area with an ever-present threat of famine, were persuaded to purchase some of the large tracts of good arable land and shallow wells lying fallow and idle in the main Wadi Hadhramaut in the hope that they will gradually move from their over-populated wadi. Three companies were formed by Duanis, with a capital of well over Rs. 1,00,000 for the purpose of cultivating hitherto dead lands at Dar-Assab, Aqad and the area at Hautat Ahmed bin Zein in the main wadi, while Du'an merchants began to take an interest in existing date palm groves in the area. The local States were empowered to allot dead lands to farmers if the owners failed to cultivate them.

An agricultural syndicate formed to develop the Meifa area of Wadi Hajr with a capital of Rs. 4,00,000 has been active during 1950. The planting of date palms in the area has started and the syndicate
[164] allotted lands and gave advances to some 240 Subians—but up to now there is some reluctance on the part of agriculturists from other areas to settle down and work in Meifa owing to the prevalence of malaria there.

In November, 1950, two windmills were imported for experimental use in irrigation, one being installed at Buweish in the coastal area, the other being sent to Sai'un.

Co-operation

474 The Beihan Farmers' Association had a difficult year. A large proportion of the barley crop had been sown early and, in January and February, frost damaged the heading crop, seriously reducing yield and quality. As a result the Association deferred collection of up to 50 per cent of the outstanding loans which were carried over to the Saif and Kharif crops and to the winter crop of the 1949-50 season. Excellent conditions at the end of the year gave the Association full confidence in its operations.

The credit facilities for seed and cash given by the Association enabled the cultivators to carry on without much recourse to merchants and moneylenders.

FISHERIES

228 The Fishery Department did not begin work on a permanent basis until the end of 1949. During 1950 activity has been mostly exploratory. Unfortunately, winch trouble in the fishery vessel severely limited the amount and nature of the trial fishing that could be done, but practically every fishing village in both Protectorates was visited, and also the islands of Kamaran in the Red Sea and Kuria Muria, 700 miles east of Aden off the Muscat coast. The information obtained about the fishing population and its activities forms a valuable basis for development plans.

In general, the observations made in the 1948 report still hold good. The winter sardine seasons of 1949–50 and 1950–51 have, unfortunately, been little better than 1948–49. There has been a definite but slight improvement, but catches of sardines and their attendant predators are still far below anything within living memory prior to 1948–49. In 228 consequence there has been no surplus for export from the Qu'aiti coast, the Qu'aiti merchants having had, in fact, to import much of the small surplus from the Mahra coast for consumption inland.

Six fishery statistical posts have been established on the Qu'aiti coast in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and three in the Abyan area of the Western Aden Protectorate. They are financed by His Majesty's Government through the Fishery Department, but are administered by the states in which they are situated.

Because of the poor fishing seasons plans for promoting the export 228 trade have been postponed. Preliminary trials are in hand for salt- 258 curing sardines on the Eastern Aden Protectorate coast, to provide 262 a cheap protein food for the agricultural labourers in the Wadi Hadhramaut and the Abyan area. The first small batches of fish were very well received. Now larger quantities are being tested for keeping qualities, as the most acute shortage of cured fish occurs during the summer when no sardines are being caught. At present the poorest people eat the dirty and rancid sun-dried sardines in the wadi and semi-putrid small fishes in Abyan.

A scheme is in preparation at Shihr, on the Qu'aiti coast, for 501 mechanising the local fishing sambuks with outboard motors. These 228 craft are sewn together with coir twine and are too flexible to take a normal inboard installation, but by fitting a flat hog in place of the keel, 654 it is possible to ship an outboard motor through a trunk. The Qu'aiti State has financed a loan to a selected fisherman with which he will purchase the first sambuk and outboard. The sambuk is now being altered under Fishery Department supervision, and the Aden agents have the engine waiting.

An interesting development on the Qu'aiti coast is the building at 255 Mukalla, for a local merchant, by Italian engineers and technicians, of 228 a cannery with a capacity of from 500 to 1,500 yellow-fin tunny per day. This merchant has also recently brought an 80-ft. diesel-engined fishing vessel from Italy as well as two small motor launches. The cannery is in operation and samples opened have proved to be excellent. It is to be hoped that the project succeeds, as it is not only a bold step deserving of success as such, but also a source of local employment and of exports, both of which are needed in that area.

Chapter 8: Social Services

EDUCATION

General

Education in common with other services is under the immediate 871 general guidance of the British Agents. The Aden Government Department of Education gives such advice and assistance as is required, and co-ordinates, so far as is possible, educational development throughout

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

871 the whole territory. A full-time European Education Officer is responsible for educational work in the Western Aden Protectorate.

Policy

658 The general educational policy in the Protectorate has been to build up self-supporting state departments of education as the states become sufficiently advanced for this to be possible. The intention has been that these departments should organise and control a system of village schools, central primary schools and, in the case of the larger states, intermediate or secondary schools.

Primary Education

872 Apart from the Aden Protectorate College for the sons of Chiefs in Aden, and the Hadhrami Beduin Legion Boys' School near Mukalla, both of which are maintained by His Majesty's Government funds, there are 74 primary boys' schools, varying in standard from the small Quranic schools to those of full primary status. About half of these receive help from His Majesty's Government in the payment of teachers' salaries and the supply of school materials.

The Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs

One exception to the indirect connection of the Aden Government Department of Education with the Protectorate is the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs, which the Department runs directly. This school was founded in 1935, and has served a most valuable purpose in spreading interest in education in the Western Protectorate, and in providing scholars for teacher training abroad. Since, however it is too small to be run either economically or with the full development of activities which it should contain, it is being allowed to become defunct as the new primary schools in the Protectorate reach the required level. The number of boys are 33 at present and it is planned to close it altogether within the next two years.

Post-Primary Education

There are two schools, one in each Protectorate, with post-primary classes. The one at Lahej has six post-primary standards and has a number of Egyptian teachers on the staff. The other at Gheil ba Wazir near Mukalla, in the Eastern Protectorate, was opened in 1944 and now has five post-primary standards. There are 413 pupils and a staff of 24 including a number of Sudanese. Extra-curricular activities and societies of all kinds are developed to a very high degree in this school.

A new junior secondary school was completed at Gheil ba Wazir in September, 1950. It is going to prepare boys for the local government administrative service, for the police and for the Army. The period of the curriculum will be two years. Fifteen students were selected from those who had obtained intermediate school certificates for entry to the new school.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MMJ1 Aden
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Secondary and Higher Education

There is no higher education and there is no likelihood of full secondary education for some years to come, but there is one teacher-training college at Gheil ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate. The new Aden College which is under construction in Sheikh Othman will provide full secondary education for Protectorate as well as Colony boys, having boarding facilities for the former. Teacher training will be an important part of its work. In the meantime it is necessary to send abroad selected scholars who have reached the required standard. There are at present 10 boys on scholarships in the Sudan, one of whom is at Gordon Memorial College, as well as some 20 boys from the Eastern Protectorate attending schools in Egypt, Iraq and Syria. 873

Buildings

The scheme for the building of some 11 primary schools in the Western Protectorate from the £16,000 Colonial Development and Welfare grant has been going ahead. There are now eight new schools and six more are nearing completion. 346

The building of new schools with Colonial Development and Welfare grants went on apace in the Eastern Protectorate. A new primary school at Hajr (Meifa) was completed, while the new Sai'un boys' school was almost ready at the end of 1950. The junior secondary school was completed at Gheil ba Wazir. New schools are being built at Shibam and Haura.

Female Education

There are eight primary schools for girls in the Protectorate with an attendance of just over 800 and a staff of 31. Of these one is in the Western Protectorate, the remainder in the Eastern. The school in the Western Protectorate was opened at Zinjibar in 1949, and marks a great advance in this territory where there was previously no education for girls. 872

Literacy

Measures to deal with adult illiteracy are extremely meagre. In the Eastern Protectorate they are confined to eleven classes which are conducted for members of the Quaiti State Forces and two for inmates of the Mukalla prison. 212 871

It is impossible to estimate the number of literates turned out by the small independent Quranic schools which exist throughout the Protectorates. The number of pupils attending schools supervised by Government or local government authorities was in the region of 6,500 in 1950; in 1939 it was not more than 100.

Expenditure

The total expenditure on education in the financial year 1949–50 was in the region of £28,937 comprising: 658 871

658 His Majesty's Government	11,337
871 C.D.W. Schemes (including Scholarships) ..	2,833
Quaiti State	21,111
Kathiri State	1,313
Western Protectorate States (exclusive of Abdali, Audhali and Beihan territories of which figures are not known	2,343
TOTAL ..	£38,937

Thus though educational provision in the Protectorates is still meagre, there has been steady development over the last few years. It is only fair to point out that until 1937, with the exception of the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs started in 1935, there was no Government provision or supervision of education in the Protectorates. It would not be true to say that there was no education in the Protectorates before that time; it existed rather haphazardly, maintained by private individual trusts and associations and by a few local chiefs; but its bias was almost always entirely religious, just as the mosque was nearly always the village school, and the Imam of the mosque the village schoolmaster.

871 875 In the part of the Eastern Protectorate loosely called the Hadhramaut, and particularly in the towns of Sai'un and Tarim, this traditional religious education reached a highly advanced stage about a century ago. It produced a body of men drawn mainly from the Seiyid classes, who were well read in Quranic studies, Sharia law and in the Arabic language. These men travelled widely in surrounding countries, spreading Islamic culture and winning a reputation for the Hadhramaut as a centre of religious education.

No parallel cultural or social development occurred in the recent past in the other areas of the Eastern Protectorate or in the Western Protectorate. Any development of education initiated by Government had therefore to contend with two different problems. On the one hand, there was in the Hadhramaut an appreciable number of cultured people who might become teachers after a short time of training, but in whom this advantage was offset by a tendency towards religious fanaticism and obscurantism. On the other hand, in the rest of the Protectorate the people were mainly illiterate and there was thus no immediate supply of potential teachers. This deficiency of trained teachers remains the biggest problem in Protectorate education today.

871 Some detailed information which is available on education in the Eastern Protectorate is given below.

Eastern Aden Protectorate

An educational event of significance and interest was the return visit to the Protectorate in May, 1950, of Mr. V. L. Griffiths of the Sudan Ministry of Education. Mr. Griffiths was the planner and architect of education in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, having drawn

up the blueprint of its educational policy and method twelve years ago. 871
As a result of his visit he was able to submit a valuable, encouraging and practical report, reviewing educational progress in the Hadhramaut over the past decade and giving guidance for the next ten years.

On 15th January, 1949, a Teachers' Training College was opened at 874
Gheil ba Wazir.

The Kathiri State Education Officer completed a six months' training course at Mukalla and Gheil ba Wazir in September, 1949, and returned to Sai'un to take up his duties.

A new religious institute for training Qadhis was opened at Gheil ba Wazir at the end of October, 1949, the principal for which was appointed from the Sudan. Half the cost of the building was met from public funds and half from public subscription.

After consultation with the local people new schools were opened 871
at Qaidoon, 'Amd, Hajrein and Lajrat in the Du'an Province.

Advances were made during 1950 in female education. The Director of Education, Mukalla Government, visited Gheil ba Wazir and Shihr Province during April, 1950, to gauge public reaction to the proposal to set up girls' schools. The scheme met with a favourable reception and it was agreed to set up girls' schools in Gheil, Shihr and Dis.

Furthermore, in December, 1950, a Government girls' school was established in Sai'un, two female teachers being provided by the thriving Beduin Girls' School at Dis. There are also four non-government girls' schools in the Kathiri State with 651 students and 23 teachers.

In September, 1950, the headmistress of the Mukalla Girls' School inspected the girls' school at Gheil ba Wazir and submitted a report of her findings to the Mukalla Education Department. This visit, the first of its kind in the Protectorate is symptomatic of the new enlightened spirit in the Hadhramaut in regard to female education.

During October, 1950, it was found possible to select four pupils from Gheil ba Wazir for employment as irrigation pump apprentices, while one pupil from the Beduin Boys' School at Dis was appointed to the Mukalla secretariat for training as a tribal court clerk.

It was agreed, subject to approval to the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme No. D806 being received, to send nine Qu'aiti, Kathiri and Wahidi students for periods varying from six to 10 years, to Hantub Secondary School, Bakht-er-Rudha and the Gordon Memorial College in the Sudan. The Sudan Government has agreed to receive these pupils.

Hadhrami scholars continue to do well abroad. In 1949, three students returned from the Sudan after doing the full Bakht-er-Rudha course and took up appointments as primary school teachers. One student gained a first-class school certificate and passed into the Gordon Memorial College, and another at Bin Khaldun school in Syria was placed first out of a class of 150 pupils in sixteen subjects.

The beginning of 1950 saw the return of another Hadhrami pupil from Hantub Secondary School in the Sudan, where he had been sent

871 under the auspices of the British Council. At the end of 1950 five Hadhrami students at Bin Khaldun School in Syria gained the first five places in the final class results for the year.

Twenty-two Qu'aiti pupils are now studying outside the Hadhramaut, nine being in the Sudan, five in Syria, four in Egypt and four in Iraq. The scholars in the Sudan are being financed by the Qu'aiti Government, while the remainder are being paid for from the Mukalla Charitable Fund. There are seven Kathiri students abroad, two being in Iraq, and five in Syria. Two of these students are being financed by their parents, while the rest are supported by the Tarim Brotherhood.

HEALTH

Western Aden Protectorate

744 Two outstanding developments have characterised the growth of the Protectorate Medical Service in 1949 and 1950. First, the ten most promising dressers were called in from their tribes in the mountains, deserts, valleys and coasts of the Protectorate for a year's course in curative and preventive medicine at the Keith Falconer Hospital, Sheikh Othman. Secondly, the first major malaria control scheme has been successfully undertaken at Abyan. This area which was once a death-trap due to malaria is now virtually rid of the anopheline mosquito. This enterprise was financed by a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act in 1949 and has subsequently been carried on by local funds.

Major tours were made to the Dhala', Dathina and Beihan areas besides the usual routine visits to the twenty dispensaries.

164 Malaria, dysentery, tuberculosis and malignant malnutrition with its
743 associated conditions remain the most prevalent diseases. Trachoma
is very prevalent at the desert end of Beihan. There is very wide scope
758 for nurses and lady doctors who can stand the rigours of the road, who
will learn Arabic and who will take to heart the welfare of the women
and children. On the whole the dressers are doing a good piece of work
amongst their own tribes. There are six dispensaries between 3,000
and 5,000 feet up, three dispensaries in the mountains at 7,000 ft. or
more—two of which are reached on foot and one by air—and the rest
are in Subeihi, the Wadi Tiban, Abyan and the coast.

Many patients come too late for treatment, but after one has seen the difficulties of the roads it is astonishing that so many of them come at all, and it is for this reason that the dressers visit the villages from their dispensaries and the medical officer and nursing sister visit all areas as much as possible.

744 Recently a visit was made to Mukalla and Sai'un to advise about public health work, but the demands of the Western Aden Protectorate are so great and the staff so small for its needs that there is little time left for the Eastern Aden Protectorate.

In 1949 when the Protectorate Medical Officer was on leave, Dr. R. B. Smith, of the Keith Falconer Scottish Mission Hospital, acted in an honorary but full-time capacity.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
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A case of smallpox in Audhali area was immediately and effectively dealt with by Dr. Affara, also from the Keith Falconer Scottish Mission Hospital, and 4,500 people were vaccinated. 744 751

Eastern Aden Protectorate

In the Eastern Protectorate, advances in medical and public health services were retarded in early 1949 by lack of staff. It was not until late in 1950 that the staff situation was relieved by the arrival of a medical officer from India for the Kathiri State and of a German lady doctor from Germany for Shibam. 744

With the obvious exception of cases of scurvy and malnutrition during the famine of 1949, there was a very mild outbreak of small-pox in Mukalla in February and March, 1949, and sporadic outbreaks of malaria in particular in the coastal areas, and the health of the population has been reasonably good in the past two years. [164]

Stringent and vigorous anti-malarial measures were started in January, 1950. All pools, including the source of water supply in the vicinity of Mukalla and Shihr were oiled or stocked with larvae-consuming fish, and water collecting tanks were closed and cleaned out weekly.

An additional sanitary inspector in Mukalla was appointed during 1950.

In October, 1950, Dr. R. B. Smith, Acting Protectorate Medical Officer, was invited to visit Eastern Aden Protectorate and his recommendations on the best methods of improving and safe-guarding public health are being implemented.

In November, 1950, four soldiers of the Mukalla Regular Army and two of the Kathiri Armed Constabulary proceeded to the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital, Sheikh Othman, on an anti-malarial course for three months. 744 759

HOUSING

No greater contrast could be imagined than exists in the houses of the Aden Protectorate. 342

The most elementary are the goat-hair tents of the nomadic people, and the even more primitive shelters of some shepherds, consisting only of a mat hung on poles, or spread over a branch of a bush.

The simplest form of house for the settled population, or those who stay for some period in a place to work at harvest time, is a kind of inverted nest of brush-wood, with a little matting incorporated in places. This provides privacy and shelter from the sun, though not of course from rain if it falls, or from the all-pervading dust storms.

The most common type of permanent house is built of mud-brick in the plains and rough stones bound with mud in the hill districts, and more rarely of squared stones. Rooms are generally small (long timber being very scarce) and dark, affording a relief from the glare outside; ventilation is usually adequate and the thick walls provide

342 insulation against the heat. Roofs are universally flat, and used for the recreation of the women, who keep purdah, and for sleeping in the summer.

342 531 The farm-house of the tribesmen is little removed from its earlier function of a fort, and even in large towns it is unusual for the ground floor (often used as a stable) to have more than loop-holes, windows being reserved for the upper storeys. But the upper part of a house is frequently decorated with whitewash, and in some cases most intricate and delicate patterns are created in plaster-work and whitewash, occasionally touched with blue or other colours. Sanitation is primitive.

342 The cities of the Hadhramaut have tall mud-brick buildings, nearly every house in Shibam is from five to seven storeys high, and the wealthy Seiyids and Sultans live in veritable palaces which are remarkable not only for their size and cost but for their taste and beauty.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Law Courts in the Protectorate are of two kinds (*a*) Sharia Courts, which administer the Sharia or Quranic Law and (*b*) Common Law Courts, which handle all cases outside the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts.

625 In the Eastern Aden Protectorate security is primarily a responsibility of the states themselves, but it is still necessary to provide additional security forces.

PRISONS

697 There is no recognised prison service in the Western Aden Protectorate. Chiefs of states have their own state prisons, which are supervised by the political staff in controlled areas.

625 WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE SECURITY FORCES

Government Guards

The establishment was as follows:

British Officers	*Arab Officers*	*Other Ranks*	*Specialists, etc.*
5	18	582	82

Posts were maintained in the Dhala district at Dhala, Safra, Jabel, Jihaf, Lazaric and Awabil; in Abyan district at Ja'ar (Khanfar), El Husn, Ba Teis and Hitat; in Ahwar district at Ahwar and El Oqma; in Beihan at Beihan, El Ain, Asailan, Najd Maizar and Najd Merqad; in Dathina district at Am Surra, Mudia, Am Khudeira and Am Quleita; at Thumeir in the Quteibi area and at Mahfad and El Irq in the Manqas district.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2

Tribal Guards

Further progress has been made in re-arming and training Tribal Forces. Contributions from the states towards the cost of their maintenance have been increased and four forces are now entirely supported by local revenue, three are partially dependent, and the rest are wholly dependent on grants from His Majesty's Government. 625

The authorised strength of the forces is as follows :

Lahej Trained Forces (Abdali)*	380
Fadhli Tribal Guards *	120
Lower Yafa'i Tribal Guards	30
Lower Aulaqi Tribal Guards	40
Haushabi Tribal Guards	29
Amiri Tribal Guards	75
Dathina Tribal Guards *	22
Beihan Tribal Guards	40
Audhali Tribal Guards *	30
Maflahi Tribal Guards	25
Sha'ib Tribal Guards	30

* Supported by the State.

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE SECURITY FORCES

On the whole there was a general improvement in efficiency and morale during 1949 and 1950 in all the forces of the Eastern Aden Protectorate.

The Hadhrami Beduin Legion and their auxiliaries were increased in number and now are garrisoning all the northern forts. Their behaviour in actions against Wahidi tribes and Al Ba Dukhn was very satisfactory.

In the latter action the Mukalla Regular Army distinguished themselves. They are now garrisoning various posts temporarily until the Qu'aiti Armed Constabulary can take over this task. Courses to train potential non-commissioned officers have been instituted.

Kathiri Armed Constabulary and Civil Police were also increased in 1950 to carry out further security duties and a customs prevention force was formed.

A much larger area is now under the Wahidi tribal guards who have been increased to cope with their new duties ; besides patrolling and garrisoning Wahidi country, they also perform police and customs duties.

Chapter 10: Communications

Western Aden Protectorate

Increasing use is being made of motor vehicles. These are for the most part driven along sandy beaches, up dry river beds or across open desert, but in some places tracks have been improved, and in a few 491

7; Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

491 cases new roads cut through difficult country. Nearly all roads are extremely rough, and surfaces are rarely repaired.

The following routes are open for motor traffic :

			Miles
Sheikh Othman	to	Lahej	16
" "	"	Tor al Bahar	64
" "	"	Museimir	61
" "	"	Dhala	88
Aden ..	"	Zinjibar	40
Zinjibar	"	Ja'ar	16
"	"	Al Husn	16
"	"	Dirjaj	17
"	"	Sheikh Abdulla	6
"	"	Shuqra	30
Shuqra	"	Am Surra	30
"	"	Lodar	50
"	"	Mudia	68
"	"	Am Quleita	78
"	"	Ahwar	76
"	"	Irqa (E. Aden Protectorate)	48

509 A regular air service by Aden Airways was maintained during the summer months between Aden and Mukeiras, and was used for transporting vegetables for the Aden market. Other existing landing grounds, which are used only by the Royal Air Force, are situated at Shuqra, Ahwar, Lodar, Dhala and Beihan.

492 Where no motors can yet penetrate the traffic of the country is carried on camel caravans, which still travel to Aden in large numbers, or in the more mountainous districts small donkeys are employed for both passengers and goods.

Eastern Aden Protectorate

653 The famine of 1948–49 showed the necessity for all-weather roads
491 for motor transport from the coast to the interior. In a grain shortage camel transport is of little use, the camels becoming too weak from lack
499 of fodder to be really dependable.

In 1949 a request for a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £15,360 for the construction of all-weather roads to the Hadhramaut (Scheme D.1035) was approved and early in 1950 work began on the construction of drains, Irish bridges, culverts, and weeping bridges, on the Al Kaf road to the interior. In addition, the dangerous Maadi Pass on this road was reconstructed, and a large river-bed on the road between Mukalla and Riyan was successfully bridged saving some miles of detour. Attention was also given to the task of reconstructing the west road to Du'an and the Hadramaut to make it passable all the year round.

Later in 1950 approval was given by the Secretary of State for an additional £15,000 for the further improvement of internal com-

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

munication in the Eastern Aden Protectorate—Scheme D.1373. Of 653
this project the road between Bir Ali and Balhaf has been completed, 491
work is now proceeding on the Meifa-Bir Ali stretch, and a start was 499
made in December, 1950, with the new Jahi-Rubat (Du'an) road.

Further, a road was constructed in the north linking Shibam and Henin with the tribal centre of Reidat-as-Sei'ar on the edge of the Ruba' al Khali and resurfacing of the Wadi Hadhramaut road between Tarim and Qassam, Shibam and Qatn and Ajlaniya and Qa'udha was carried out to facilitate transport in the main agricultural areas.

Considerable help was given by the former Director of Public Works, Aden and the Executive Engineer, Aden, who visited the Eastern Aden Protectorate and submitted valuable reports, with recommendations as to the repair and maintenance of roads, which are being implemented to the extent that local finances and labour resources permit.

Air Communications have also improved in the past two years. 509
A weekly service by Aden Airways Ltd. was maintained between Aden and Riyan (17 miles from Mukalla) and late in 1950 was extended to Al Qatn. The interior of the Hadhramaut is now within reach of Aden and the protracted delays travellers formerly faced are a thing of the past.

Special planes were flown direct from Riyan and Qatn to Hedjaz for the 1950 pilgrimage.

Sea Communications were maintained by occasional visits of 505
coastal steamers based on Aden, and more frequent trips by motor dhows and small powered craft.

Chapter 11: Geography and Climate

SITUATION AND AREA

The Aden Protectorate which can be more conveniently described 101
administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the 131
Western and Eastern, has a total superficial area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) and the kingdom of the Yemen (whose southern boundary was temporarily established by Article III of the Treaty of Sana'a of 11th February, 1934, by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen agreed to maintain the *status quo* as on the date of the signature of the treaty), and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west, and runs for 740 miles eastwards to Ras Dhurbat Ali, where it meets the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

CLIMATE

132 The maritime plains are damp and hot in the summer, and are subject to sandstorms and high winds. In the winter (October to the end of March) it is cool and sometimes cold at night and much less damp.

In the mountains, which vary in height between 1,500 and 8,000 feet, it is drier and cooler during the day and night ; at above 4,500 feet it can be very cold.

In the Wadi Hadramaut and the intervening tableland or "Jol," extremes of both heat and cold are encountered. The heat, in contrast to that of the coast, is dry, but more intense. The rainfall is small.

132 There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills ; here cultiva-
312 tion is chiefly dependent on irrigation from water channels and courses.
In the highlands well irrigation is common and there is heavier rainfall,
which is led down ravines and defiles into terraced fields.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

133 The Western Aden Protectorate is divided into the littoral belt which varies between four and 40 miles in depth ; the maritime ranges about 1,000–2,000 feet above sea-level ; the intramontane plains over 3,000 feet high ; and the highland plateau which ranges from 5,000 to 8,000 feet high and falls away into the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet. The country between the littoral belt on the one hand and the intramontane plains and the plateau on the other is a tangle of mountains, ravines and valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and mountains and is intersected with several deep valleys.

311 The greater part of the Eastern Aden Protectorate consists of desert and barren mountains intersected by wadis, some of which are fertile and cultivated. There are a number of comparatively large towns, notably Mukalla, the capital of the Qu'aiti State and principal seaport, and Sai'un, the capital of the Kathiri State.

Chapter 12: Administration

631 The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting
648 of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla, and the Kathiri State of
649 Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi
Sultanates of Bir 'Ali and the Sheikhdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of
which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with His
Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al
Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, is the premier chief
in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadramaut is the most
important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the
west by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the east by the Mahri Sultanate.

648 The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly
631 area in the Aden Protectorate, being bounded on the east by the

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

648 Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra
631 resides on the island of Socotra, which lies off Africa, 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834, and it came under British protection, together with the neighbouring Abdel Kuri and Brothers Islands in 1866, when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. Socotra produces aloes, dragons' blood and ghee. The population is probably about 8,000, the island is rather less than 100 miles from east to west and about 30 miles broad. Its interior is mountainous, and the Fidahan Hajr rises to nearly 5,000 feet. The capital is Hadibu, shown on European maps as Tamarida.

648 The interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are looked after by a small cadre of British political officers and Arab assistant political officers under a British Agent, whose headquarters are in Aden.

The political staff who are posted to administrative districts inland advise the local rulers on the administration of their areas, since His Majesty's Government does not administer the Protectorate directly.

622 The tribes nominate their own chiefs, who have subsequently to
648 be recognised by the Governor of Aden. Not all the chiefs have complete control over their subjects, but since 1943 the authority of some
625 of them has been greatly increased by the introduction of simple administrative machinery. For internal security some of the chiefs have Tribal Guards (paid for by His Majesty's Government as a temporary measure) under the joint control of the British Agent and the chief. In 1937 the Aden Government raised a force known as the Government Guards for police duties in the Western Aden Protectorate; they are stationed inland in fixed posts and are paid for and controlled entirely by Government.

631 The Protectorate consists of the following tribal districts :
622

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

[643] ABDALI : His Highness Sultan Fadhl bin Abdul Karim Fadhl, Sultan of Lahej, the premier chief of the western area. *Capital:* Lahej.

AMIRI : Amir Nasr bin Shaif, C.M.G. *Capital:* Dhala.

FADHLI : Sultan Abdullah bin Uthman. *Capital:* Shuqra.

LOWER YAFA'I : Sultan Aidrus bin Muhsin. *Capital:* Al Qara.

HAUSHABI : Sultan Mohammad bin Sarur. *Capital:* Museimir.

UPPER YAFA'I CONFEDERATION : Sultan Muhammad bin Salih, *Capital:* Mahjaba.

MAUSATTA : Sheikh Ahmed Bubaker Ali Askar and Sheikh Husein Salih Musin Askar. *Capital:* Al Qudma.

DHUBI : Sheikh Abdulrahman bin Salih (under age). Regent : Sheikh Salih Salim. *Capital:* Dhi Sura.

MAFLAHI : Shiekh Qasim Abdulrahman. *Capital:* Al Jurba.

HADRAMI : Sheikh Muhammad Muhsin Ghalib. *Capital:* Ash Shibr.

SHAIB : Sheikh Ahmed Mana As Saqladi. *Capital:* Awabil.

QUTEIBI : Sheik Hassan Ali. *Capital:* Al. Thumeir.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

63 **'ALAWI** : Sheikh Salih Sayil. *Capital:* Al Qash'a.

622 **AQRABI** : Sheikh Muhammad Fadhl Ba Abdullah. *Capital:* Bir Ahmed.

AUDHALI : Sultan Salih bin Husein. *Capital:* Lodar.

UPPER 'AULAQI : Sultan Awadh bin Salih bin Abdullah. *Capital:* Nisab. Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid. *Capital:* As-Said.

LOWER 'AULAQI : Sultan Nasir bin Aidrus bin Ali bin 'Abdullah (under age). Regent : Sultan Ahmed (Sheikh) bin Ali. *Capital:* Ahwar.

BEIHAN : Amir Salih bin Husein. Regent : Sharif Husein bin Ahmed, O.B.E. *Capital:* Beihan Qasb.

SUBEIHI : Sheikh Muhammad Ali Ba Salih, Sheikh Muhammad bin Ali of the Barhimi and Sheikh Abdullah Ba Sa'id of the Atifi.

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

[643] **QU'AITI** : His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla.

KATHIRI : Sultan Husein Ali bin Mansoor Al Kathiri.

BALIHAF : Sultan Ali bin Mohsin bin Saleh Al Wahidi.

BIR ALI : Sultan Nasir bin Yaleb al Wahidi.

HAURA : Sheikh Awadh bin Saleh Ba Shatid.

IRQA : Sheikh Ahmed bin Abdullah bin Abdullah bin Awad Ba Das.

Chapter 13 : Weights and Measures

804 These vary considerably from place to place, but the tendency of late has been towards standardisation. Generally speaking, liquids are weighed and grain is measured. The measures of weight most used are the pound, the frasila = 28 lb. and the khandi = 24 frasilas. The keila, a cubic measure for grain, varies from place to place, but the one mostly used is equivalent to about 50 lb. of grain. The qadah = 200 lb. and the qasa = 2½ lb. are also in use. Linear measurement is mostly in qamas, one equalling 5 feet 6 inches approximately, or else the dra = 1½ feet approximately.

Areas are generally quoted in dhumd or fadan, which is equivalent to the area ploughable by a yoke of oxen in a working day of about eight hours. It is roughly an acre or 4,840 yards.

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7: Great Britain, Colonial Office MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
102

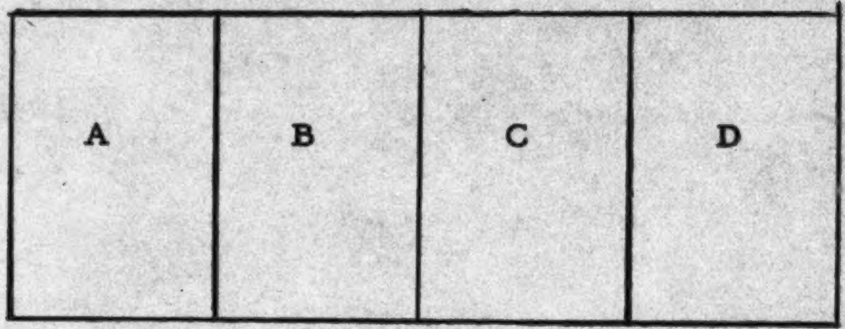
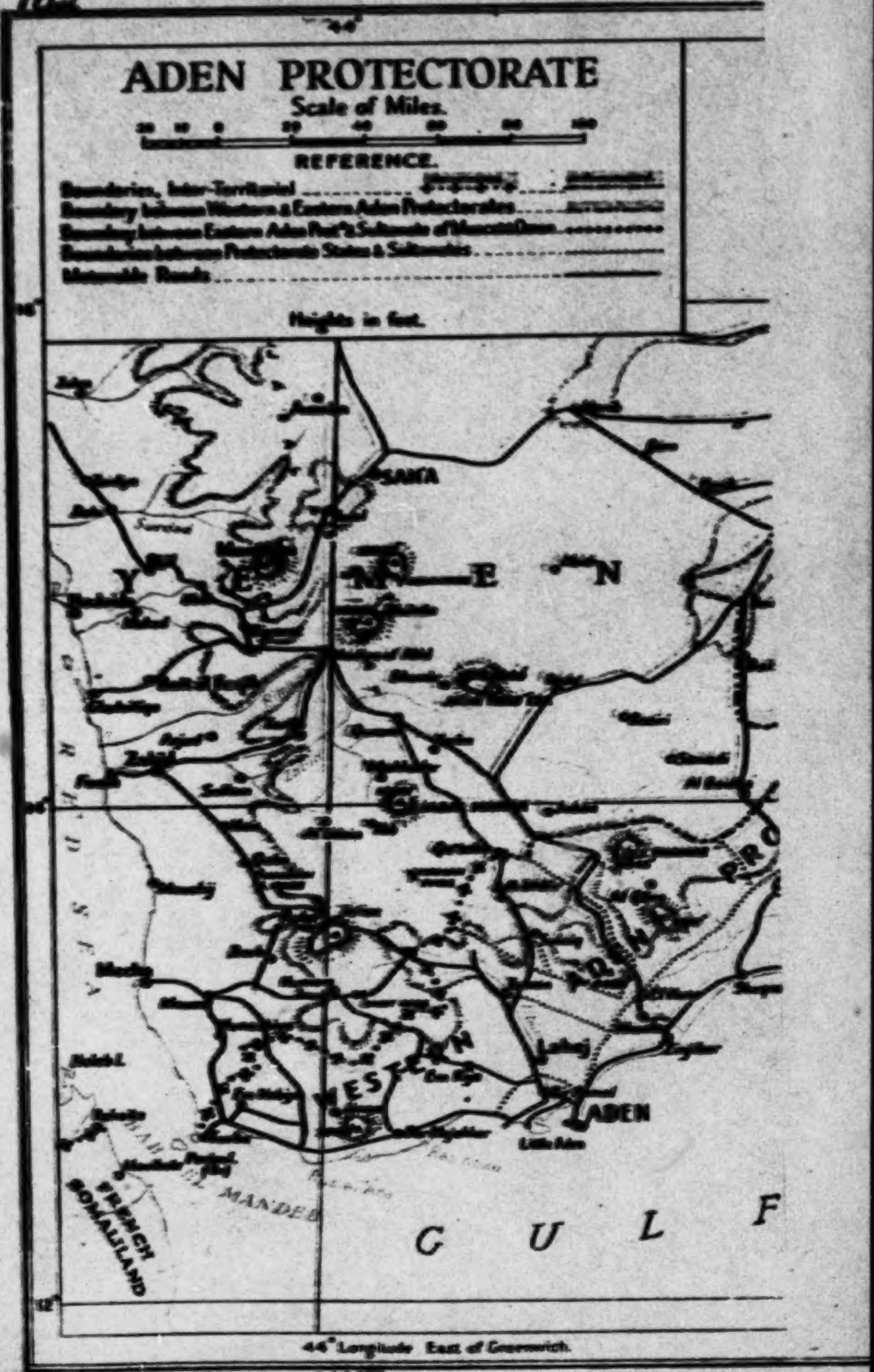


Chart of position of sections of end map 1.

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2
102



ADEN PROTECTORATE
Scale of Miles.
20
10
0
20
40
60
80
100
REFERENCE.
Boundaries, Inter-Territorial
Boundary between Western & Eastern Aden Protectorates
Boundary between Eastern Aden Prot'e & Sultanate of Muscat & Oman
Boundaries between Protectorate States & Sultanates
Motorable Roads
Heights in feet.
44°
SANA
Y E M E N
Zabid
ADEN
Little Aden
PRO
WESTERN
MANDEB
G U L F
FRENCH SOMALILAND
12°
44° Longitude East of Greenwich.

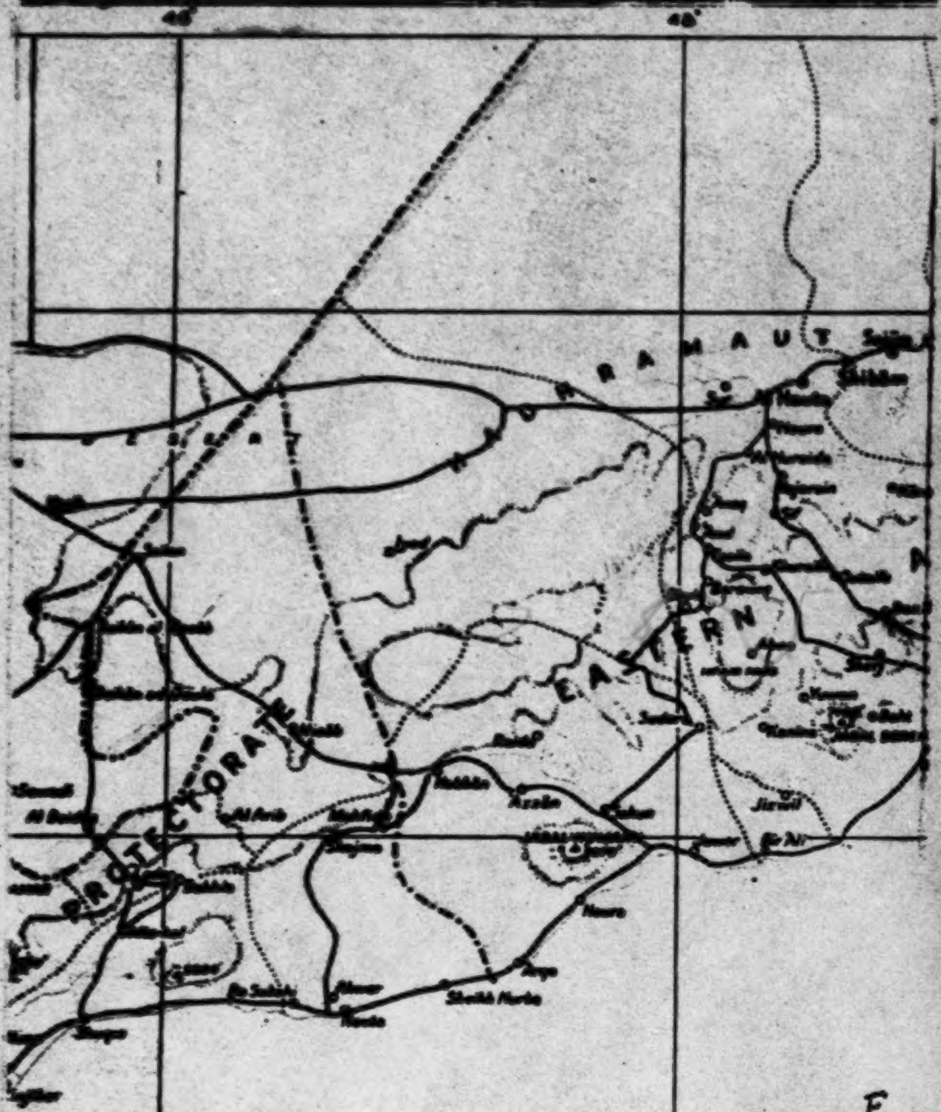
Published by Directorate of Colonial Surveys D.C.S. 1[illegible]

End Map 1 (A)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

102

Hadhramout MM 2



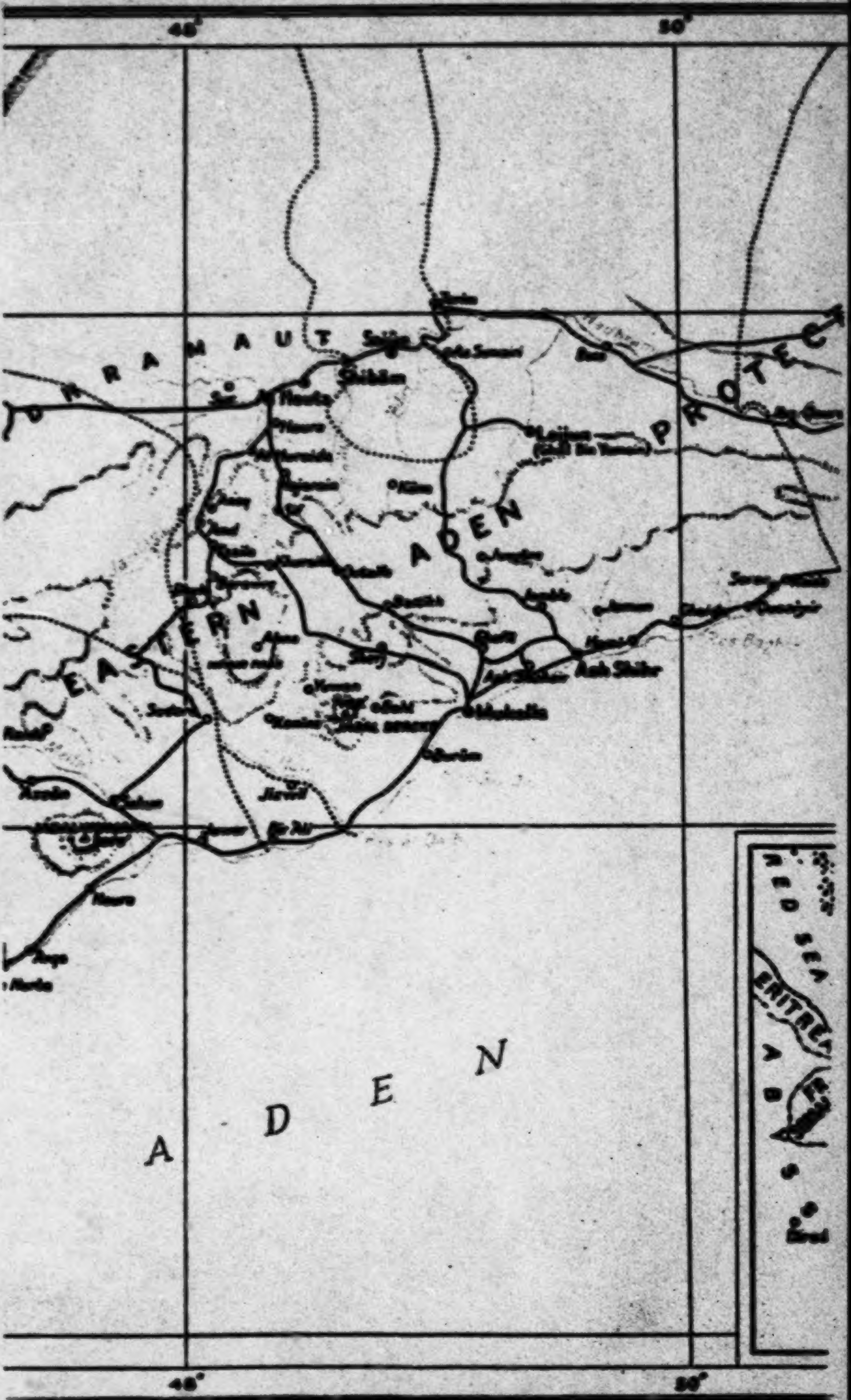
46°
48°
R A M A U T
E A S T E R N
P R O T E C T O R A T E
Shibam
Azzan
Mukalla
Al Ain
Bir Ali
Shaikh
F O F A D E
46°
48°

End Map 1 (8)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

102

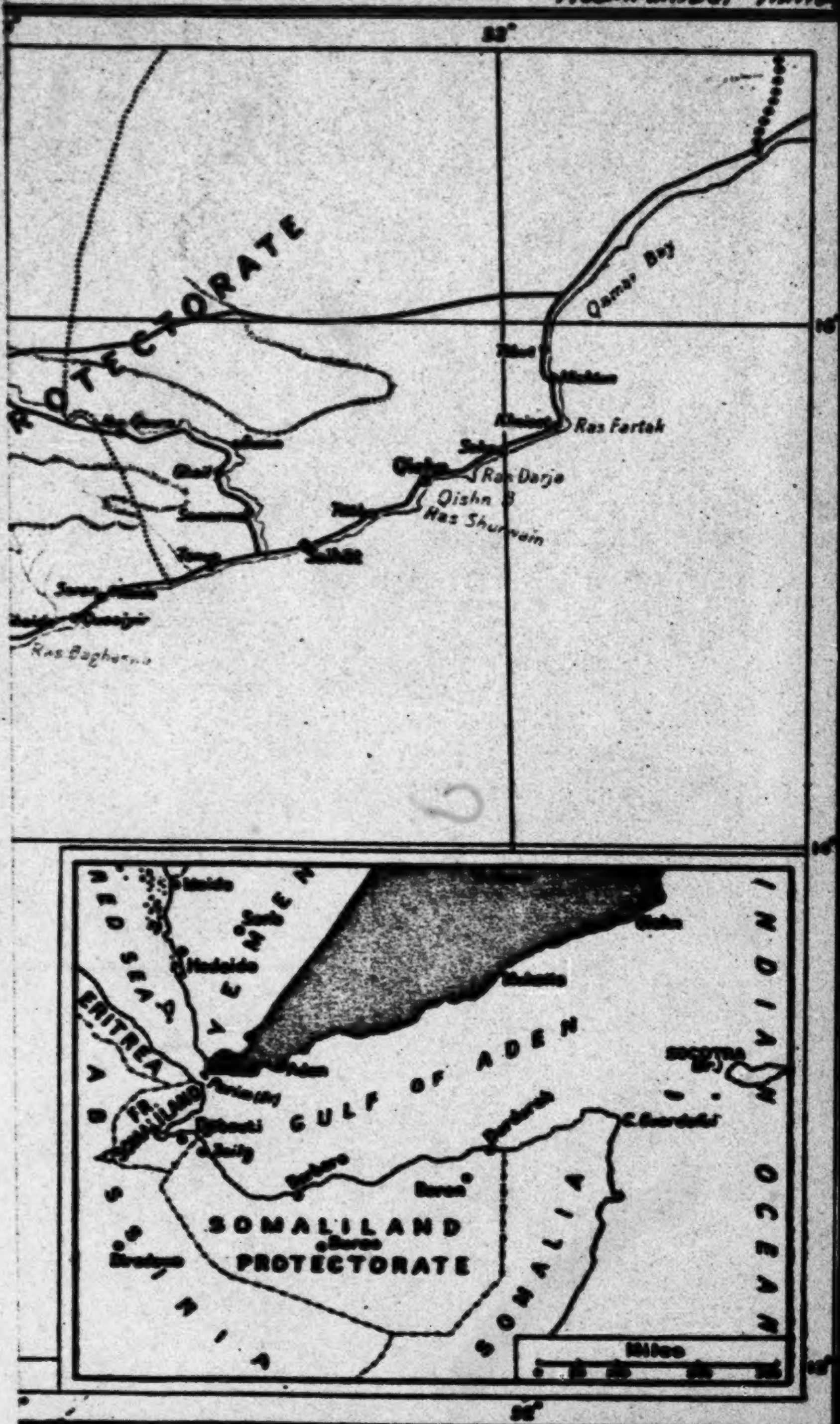

48°
50°
R A M A U T
Saiun
Shibam
EASTERN
ADEN
PROTECT
Mukalla
Ash Shihr
A D E N
RED SEA
ERITREA
48°
50°

End Map 1 (C)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

102



52°
PROTECTORATE
Qamar Bay
Ras Fartak
Ras Darja
Qishn
Ras Shurwain
Ras Baghashwa
16°
15°
RED SEA
YEMEN
Hodeida
ERITREA
Aden
Perim (Br.)
FR. SOMALILAND
Djibouti
Zeila
GULF OF ADEN
SOCOTRA (Br.)
C. Guardafui
SOMALILAND
PROTECTORATE
SOMALIA
ABYSSINIA
INDIAN OCEAN
Miles
0
56°

End Map I (D)

7: Great Britain, Colonial Office

MM1 Aden MM1

102

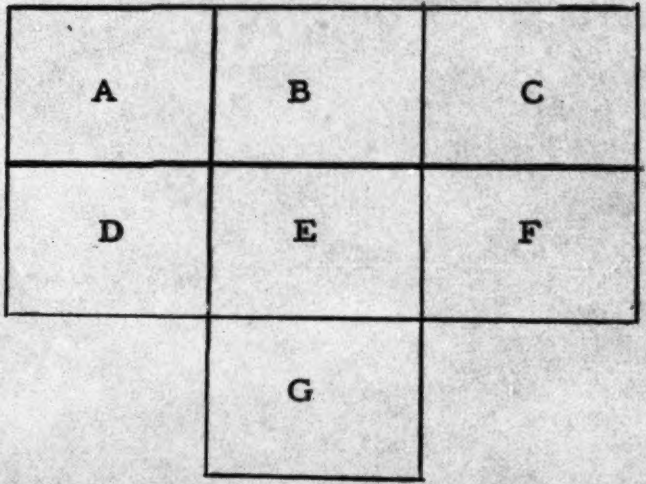
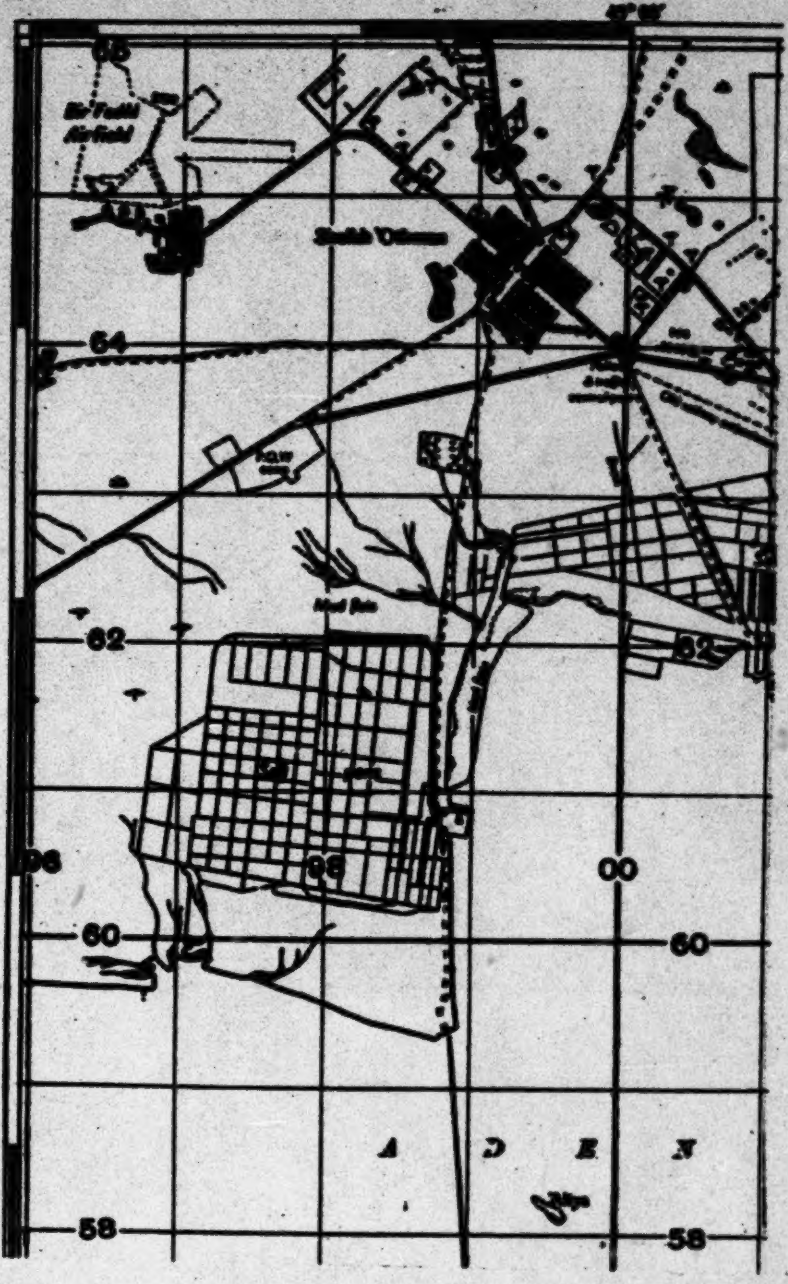


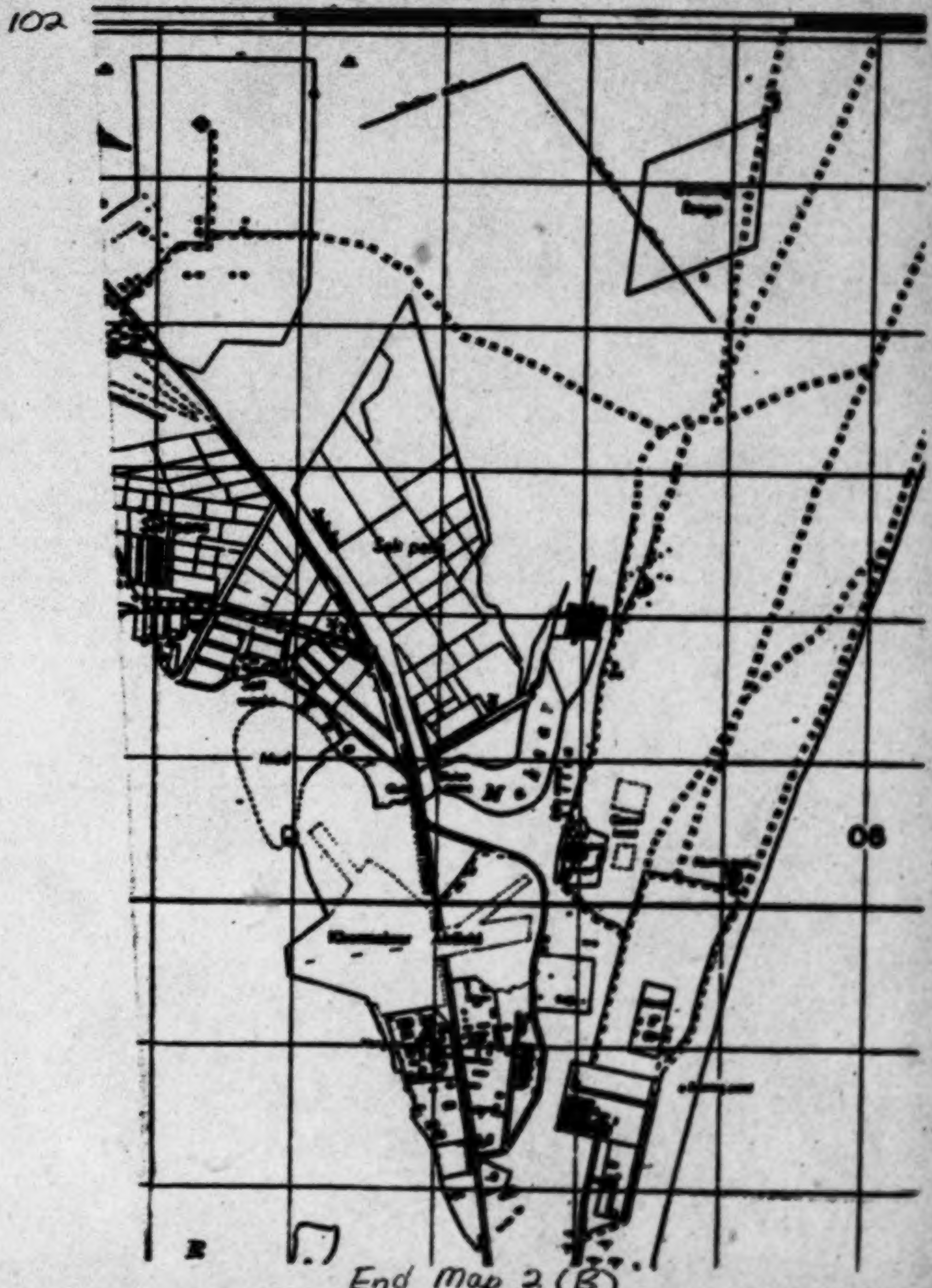
Chart of position of sections of end map 2.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

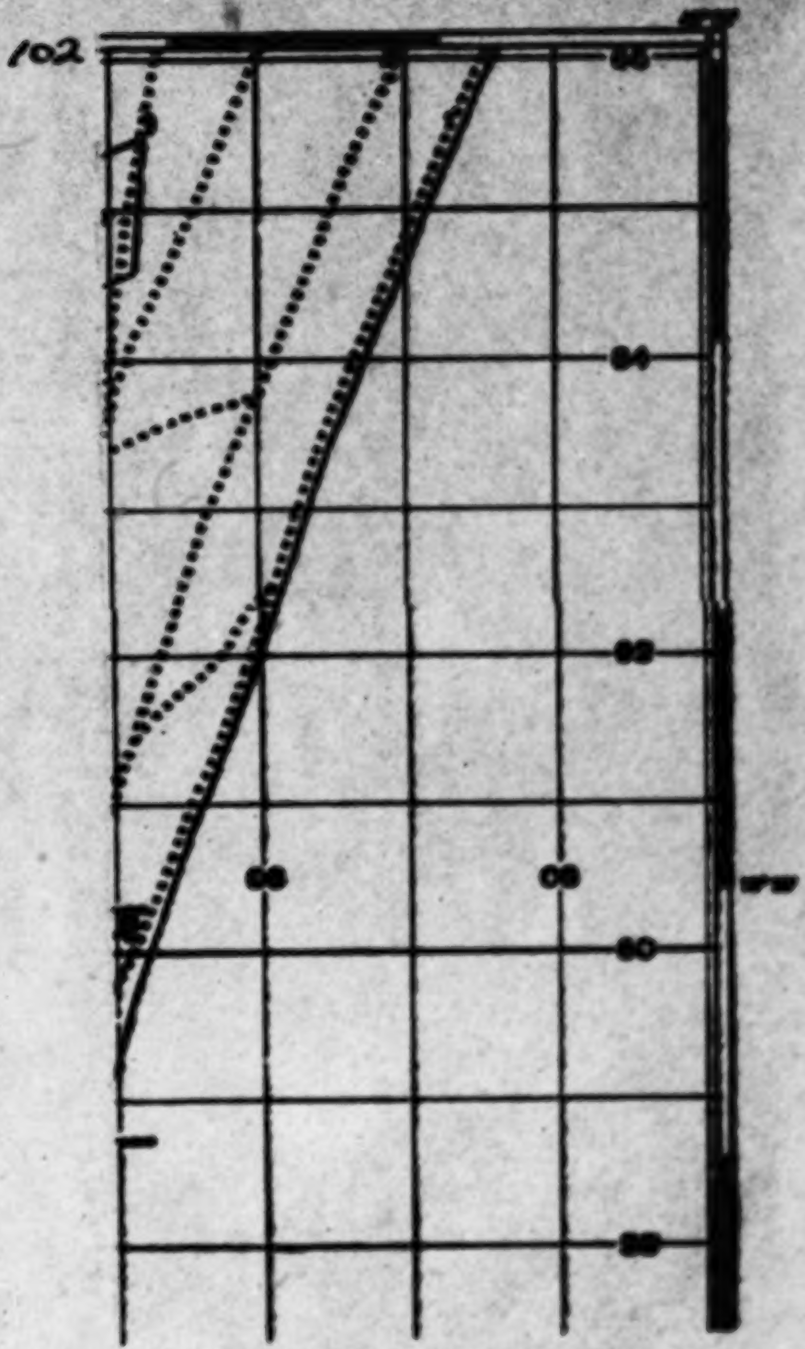

45°00'
66
Bir Fadhl
Air Field
Sheikh 'Othman
64
62
62
12°30'
96
98
00
60
60
A D E N
58
58

End Map 2 (A)

ADEN

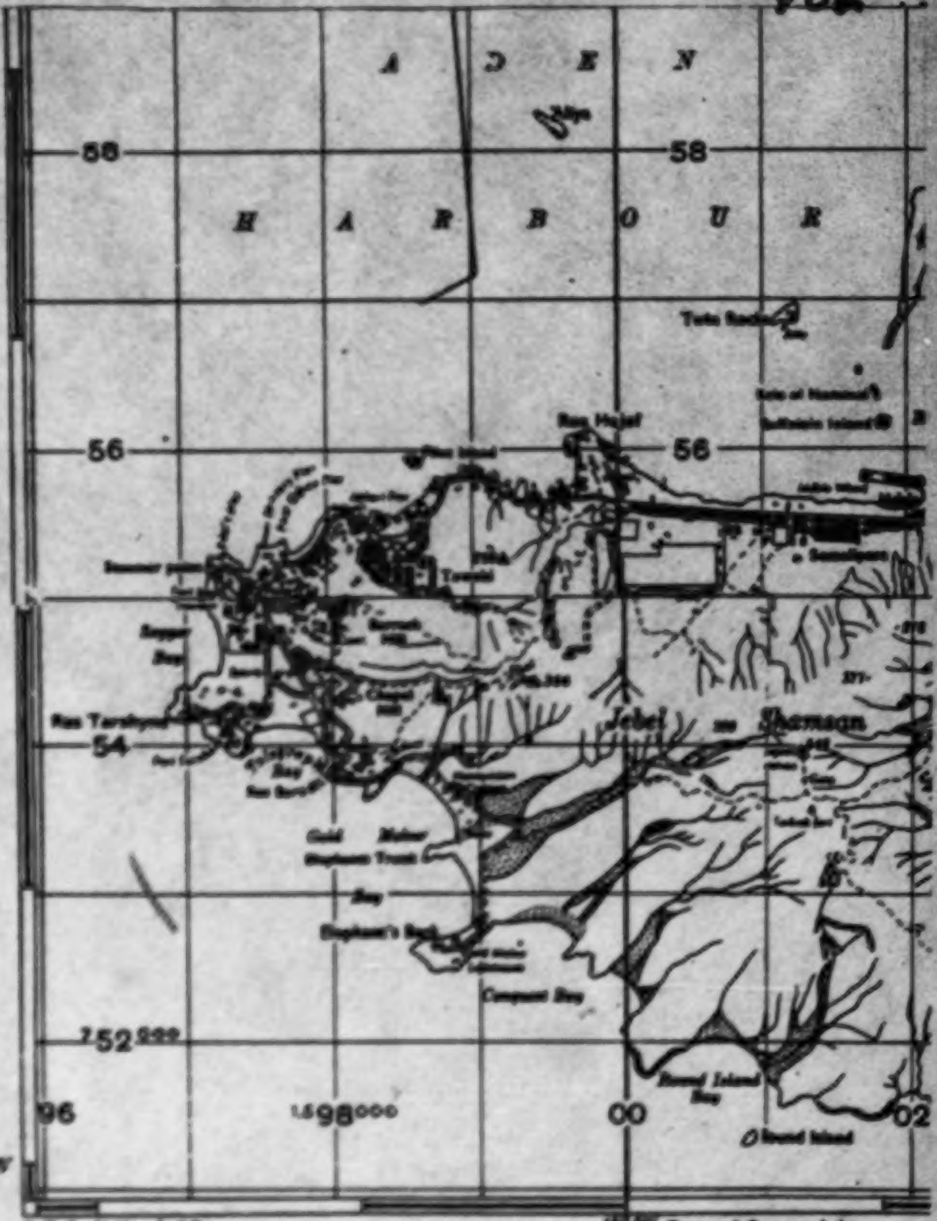


End Map 2 (B)


102
86
84
82
88
08
80
78

End Map 3 (c)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden M,M1 102

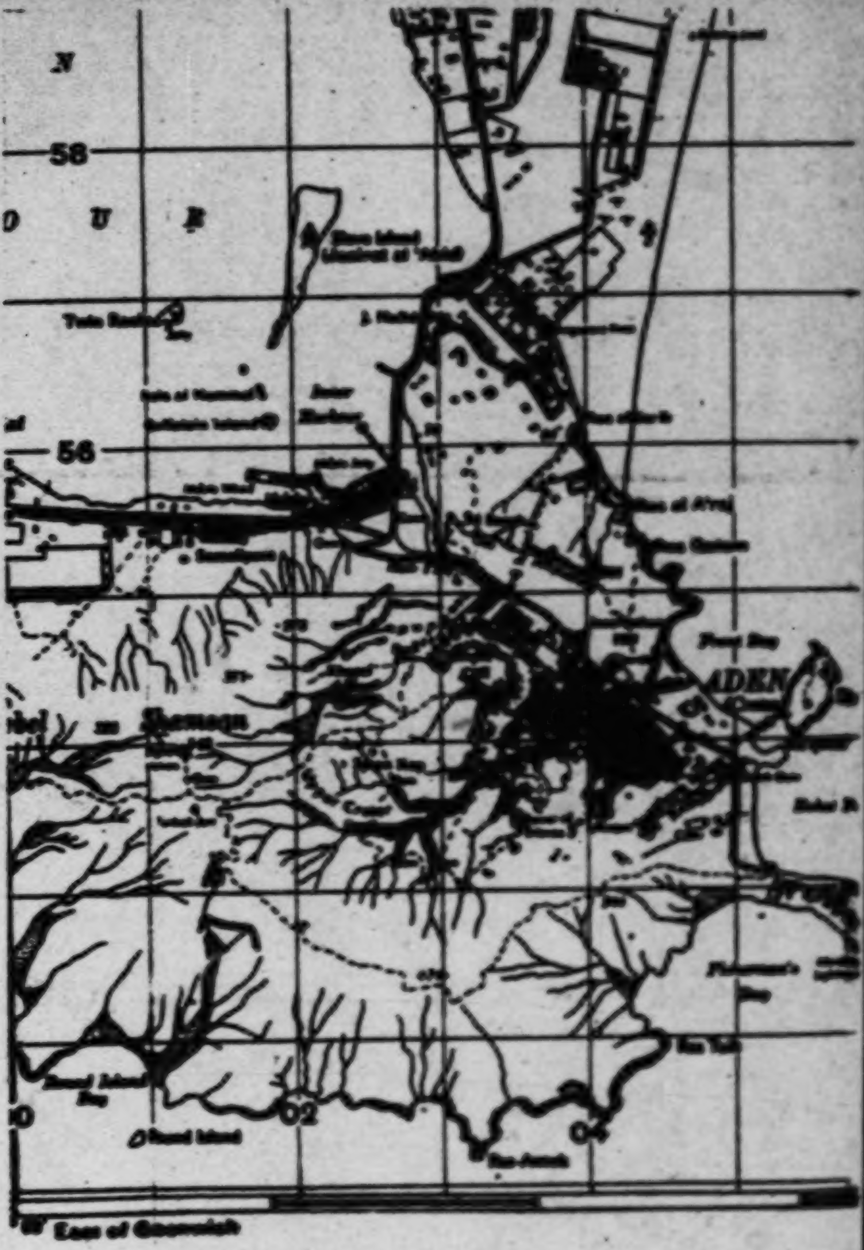

ADEN
HARBOUR
58
56
54
752000
96
698000
00
02
Ras Hejaf
Jebel Shamsan
Ras Tarshyne
Elephant's Back
Compass Bay
Round Island Bay
Round Island
°45'

D.C.S. (Misc.) 20.

45°00' East of Greenwich

End Map 2 (D)

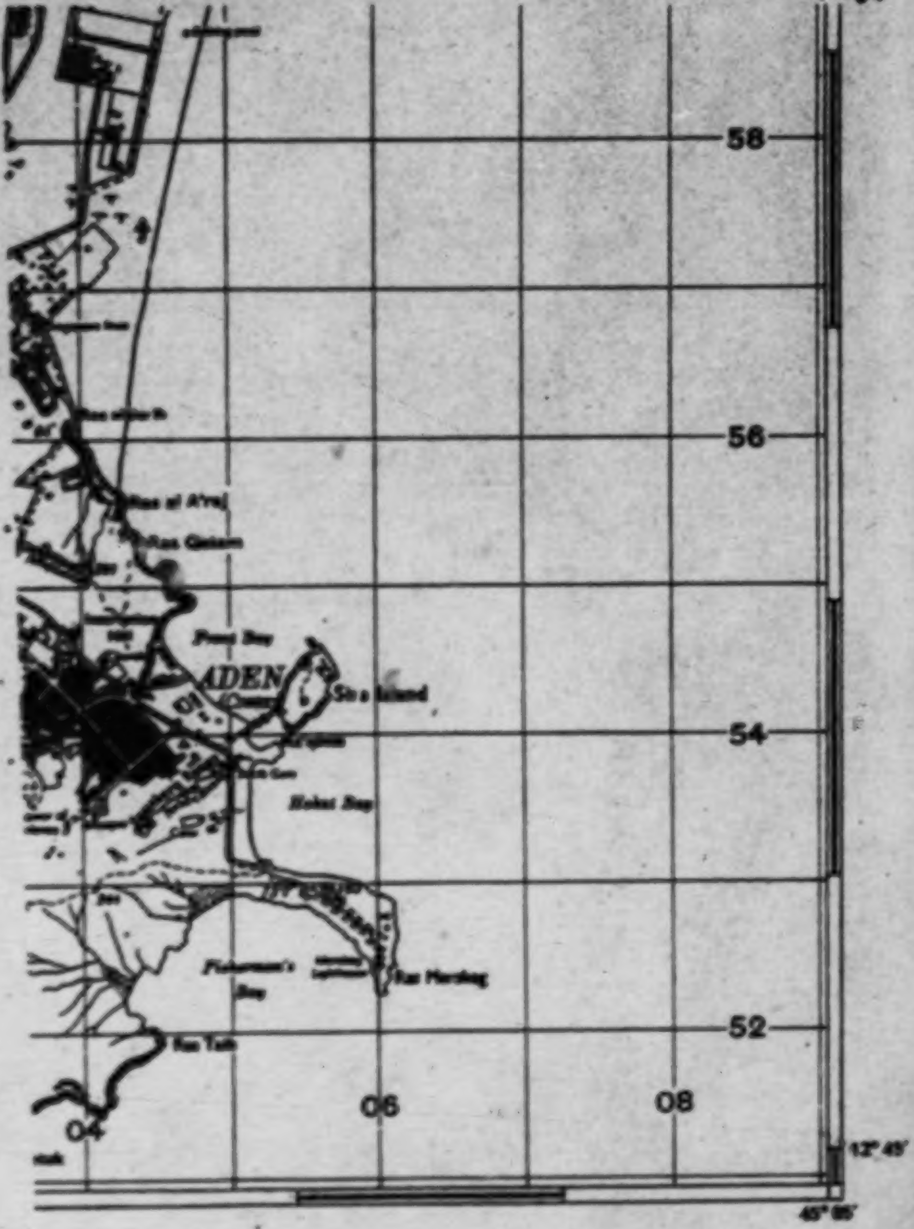
102


N
58
D U B
56
Shamsan
ADEN
02
04
East of Greenwich

End Map 2 (E)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

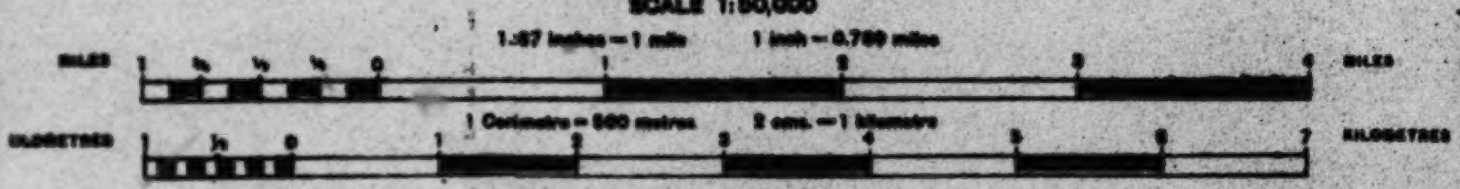
102


58
56
54
52
04
06
08
Front Bay
ADEN
Crater
Sira Island
Holkat Bay
Fisherman's Bay
Ras Marshag
12°45'
45°05'

End Map 2 (F)

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

SCALE 1:50,000


1.27 inches = 1 mile
1 inch = 0.789 miles
MILES
1
½
0
1
2
3
4
MILES
1 Centimetre = 500 metres
2 cms. = 1 kilometre
KILOMETRES
1
½
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
KILOMETRES

HEIGHTS IN METRES

End Map 2 (C)

102

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COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON
ADEN
FOR THE YEARS
1951 & 1952

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ADEN COLONY

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LONDON : HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1954

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ADEN COLONY

PART I

Review of the Years 1950 and 1951

OOO

THESE two years have been years of continued progress and development which have been reflected not only in the construction of actual buildings and the setting up of organisations but also in the equally laborious task of planning for fresh developments. Not only is the population estimated to have increased by 30 per cent in this period but many public concerns have shown their faith in the future of the Colony by establishing themselves within its borders. Most noteworthy is the decision of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company Limited to set up a refinery and to construct a new oil port at Little Aden at a total cost of some £50,000,000. Work began on the site in September, 1952. The number of banks in the Colony increased from one to three and a fourth has notified its intention and received permission to open up a branch. New buildings are going up on every side and trade, despite a temporary set-back in the textile sections, has continued to expand.

The greatest visible progress has been seen in the sphere of education. Aden College and the Technical College opened during 1952 and the first five-year plan came to a successful conclusion. Only in the provision of further places for girls' education was there a failure to realise all that had been hoped for.

The Public Works Department undertook a large building programme successfully despite chronic staff difficulties ; the medium-term water supply scheme progressed ; work on the three-million-gallon reservoir above Main Pass continued. Progress was made with the construction of the new power station and, despite many difficulties, the old plant was able by re-organisation and minor additions to generate an increased supply of electricity.

The new Civil Airport Terminal Building was opened in May, 1952 ; it provides improved facilities for the handling of passengers and freight.

Much consideration was given to the evolution of local government and this culminated in the publication of the bill to set up a Municipality. This came into effect in April, 1953. In the meantime, elections were held under the provisions of the old law and the Townships Authorities worked steadily throughout the period.

Labour relations have been good. The only major interruption was a strike on the part of Port Trust employees in April, 1951, largely due to misunderstandings. It has been necessary to increase wages for casual workers and cost-of-living allowances for those in permanent employment to counteract the steady increase in the cost of living.

Local voluntary societies have continued to do good work in social

000 welfare and a noteworthy event was the opening of the Reilly Centre for the Blind in October, 1952.

The introduction of East African currency in place of Indian rupee currency in October, 1951 was a major event. Some 4½ million Indian rupees from the Colony and the Protectorate were redeemed and, despite the fact that the sum involved was three times more than had been expected, the operation was carried through smoothly and with negligible effect on the economy of the Colony. It is a symptom of the constant inflationary pressure that the one-cent coin has been little used and all prices in the markets are now generally rounded off to the nearest five cents.

Out of the Colony's allocation of £300,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, approximately £65,000 had been drawn by the end of 1952. The cost of development schemes was, apart from this item, charged against the Colony's surplus balances, though it is hoped to obtain loan finance in the next few years from which to reimburse the surplus balances, and so enable the Colony to undertake an expanded development programme. At Appendix II are details of both Colony and Protectorate development and welfare schemes which were in progress during the period.

Improved methods of collection and favourable trading conditions greatly increased the yield from income tax in 1951 and 1952. In 1952 the Commissioner of Income Tax, East Africa High Commission was gazetted as the Commissioner of Income Tax, Aden. Under this arrangement, the senior staff of the Aden Income Tax Department and expert supervision are provided by the East African Department.

On the planning side, the following are the main items of importance:

(*a*) The Colony has framed a draft development plan for the five-year period ending 1956–57 estimated to cost approximately £5,500,000. Approval in principle to this programme was received in January, 1953 and a Development Fund was created in 1952 through which the plan will be financed.

(*b*) The Aden Port Trust has put forward a development plan for improving harbour facilities at a cost of about £2,000,000. The plan is still the subject of discussion with the Colonial Office.

(*c*) In 1952 Her Majesty's Government approved the grant of a £4,000,000 loan to finance municipal and other Government works at Little Aden necessitated by the refinery project.

Shortage of housing remains one of the most serious problems facing the Colony and as a result of a special Housing Committee's report a large scheme estimated to cost £1,100,000 was drawn up. Its implementation has awaited certain assurances from London as to availability of loan funds.

Plans for a new hospital made no progress until the end of the year when a firm of architects and consulting engineers were appointed. In the meantime the Medical Department continued to provide the best

000

service possible in the old buildings. Further steps were taken in the general campaign against tuberculosis.

A Committee reported on marketing organisation early in 1952, and its deliberations were the subject of lengthy consideration. The Legislative Council accepted all the recommendations in principle and the result should be a noteworthy step forward in the integration of matters of joint concern to the Colony and the Protectorate. It should lead to a better organisation and distribution of supplies grown in the Protectorate and consumed in the Colony and elsewhere.

Plans for the new telephone exchange were completed and the building put out to tender. As a part of the general telephone development the laying of new underground cables has progressed. Post Office business continued to expand and has been conducted efficiently.

Mr. T. Hickinbotham, C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E., was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief and took up his duties in August, 1951. Mr. Hickinbotham had previously served in Aden for various periods between 1931 and 1939, latterly as Civil Secretary. He was Chairman of the Aden Port Trust from 1948 until 1951.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

[69] 162 THE last census of Aden Colony was taken in 1946 ; the total civil population then was 80,516, made up as follows :

		Males	Females
Arabs born in	Aden	13,471	14,126
	Protectorate	4,658	1,752
	Yemen	20,659	3,789
	Jews	3,816	3,457
	Somalis	2,283	2,042
Indians	Muslims	3,708	3,473
	Hindus	1,190	766
	Parsee	214	101
Europeans		219	147
Others (including Indian Christians)		375	270

The end of year estimates of the total population were as follows :

1951	100,000
1952	130,000

167 This can be taken only as a very rough guide as there are no reliable figures of land immigration or emigration. Comparatively large numbers of Arabs enter the Colony from the Protectorates and Yemen in search of work and, judging from the increase in the number of persons demanding houses, the large majority must be staying in Aden. Part of the increase is also due to the extra employment offered by the Refinery project.

165 163 The number of births and deaths in 1951 and 1952 were as follows :

	Births			Deaths		
	M.	F.	Rate*	M.	F.	Rate*
1951	1,323	1,130	24.53	894	613	11.62
1952	1,640	1,333	29.73	884	530	11.84

* per 1,000 on an assumed population of 100,000.

167 The number of persons entering the Colony through the Port were as follows :

Race	*Passengers in Transit and Residents Returning*		*Arriving on New Entry Permits*		*Arriving on Visitors' Passes*	
	1951	*1952*	*1951*	*1952*	*1951*	*1952*
United Kingdom Nationals	1,303	1,765	57	337	167	388
Indians and Pakistanis Hindus, Parsees & Others	1,353	1,420	198	191	279	443
Indians and Pakistanis—Muslims	599	627	53	20	111	143
Arabs	5,913	8,357	25	3	554	508
Somalis	2,349	1,343	7	—	910	1,342
Jews	157	142	1	—	3	1
Others	1,279	1,586	102	153	487	384
TOTALS	12,953	15,240	443	704	2,511	3,209

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

The occupations of the people of Aden are those of a busy port, and 15 per cent of the estimated male labour force is directly engaged in port activities such as bunkering, handling and transhipment of cargo, ship repairing, dhow building, and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light-keepers and so forth.

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance. Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately 2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which women are employed in Aden.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent crafts. Accurate figures, more recent than those of the 1946 census, are not available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops, and in hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is explained by the large number of immigrant male workers and by the local custom of sending out for cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly small boys, employed in homes where purdah prevents the women from marketing.

SOME STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

	Port, Harbour, Wharves	*Building Trade*	*Registered Factories*
Supervisors	174	105	105
Clerks	467	93	186
Artisans	1,892	1,432	808
Unskilled Labourers	4,350	4,782	2,046
Young Persons	203	284	186
	7,086	6,696	3,331

Note: The above figures are based on a labour census carried out in December, 1952. Certain figures had to be estimated, in particular the number of unskilled labourers employed in port work.

There are no indications of unemployment in the Colony, but a number of workers are considered to be under-employed because of

464 the casual nature of their work. There is no seasonal fluctuation of
employment, though economic and agricultural conditions in the
nearby territories have an affect on the size of the labour force in Aden.
167 A large proportion of the labour force consists of migrant workers.
464 These come mainly from the Western Aden Protectorate and the
Yemen, with some men and a few women from Somaliland Protectorate. These immigrants provide the entire force of unskilled casual workers, of whom large numbers are employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, handling cargo, working salt in the pans, etc. Mechanisation has hardly been introduced.

The building trade is also largely staffed by immigrant workers with the exception of some local born carpenters, electricians and plumbers (known locally as fitters).

464 The immigrant workers, not accompanied by their families who
167 remain in their villages, usually remain for a period of about two years
465 before returning home for a period of rest. These workers are not
engaged on any form of contract, but seek their own employment on arrival, usually finding casual work at daily rates of pay. There are no special Government arrangements for their welfare and protection, but they secure the same protection by reason of the Minimum Wages and Workmen's Compensation Ordinances as the locally born.

There is no emigrant labour beyond a few Yemenis proceeding through Aden for employment in the oil fields of Saudi Arabia or as dock labourers to Madagascar. In all cases properly attested contracts are required before travel facilities are afforded by the Immigration Officer.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

465 Wages rose considerably in 1951–52 and the scales of legal minima under the Minimum Wages Ordinance were revised in April and July, 1951 and again in October, 1952. The hourly and piece-work rates of the Aden Shipping Conference were also increased in similar proportion on each of these occasions. Rations are not provided by employers, but free housing in barrack buildings is provided by the employers of coal bunkering labourers, and also for some of the workers engaged in cargo handling. Overtime is paid at the rate of time and a quarter to workers on daily rates.

RATES OF PAY IN DECEMBER, 1952

Minimum daily wages

Young persons under 18 years .	*Shs.* 3.00
Unskilled Labourers . .	4.00
Skilled Labourers . . .	5.00
Semi-skilled Tradesmen . .	6.50
Skilled Tradesmen . . .	8.00

The above rates are for a 48 hour week. Overtime up to 50 hours is paid at flat-time rates, beyond 50 hours at time and a quarter.

Average rates of pay in the Building Trade 465

Young persons under 18 . . .	*Shs.* 3.44
Unskilled Labourers . . .	3.13
Masons	10.73
Carpenters	10.87

The hours worked by harbour and wharf labourers are irregular, 466 depending on the movements of shipping in the Port. The usual hours, in workshops and in the larger concerns are 48 hours per week (six days), though in the building trade a 54-hour week is common. There is little night work except that necessary for the mooring and oil bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. Coal bunkering is not done at night. Sunday is the accepted day of rest. Paid holidays are not customary in Aden.

COST OF LIVING

An attempt was made by the Department of Economic Control to 511 compile a cost-of-living index but it was not published because it was 435 doubtful whether it was sufficiently reliable. A new index was then produced jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the Township Authority and the first index figure was published on 15th July, 1952 and the second on 1st October. The figure on 1st October, 1952 showed an average rise of 20.89 points above that ruling on 1st April, 1951, and an increase in cost-of-living allowances and an adjustment to daily wages were made.

A list of some price-controlled commodities at 31st December, 1952 is given in the table on page 11.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Department is still small, but work-places are as regularly 647 visited as possible with limited staff. Particular attention is paid to 466 the creation of better industrial relations, and to the assistance of 464 workmen in settling their compensation claims and wage disputes. Efforts are also made to prevent the employment of children, and inspection is carried out to control the employment of women and young persons. The Labour and Welfare Officer and the Principal of the Technical College are factory inspectors, and a qualified marine steam engineer is the boiler inspector. There are no employment exchange facilities.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The work-people of the Colony have no conception of labour 467 organisation or of collective bargaining. The only registered trade union is the Aden Harbour Pilots' Association with a membership of 11 European pilots.

The Labour Advisory Board of nominated members, employers and non-employers, met nine times during 1951–52. It has not yet proved possible to nominate any workers' representatives to the Board, owing

467 both to the absence of work-people's organisations and the lack of suitable individual representatives.

It is possible to report an improvement, especially during 1952, in industrial relations, in particular the attitude of the employers towards the Labour Department became more co-operative. Four Government departments have instituted standing committees representative of administration and employees. These committees are at various stages of development and have met with varying success. One large industrial concern has established a Works Committee and appointed a European labour officer. Trade dispute statistics are shown on page 12.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

1951

466 The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (No. 20 of 1938) was amended to define clearly the application of the Ordinance to persons engaged in the coal bunkering of ships by hand.

The schedules of the Minimum Wages and Wage Regulation Ordinance (No. 17 of 1940) were amended in order to raise minimum wages.

1952

The Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance is a new enactment which provides that trade disputes in essential public services must be referred to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision shall be binding on both employers and workers.

Under the Trades Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (No. 23 of 1942), the Trade Unions (Registration) Rules were issued, setting out registration procedure under the Ordinance.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance extends the application of the original Ordinance to locally engaged civilian staff of departments of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, and raises the amount of benefit to be received for injury.

Under the Minimum Wages and Wage Regulation Ordinance (No. 17 of 1940), amended schedules were issued in Government Notice No. 144 raising the minimum wages.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The safety, health and welfare of workers in the Colony are protected by the provisions of Chapters 47, 53, 75 and 143 of the Laws of Aden. Standards of safety and welfare are still unfortunately low and much remains to be done in implementing existing legislation. Happily the number of industrial accidents is not high, probably in part due to the comparatively leisurely pace of production ; industrial accident statistics are given on page 12. A number of the bigger employers retain the part-time services of a medical officer, the biggest local concern has a full-time medical practitioner. Organised welfare services for employees are as yet virtually unknown. A notable exception is the Aden Port Trust which has an excellent voluntary contributory medical scheme for the families of its employees: a full-time lady doctor is employed, and the scheme increases steadily in popularity.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MM I

Workmen's compensation is now fairly generally understood by work people, and an increasing number of employers avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Labour Department in settling their claims. 466

There is no provision for unemployment assistance. There are no general schemes, either contributory or otherwise, for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pension for the ordinary worker. Apart from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for their employees, only four industrial concerns are known to have contributory schemes and scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms at their discretion give gratuities to long-service employees. 745 466

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

There are no training, rehabilitation, apprenticeship or training-within-industry schemes. Towards the end of 1952, however, a committee of practical engineers and builders under the chairmanship of the Principal of the Technical College produced, as a result of considerable study, recommendations for apprenticeship and trade testing schemes. 466

PRICES OF CERTAIN CONTROLLED COMMODITIES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1952 435

	Unit	*Price*
Sugar, white	lb.	60c.
Sugar, brown	lb.	55c.
Flour, Australian	lb.	52c.
Butter	lb. tin	*Sh.* 4/63—*Sh.* 5/00
Cheese, Kraft	12 oz.	*Sh.* 2/55
Petrol	gallon	*Sh.* 2/64
Soap, Key Pale	cube of 250 grammes	52c.
Scotch Whisky	quart	*Sh.* 19/50
Kerosene	4 gallons	*Sh.* 10/15—*Sh.* 12/50
Rice, long, boiled, Burma	lb.	84c.
Coffee husk	lb.	80c.—*Sh.* 1/20
Eggs	each	19c.
Dry Ginger, West African	lb.	*Sh.* 2/88
Tamarind	lb.	57c.—67c.
Dry Chillies	lb.	*Sh.* 2/25—*Sh.* 3/00
Cumin seeds, Indian	lb.	*Sh.* 2/63
Cassia	lb.	*Sh.* 1/22
Tea, Calcutta fanning	lb.	*Sh.* 3/00
Milk, fresh	1¼lb. bottle	75c.
Firewood	traditional bundle	5c.
Matches, Key Brand	box	5c.
Charcoal	lb.	14c.—21c.
Loongies, various makes	each	*Sh.* 3/75—*Sh.* 17/50
Makramas, Sh. Othman (headkerchieves)	each	*Sh.* 3/75
Cigarettes, various brands	50	*Sh.* 2/50—*Sh.* 3/00
Bread (sold by baker)	lb.	56c.
White shirting, various makes	yard	*Sh.* 2/44—*Sh.* 3/19
White, drill, various makes	yard	*Sh.* 3/00—*Sh.* 5/44
Khaki, drill, various makes	yard	*Sh.* 3/00—*Sh.* 4/87

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1952

466
692

	Number	Amount of Compensation
Fatal Accident Cases :		
Claimed and settled in Court . .	5	*Sh.* 17,584
Pending	4	—
No claim by dependents . . .	7	—
Permanent Partial Disability Cases :		
Settled in Court	17	20,453
Settled out of Court	27	14,879
Closed without award (no permanent injury and other reasons) . .	101	—
Pending	43	—

Classification by Trades

Accidents on wharfs, on lighters, etc. . . .	85
„ in factories and workshops . . .	63
„ on buildings under construction . .	56

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1952

468

Types of employment	*Date*	*Period of Stoppage*	*Number of men*	*Man days lost*
Factory . . .	January	8 days	144	1,152
Dock Labour . .	February	2 „	500	1,000
Factory . . .	March	2 „	50	100
Factory . . .	May	1 day	50	50
Dock Labour . .	June	3 hours	250	90
Dock Labour . .	October	3 days	150	450
Building Construction	October	3 „	50	150
Building Construction	December	1 day	24	24
			TOTAL	3,016

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

651

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR 1949–50 TO 1951–52

	1951–52 £	1950–51 £	1949–50 £
1. Direct Taxation	702,716	418,607	316,351
2. Customs and Excise . . .	295,206	246,179	215,012
3. Stamps, Licences, etc. . . .	43,871	47,275	41,374
4. Receipt for or in aid of specific Government Services . . .	129,899	44,854	38,230
5. Contributions and Local Reimbursements	27,372	20,784	15,931

	1951–52 £	1950–51 £	1949–50 £
6. Reimbursements by Her Majesty's Government	27,101	35,943	23,309
7. Post and Telephones	150,556	143,767	126,844
8. Miscellaneous	129,594	131,279	145,659
9. Water Supply	74,881	72,789	63,611
10. Electricity Supply	151,915	113,836	112,849
11. Land Sales	25,072	15,585	14,400
12. Receipts under Colonial Development and Welfare Act	16,150	27,004	7,277
	£1,774,333	£1,317,902	£1,120,847

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1949–50 TO 1951–52

	1951–52 £	1950–51 £	1949–50 £
1. Governor	10,707	6,739	8,036
2. Administration	2,262	3,718	4,094
3. Antiquities	267	358	535
4. Audit	9,851	6,465	7,827
5. Civil Aviation	2,685	2,302	—
6. Economic Control	7,634	6,825	10,322
7. Education	78,172	57,498	59,826
8. Excise and Salt	19,085	15,626	20,369
9. Judicial and Registration	11,728	11,036	15,125
10. Labour and Social Welfare	2,159	—	—
11. Legal	3,958	3,685	8,372
12. Legislative Council	644	466	429
13. Medical and Public Health	160,506	140,688	171,764
14. Miscellaneous Services	169,119	41,256	78,674
15. Pensions and Gratuities	33,002	27,407	32,009
16. Perim	7,272	4,735	6,518
17. Police	91,695	88,683	124,587
18. Posts and Telephones	64,011	78,251	75,717
19. Printing Department	14,615	886	—
20. Prison	8,040	7,658	11,038
21. Public Relations and Information Service	4,326	3,093	3,349
22. Public Works, Water and Drainage	98,779	74,250	69,986
23. Public Works, Electricity	125,315	84,937	89,485
24. Public Works, Recurrent	66,877	13,444	56,874
25. Public Works, Non-Recurrent	77,650	55,666	80,001
26. Secretariat	25,736	21,978	33,251
27. Taxes on Income	16,954	4,098	4,904
28. Township Authority, Aden	30,415	28,310	36,321
29. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	12,183	12,001	14,930
30. Trade Registration	2,288	2,214	4,023
31. Treasury	13,870	10,476	14,003
32. Veterinary	1,117	1,070	1,333
33. Development Expenditure from Surplus Balances	183,278	233,797	133,652
34. Colonial Development and Welfare Act Schemes	43,320	38,620	22,938
35. Contribution to Development Fund	1,000,000	—	—
	£2,399,520	£1,088,236	£1,200,158

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1952

LIABILITIES

	£	s.cts.	£	s.cts.
DEPOSITS :				
Post Office Savings Bank ..	292,753	7.64		
General Provident Fund ..	15,256	7.47		
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	33,496	8.52		
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	6,057	11.92		
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	732	11.38		
Supreme Court	4,954	7.09		
Belhaf Government Investment Account	6,649	10.56		
Bir Ali Government Investment Account	2,747	17.16		
Mukalla Government Investmen Account	72,811	3.26		
Sai'un Government Investment Account	1,128	18.28		
Fadhli State Investment Account	3,000	16.09		
Custodian of Enemy Property	16,644	4.00		
Aden Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund	22,535	3,15		
			480,768	6.52
Other Deposits			560,515	14.48
			1,041,284	1.00
RENEWALS AND REPLACEMENT FUNDS				
Water Supply			43,984	3.61
Electricity Supply			80,084	9.54
Drafts and Remittances			2,952	9.63
Development Fund			1,000,000	0.00
Reserve Fund			750,000	0.00
Surplus Balance ex Aden Settlement Fund			226,351	10.66
General Revenue Balance as at 1st April, 1951	1,593,608	3.48		
Deduct : Deficit for 12 months ended 31st March, 1952 ..	625,187	9.28		
	968,420	14.20		
Deduct : Depreciation on Investments	260,206	1.64		
			708,214	12 56
TOTAL			3,852,871	7.00

ASSETS

	£	s.cts.	£	s.cts.
CASH :				
Treasury	61,612	14.58		
Crown Agents	343	9.83		
Joint Colonial Fund	815,000	0.00		
Supreme Court	47	4.50		
Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	72	3.20		
Kameran	3,077	15.26		
Indian Agents	3,583	5.59		
Seiyun	2,031	4.71		
Mukalla	1,293	9.38		
Post Office	1,980	4.83		
British Agent W.A.P. ..	231	5.89		
			889,492	17.70
Advances			3,984	18.25
Imprest			73	13.51
INVESTMENTS :				
Post Office Savings Bank ..	254,731	13.17		
General Provident Fund ..	10,538	7.30		
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	33,309	13.25		
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	6,057	11.92		
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	506	0.00		
Belhaf Government Surplus Fund	6,142	0.83		
Bir Ali Government Surplus Fund	2,747	17.17		
Mukalla Government Surplus Fund	72,811	3.33		
Sai'un Government Surplus Fund	1,128	18.33		
Fadhli State Surplus Fund ..	2,919	10.00		
Custodian of Enemy Property	16,644	4.00		
Aden Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund	20,447	0.09		
RENEWALS & REPLACEMENTS FUND :				
Water Supply	40,806	8.52		
Electricity Supply	64,246	11.96		
Surplus Fund	2,423,974	12.88		
			2,959,319	13.35
TOTAL			3,852,871	7.00

Notes : (i) An amount of £11,168 10.16 was due to the Colony from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote on 31st March, 1952, in respect of Schemes R 214 A & B (£419 19.30) and No. D 916 (£10,748 1.46)

(ii) There is no public debt.

B:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden (R)(M)

TAXATION

The main heads of taxation and the yield of each in 1951–52 were : 651

	£
Taxes on Income	663,561
Excise Duties and Tobacco Tax	182,055
House Property Tax	24,638
Sanitation Tax	14,166
Motor Spirit Tax	67,920
Qat Tax	30,611
Salt Tax (75 cents per ton on salt exported)	14,621

Income Tax

Income tax for companies is at the rate of 37½ per cent and for individuals from 4 per cent to 75 per cent according to the amount of chargeable income. The table on page 17 shows the tax paid by individuals at various levels of income.

Estate Duty

There is no estate duty in Aden. Probate and Letters of administration are regulated by the Court Fees Ordinance (Cap. 33).

Customs Tariff and Excise Duties

There is no general customs tariff in Aden but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates of duty are given below :

Beer and other fermented liquor at *Sh.* 3.10 per gallon
Spirits, potable, at *Sh.* 66 per gallon of the strength of London proof.
Wines at *Sh.* 8.44 per gallon
Sparkling wines at *Sh.* 14.81 per gallon
Perfumed spirits at *Sh.* 24 per gallon
Methylated spirits at 9 per cent *ad valorem*
Cigarettes and biris from *Sh.* 5 per 1,000 to *Sh.* 11 per 1,000 according to the selling price.
Cigars and cheroots at 55 per cent *ad valorem*
Manufactured tobacco from 50 cents per lb. to *Sh.* 4 per lb. according to the selling price
Unmanufactured tobacco (Arabian and Indian) at *Sh.* 3.60 per maund of 28 lb.
Other kinds of unmanufactured tobacco at 45 per cent *ad valorem.*
Motor spirit at 72 cents per gallon

House and Property Tax

This tax is assessed in the Fortress at 8 per cent per annum of the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman (virtually a rural area) at 4½ per cent. Rateable value is arrived at by first estimating the gross value, which is the annual rent at which premises might reasonably be expected to let assuming the owner undertakes to bear the cost of rates, repairs,

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

651 insurance and any other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent. From the gross value 10 per cent is deducted in lieu of repairs, insurance, etc., and the residue is known as the rateable value.

Sanitation Tax

This tax in the Fortress is assessed at 4½ per cent per annum on the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman at 2½ per cent and is collected to compensate for the conservancy services rendered by the Public Health [364 Department. In Aden where few sewers exist, the daily removal of sullage water and human waste from thousands of houses not connected to main drainage is a considerable task.

Qat Tax

[276 The tax on qat (a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants) is collected at the Sheikh Othman Township Office in the case of qat imported overland from the Yemen. Recently a superior quality of qat has been imported by air from Abyssinia and the tax is collected by the Customs and Excise Department near the airport. The tax is assessed at *Sh.* 5 per 20 lb. of all types of qat imported.

Vehicles

The Township Authority registers all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a registration fee varying between *Sh.* 12 and *Sh.* 20 per annum is charged. Vehicles fitted entirely with rubber tyres are, however, registered free of charge in order to encourage the use of rubber tyres so that the wear and tear on road surfaces can be decreased. Bicycles are not registered at present.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who collect the taxes and issue licences.

Trade Licences

The licensing of general trades was introduced during the war as an aid to control and the fee then was very small and is still only *Sh.* 5 per annum except for trades in tobacco and dangerous substances, which pay higher rates.

B:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MXU Aden M/M)

TABLE OF TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

INCOME	£300	£400	£500	£600	£700	£800	£900	£1,000	£1,200	£1,500	£1,750	£2,000	£2,500	£3,000
Tax payable—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Single	Nil	4	8	12	20	28	36	48	72	126	170	232	362	519
Married (without children) .	Nil	Nil	2	6	10	16	24	32	54	99	144	193	323	465
Married 1 child . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	7	11	18	26	43	85	130	175	303	440
" 2 children . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	5	9	13	21	38	75	120	164	288	419
" 3 children . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	6	12	16	32	66	110	154	272	402
" 4 children . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	8	12	27	59	98	143	257	386

Notes : 1. There are allowances for expenditure on life insurance.

2. There are increased allowances for children wholly maintained and educated outside Aden.

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

n
436 Indian currency was legal tender up to 30th September, 1951, thereafter the East African shilling became the legal currency in the Colony and Protectorate.

The amount in circulation on 31st December, 1952, was :

Coin . .	£192,264.	Notes . .	£3,828,136.

453
485 The banks operating in the territory are :

The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Eastern Bank Ltd.
The British Bank of Middle East.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. The amounts deposited in it and the number of depositors were :

	1951	1952
Number of depositors or members	3,595	4,022
Total Deposits . .	*Shs.*5,774,584	*Shs.*5,990,820
Total Capital . .	*Shs.*5,792,332	*Shs.*6,020,112

The foreign exchange rates in force are as follows :

	Bank Selling Demand & T.T.	*Bank Buying Demand & T.T.*
Sterling . . .	100⅛ & 100 3/16	99⅛ & 99 3/16
U.S.A. $ . .	*Shs.* 715=$100	*Shs.* 705=$100
Canadian $ . .	*Shs.* 729=$100	*Shs.* 720=$100
Swiss Francs . .	*Shs.* 100=60 francs	*Shs.* 90=60 francs
French Francs . .	*Shs.* 20=980 francs	*Shs.* 19=980 francs
Australian £ . .	*Shs.*1,609=£A.100	*Shs.*1,605=£A.100
Egyptian £ . .	*Shs.*2,060=£E.100	*Shs.*2,050=£E.100

Chapter 5 : Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

[504] The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The principal trade is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[441] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

The import and export figures given in the tables which follow relate solely to trade passing through the port of Aden. Overland trade from and to the Western Aden Protectorate is not recorded.

IMPORTS

Articles	*Unit*	1951 *Quantity*	1952 *Quantity*
Grain, pulse and flour . . .	cwt.	1,082,111	1,176,541
Feeding stuff for animals . . .	ton	351	241
Animals for food	cwt.	115,211	175,741
Dairy Produce	cwt.	24,320	18,335
Beer of all descriptions including cider	gallon	252,174	241,913
Coffee	cwt.	149,304	144,367
Spirit	gallon	13,116	13,289
Wines	gallon	4,246	4,172
Tea	lb.	1,865,291	1,773,867
Dates, wet	ton	14,568	14,400
Spices	cwt.	38,065	44,040
Sugar	ton	16,371	10,400
Tobacco, Unmanufactured . . .	cwt.	58,737	41,504
„ Manufactured . . .	lb.	2,589,956	2,353,418
Coal	ton	124,326	69,739
Seeds and Nuts for Oil . . .	ton	1,620	1,624
Gums and Resins	cwt.	55,472	64,092
Hides, raw	ton	1,044	510
Skins, raw	ton	2,492	171
Shells and Cowries	cwt.	4,768	3,013
Cotton Yarns	lb.	2,743,252	4,508,367
Cotton piece-goods	yd.	123,340,323	133,977,449
Woollen piece-goods	yd.	53,438	56,498
Woollen manufactures all sorts .	cwt.	5,336	5,861
Footwear	pair	394,818	321,143
Kerosene Oil	gallon	1,674,784	1,362,304
Petrol	gallon	4,569,782	4,268,570
Lubricating Oil	gallon	330,529	560,084
Gas Oil	ton	147,896	53,537
Fuel Oil	ton	2,414,776	2,639,150

Specie by value for 1950	*Shs.*	951,020
Specie by value for 1951	*Shs.*	3,498,002
Specie by value for 1952	*Shs.*	1,456,930
Estimated Total Imports (excluding spice) for 1950		£41,838,219
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1951		£50,216,736
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1952		£56,474,508

Foreign Payments

In accordance with a directive from the Secretary of State restrictions were imposed at the end of February, 1952, on imports from all non-scheduled territories and the world open general licence previously in force for certain articles was cancelled. Imports from Japan of all goods were discontinued on 31st March, 1952, in view of the currency difficulties between Japan and the scheduled territories. The only exception was a small import of building materials authorised in the latter half of 1952.

It was hoped in the first instance to achieve a saving on foreign

439 payments by reducing non-sterling imports by 25 per cent of 1951 trade. Owing however to the large commitments already made under open general licence, and to the number of credits opened with non-scheduled territories in January and February, it was found necessary to reduce licensed imports to 65 per cent of 1951 trade. In addition certain essential items, such as building materials, were placed under open general licence from O.E.E.C. countries. It was estimated that a reduction of foreign payments to at least 73 per cent of 1951 would have been achieved up to the end of 1952.

Textiles

There has been a decline in the prices of piece-goods generally and prices of grey sheetings have been weak throughout 1952. No restrictions had been placed on the import of piece-goods from sterling and O.E.E.C. countries, and with the receipt in 1951 of large consignments of grey sheetings from Europe and India, local merchants held stocks greatly in excess of local requirements and the demands of entrepot trade. Manchester prices of processed sheeting and drills dropped between 15 per cent and 25 per cent during the year.

Government Imports

Flour, sugar and rice continued to be imported by Government; supplies of flour and sugar were ample, but rice was in short supply. There was a temporary shortage of flour in 1951 as consignments were held up by strikes in Australian ports. There was a small increase in the price of rice, the price of flour remained steady and there was a substantial decrease in the price of sugar. Satisfactory new contracts were obtained for the supply of these commodities in 1953 and 1954.

General

More motor vehicles and manufactured machinery were available from the United Kingdom.

There was a great scarcity of Egyptian onions and the price rose, but with the re-introduction of the open general licence supplies again became plentiful and the price returned to normal.

Import regulations are listed in the appendix to this chapter.

EXPORTS

Articles	*Unit*	1951 *Quantity*	1952 *Quantity*
Grain, pulse and flour	cwt.	810,457	763,105
Dairy Produce	cwt.	7,187	6,366
Coffee	cwt.	155,047	177,186
Tea	lb.	1,350,435	1,158,614
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved without sugar	cwt.	189,981	188,233
Spices	cwt.	24,143	27,078
Sugar	cwt.	169,641	60,136

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMl Aden MMJ

COMMERCE

Articles	Unit	1951 Quantity	1952 Quantity
Salt	ton	338,767	342,196
Tobacco, Unmanufactured . .	cwt.	19,961	19,543
„ Manufactured	lb.	563,947	651,713
Seeds and Nuts for Oil . . .	ton	3,596	4,216
Gums and Resins	cwt.	39,692	40,924
Oil, vegetable, non-essential . .	gallon	88,720	57,797
Hides	ton	1,550	994
Skins	ton	2,543	2,127
Cotton Twist and Yarns . . .	lb.	7,901,587	4,356,027
Cotton piece-goods	yd.	100,975,202	96,605,920
Kerosene Oil	gallon	243,154	78,890
Petrol	gallon	2,067,304	1,500,938
Mineral Oil	gallon	1,266,055	12,212,083
Soap	cwt.	23,382	27,377

Specie by value for 1950 . . . . *Shs.* 9,434,790
„ „ „ „ 1951 . . . . *Shs.* 6,992,038
„ „ „ „ 1952 . . . . *Shs.* 2,443,700

Estimated Total Exports* (excluding specie) for 1950 £39,019,270
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1951 44,366,410
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1952 45,551,755

* Total exports include ships' stores and bunkers which amounted to £19,666,821 in 1950, £18,197,415 in 1951 and £23,983,228 in 1952.

Exports of grey sheetings were considerably reduced because the Sudan made direct purchases from India instead of looking to Aden for supplies ; exports were further curtailed owing to congestion at the port of Mombasa which held up the shipment of many outstanding orders placed with Aden merchants. Up to the time of the federation with Ethiopia, Eritrea took more of Aden's exports than any other country. It is still too early to estimate the general effect of the federation on trade.

Export restrictions on vehicles of United Kingdom manufacture were relaxed owing to the improved supply position.

American demand for skins all but ceased from April to November, 1952, and the main exports were to Italy and France, with some demand for hides from Greece. Since November the skin trade to America has made a good recovery and there has been a more general demand from European countries.

Export licences are issued freely for all goods with the exception of rationed commodities, essential items in short supply, imports from the United States under the dollar allocation, and items of strategic significance.

There is a considerable trade in supplying and bunkering ships amounting to about half the value of total exports.

Export regulations are listed in the appendix to this chapter.

PRICES

To assist in the control of prices and to endeavour to ensure fair practices in shops a number of honorary Controllers were appointed

435 early in 1951. On their advice profit margins in essential foodstuffs were reduced.

The Trade Advisory Board continued to meet.

APPENDIX

Import Regulations

439 Import licences are required for all goods with the following exceptions :

I. Unmanufactured goods, the produce of neighbouring countries listed below :

Eastern Aden Protectorate
Western Aden Protectorate
Somaliland Protectorate
Yemen
Ethiopia

with the exception of the following commodities :

Wheat ; Millet ; Plants ; Shrubs ; Cotton seeds ; Unginned cotton ; Cotton lint ; Banana cuttings ; Sugar cane cuttings.

II. Locally manufactured goods originating from and produce of the Aden Protectorate, the Yemen and the Somaliland Protectorate.

III. Passengers' accompanied baggage, or bona fide residents' personal effects.

IV. Commercial travellers' samples.

V. Bona fide gifts to residents in the Colony.

VI. Returned goods of British origin.

VII. Ships' bunker oil and petroleum products of every description, including lubricating oil, imported by :

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (Aden) Ltd.
The Shell Company (Aden) Ltd.
Socony Vacuum Oil Company Ltd.
Caltex Oil (Aden) Ltd.

and supplies for the maintenance of their oil installations.

VIII. Coal for ships' bunkers.

IX. Government imports of flour and sugar.

X. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for the official use of foreign Consulates or offices of Commissioners of Commonwealth countries.

XI. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for official or personal use of the Desert Locust Control provided such goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment are not of United States origin.

XII. Imports allowed in under open general licence.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden

XIII. Goods imported into the Port of Aden for transhipment or onward transport by sea or air to a destination named as such in the margin of the relative manifest or bill of lading or freight note.

XIV. Goods for the exclusive official use or consumption of Her Majesty's Forces, the Government of the Colony and the Aden Port Trust.

Export Regulations

Export licences are required for all goods with the following exceptions :

I. Her Majesty's mail.

II. Her Majesty's Government stores and goods for the use of Her Majesty's Forces.

III. Goods for export by land for use and consumption in the Yemen and Aden Protectorate with the exception of the following commodities : Rice ; Flour ; Sugar ; Cement ; Iron and steel of all kinds, including scrap ; Iron manufactures, including pipes and fittings ; new or old empty gunny bags.

IV. Passengers' accompanied baggage.

V. Commercial travellers' samples.

VI. Oil for ships' bunkers.

VII. Coal for ships' bunkers.

VIII. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for the official or personal use of the Desert Locust Control provided such goods, supplies, furnishings and equipment are not of United States origin, and excluding foodstuffs.

IX. Water and ice.

X. Dates, dry and salted fish of all kinds for export to the following areas :
Eastern Aden Protectorate
Western Aden Protectorate
Somaliland Protectorate
Yemen
Ethiopia
India
Ceylon
East Africa.

XI. Goods consigned to the Government of Somaliland Protectorate.

XII. Goods imported into the Port of Aden for transhipment or onward transport by sea to a destination named as such in the body or in the margin of the relative manifest or bill of lading or freight note.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

258 There are four salt works, which are owned by private companies.
439 Export of salt to India has been discontinued as India is now producing almost all the salt it needs. Japan is still buying large quantities at competitive prices. The tonnage produced during the two years is as follows:

Year	*Tons*
1951	304,302
1952	376,079

FISHERIES

Fishing Areas and Methods

133 The Colony coast extends for approximately 16 sea miles in a straight line but is heavily indented with rocky bays and sandy beaches. Fish-
226 ing is almost totally coastal and shoals of small fish are caught in the shallow waters of the inner harbour. The only deep-sea fishing carried out is just inside the 100-fathom line on rocky heads in the otherwise sandy bottom at distances up to 16 miles from the coast. No inland fisheries exist because of the arid geography of the Colony.

226 Fishing methods are mostly ancient having been handed down
501 through generations of fishermen. Dugout canoes from 9 feet to 30 feet long and sewn or nailed planked surf boats (sambuks) up to 35 feet long are the principal fishing craft. The small canoes (houris) are fished by one man with handline for rock fish and trolling for migratory shoaling fish. The larger houris are used by a crew of three or four with cotton nets for shoals of a type of mackerel, and with handlines on the rocky coast. In addition, beach seines and rectangular bottom set nets are set by this type of craft. The surf boats are mostly used during the summer months with a crew of eleven using encircling gill nets, and during the months of March, April and May for deep-sea hand lining.

Principal methods used are hand lines, trolling lines, fine cotton gill nets, a form of encircling gill triangular net in cotton or heavy Indian twine, a rectangular bottom set net with leader, lift nets and various tangle and beach seine nets.

Organisation

226 The fishing industry is split into net and line fishermen. The latter
426 are mostly self-supporting and generally take their own fish to market. The net fishermen are almost all completely indebted to substantial salt fish exporters who advance money to the captain (*nakhooda*) of

each boat for purchasing boats and gear, and maintenance of the crew. 226
In repayment the exporters take as much fish as they can from the 426
fishermen indebted to them. Despite the frequent disagreements over the value of fish caught, few *nakhoodas* ever get free of debt.

There are no fish factories but salting is carried out by seven Arab 439
exporters, who sell most of the fish to Ceylon. A small fish-meal 228
plant was installed by one merchant in 1951. Sardines, anchovies and 254
shrimps are sun-dried and bagged by these exporters in the winter months. There is one ice factory in Indian hands; some of its production is utilised for fish boxes in the markets. A cold store in British hands has not been successfully used for fish storage owing to difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of fish.

Statistics of fishermen, boats and fishing gear and exports of dried and salted fish are given on page 26.

Marketing

Marketing of fish is done generally through a single auctioneer in 442
each of the markets. Unofficial auctioneers exist who take about 12½ per cent of the selling price. In order to control as large a share 426
as possible of the fish passing through their hands the auctioneer lends money to fishermen against the sole right to auction their fish. Fishermen who are not indebted are free to sell to any stall-holder or rent a stall for themselves but the fact that unofficial auctioneers offer ready cash results in most of the fish passing through an agent's hands.

Fluctuating supply and demand make it impossible to give reliable 435
figures for the average price of fish but observation shows that about 70 per cent of the price paid by the consumer goes to the fishermen, 12 per cent to the auctioneer and 18 per cent to the stallholder.

The amount of fish taken to market is normally insufficient for the 433
needs of the populaton except in the summer months when gluts are common.

Events affecting Production

The production of fish in 1951 was below normal particularly during the summer monsoon. This is attributed to the lack of strong winds and poor upswelling of cold water which normally drives fish to the warmer coastal water. Shoals of sardine were present early in December, 1951, off the Colony and moved slowly eastwards during January and February, 1952. Large yields were obtained and fresh and dried sardines were plentiful in the markets.

The summer monsoon of 1952 was a strong one and the majority of sambuk-owners did very well. The water temperature was 69°F on one occasion and fish normally living in rocks 15 miles out were caught in great numbers inshore. The shrimp and anchovy season was generally bad and few sardines had appeared by the end of 1952.

Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department comprises one Fisheries Officer, one 647

[439]

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8:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-8 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

FISHERMEN, BOATS AND FISHING GEAR IN THE COLONY AT THE END OF 1952

	Bureika	*Fukum*	*Hiswa*	*Sheikh Othman*	*Crater*	*Tawahi*	*Khormaksar*
Sambuks	27	13	—	—	3	—	—
Houris (line)	57	—	—	32	100	30	—
Houris (net)	35	46	14	5	10	7	17
Large encircling gill nets . .	50	29	10	2	—	—	—
Small encircling gill nets . .	58	52	48	2	6	7	—
Bottom Box nets	32	27	13	—	16	—	—
Shark nets	29	14	23	1	2	—	55
Beach Seines	30	23	3	2	4	—	—
Lift nets	22	13	—	—	—	—	—
Anchovy Seines	16	14	—	—	—	—	—
Cast nets	51	—	—	55	283	67	63
Shark lines	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fishermen	438	249	70	112	243	28	48

N.B. (i). Figures for Bureika and Fukum are accurate ; the rest are estimated.

(ii). One powered sambuk is operating from Bureika with a 9 h.p. diesel engine and one from Crater with a 15 h.p. air-cooled diesel engine.

EXPORTS OF DRIED AND SALTED FISH

1951 . . .	2,094 tons	1952 . . .	2,487 tons

skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/ 647
interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate
but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April,
1953.

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better 226
materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly
discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of
co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run
markets are contemplated.

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was 654
created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks;
corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood; more and more
fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines; and better
shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preserv- 227
atives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line
fishermen.

Fisheries Committee

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to 647
direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the pro-
gress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The
Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up
of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for
fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by
the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new
methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions
have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that
development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 504
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 472
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemen 167
Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home,
and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The 472
chief products are soap, soft drinks, aluminium pressed domestic 493
utensils, cigarettes and dyed and printed cloth. These supply local 439
demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal 286
one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms 249
which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, 463
with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 60 buses are almost all individually owned. Taxis are 471 in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in 471 Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning Firms	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies.

311 Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 231 confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Department and Policy

647 658 The Department comprises the Director of Education, the Arab Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer, the British Education Officer for the Protectorate, and the Accountant. Stores are issued from the Department, but the two Government colleges, Aden College and the Technical College, maintain their own stores under supervision.

The policy of the Department is to provide primary and intermediate education for all boys and girls within the Colony, and higher education on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad; to give as full training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching profession; and to provide within and beyond the framework of the system aids to education and to a good cultural background. The Department also gives financial and other assistance to a considerable number of assisted and independent schools.

871 The educational programme in Government schools, which is followed closely by other schools, consists of four years of primary schooling, three of intermediate, and four of secondary. A selective examination is held for entry into the Government Intermediate School at the end of the primary course, and another selective examination

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

for entry into one of the Colleges at the end of the intermediate course. 871 In Government schools primary education is free; for intermediate education a fee of *Sh.*45 a year is charged, and for Aden College and the Technical College the annual fee is *Sh.*90. Aided and independent schools all charge fees for each of the three sections, in most cases very much higher than those in Government schools.

Provision for Education

Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and intermediate education through the medium of Arabic (the mother-tongue of the large majority), and secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is now started in the third year of the four-year primary course. Aided and independent schools provide primary and intermediate schooling through the medium of English, Urdu, Hebrew and Gujrati. Secondary schooling is through the medium of English. There is also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Koranic schools for both boys and girls.

Technical classes, which were run for a few months in a neighbouring 874 primary school, were transferred to the completed Technical College buildings in November, 1951. The first intake consisted of 60 boys. The College offers four courses, each of four years' duration, in carpentry and joinery; cabinet-making; engineer fiting; and motor mechanics. The administrative block and the eight workshops cost some £100,000 to build and equip. The interest and support of commercial firms was freely given and an advisory committee was constituted.

The former Government Secondary School closed at the end of 1952 879 when its premises and the students in its lower section were given over to the Government Intermediate School. The students of the upper section was transferred to the nearly complete Aden College which, with its fifteen staff houses and appropriate servants' quarters, cost some £200,000 to build and equip. The college has two laboratories with theatres, a large assembly hall equipped with stage and film projection box, boarding accommodation for 30 boys, a mosque, a library and an exhibition hall.

Both Government Colleges receive pupils from Government, aided, or independent schools. Aden College takes then as far as the Cambridge School Certificate and the General Certificate of Education, whilst the Technical College will take them as far as examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute. In the Cambridge School Certificate Examination of December, 1951, 29 boys from Aden College sat of whom seven were successful. Attached to Aden College there is a one-year teacher-training section for men teachers, and attached to the Girls' Intermediate School there is a two-year training section for women teachers.

The ages of entry and leaving for primary schools are 6/8 to 10/12 871 years; for intermediate schools 11/12 to 14/15 years; and for secondary schools and the two colleges 14/15 to 18/19 years.

871 *Numbers of Schools and Pupils*

875 The number of schools in 1952 were :

Type of School	*Boys' Primary*	*Boys' Intermediate*	*Boys' Secondary*	*Girls' Primary*	*Girls' Intermediate*	*Girls' Secondary*
Government	6	1	2	4	1	—
Aided	8	5	2	7	4	2
Independent (recognised)	7	3	1	4	—	—

As at 31st March, 1952, there were 2,397 boys and 902 girls (with 129 teachers) attending Government schools ; 1,844 boys and 699 girls (with 104 teachers) attending aided schools ; and 891 boys and 178 girls (with 39 teachers) attending recognised independent schools.

Expenditure on Education

652 During the financial year 1951–52 £78,172 was spent by the Education Department of which £68,813 was recurrent expenditure. Grants-in-aid (recurrent) amounted to £7,346 and grants-in-aid (capital) to £8,952. 658

Studies abroad

658 In March, 1952, there were eight men and one woman studying in the United Kingdom and Ireland at the expense of Government ; in addition there were five private male scholars paying their own expenses but sponsored by Government. They are taking the following courses :

	Men	*Women*	*Sponsored Men*
Nursing . . .	3	1	—
Medicine . . .	3	—	—
Teaching . . .	2	—	—
Engineering . .	—	—	2
Law	—	—	2
Architecture . .	—	—	1

875 In addition, there were four girls studying at the Training College, Khartoum, two of whom returned during the year to teach.

Teacher Training

In 1952 no more than 12 men were under training of whom only eight were new to the profession ; the other four were withdrawn for training from Government or aided schools. The training curriculum was revised and the required standard of education at entry was raised. Girls go into training at a much earlier age direct from the Government Intermediate School after seven years of schooling and are easier to recruit though there is serious wastage through early marriage. One girl was under training during 1952.

To strengthen the local staff two Indian men teachers were employed at the Government Secondary School and three women teachers from Egypt at the Government girls' schools. Some aided and independent schools (notably the Gujrati school) import teachers, mainly from India.

Further Education

Women. Classes were conducted in purdah conditions for Arab [871 teachers and other Arab female adults in school premises. Women of [875] various races also met weekly at a club run by the Women's Voluntary Services.

Men. The annual vacation course for Government men teachers was held; of the 250 men present for the fortnight's course, 60 came from the Western Protectorate and some 30 from non-Government schools. The emphasis of the course was on craftwork.

Evening classes were again announced by the Education Department but so poor was the response that none came into being. A course for non-Arabs in Arabic was run successfully.

Libraries

The former British Council library of some 10,000 volumes was 658 taken over by the Education Department and membership rose to 189 of whom 38 were Arabs, 52 Indians, 88 Europeans, nine Somalis and two Jews. Attached to the Library is a reading-room visited by some 350 people monthly. A number of Arab and Indian social clubs have [875] small libraries. The library at the Teachers' Club was increased to about 1,500 volumes.

Activities among Teachers

Apart from the usual vacation course, monthly meetings of teachers 875 were held, the theme being the use of the film in education. The monthly magazine, edited by a panel of teachers, reached its 42nd number; it is most useful as a vehicle for advice and information. The committee of the Teachers' Club was active in promoting entertainments, talks, film shows, games, competitions and tea-parties for distinguished visitors to the Colony. The textbook committee, consisting of selected teachers from the Government primary and intermediate schools under the chairmanship of the Education Officer, met once a month to discuss the preparation of new textbooks suitable for Aden.

Teachers, particularly in the Government primary schools, concentrated much more on the better teaching of handwork; much notable work was done in modelling and map-making. In the girls' schools the standard of cookery, needlework, dressmaking and flower-making are high.

Parents' Committee

The attendance at the annual meetings of parents to elect the new 871 committees rose and considerable interest was shown in the reports presented. The committee continued to give most valuable assistance to the officers of the Department and constituted a useful means of communication with parents in general.

The Five-Year Plan

With the occupation of Aden College in April, 1952, (although the 659 buildings were not complete and the grounds not ready) and of the

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658 Technical College in November, 1951, the only remaining capital project was the Intermediate School for Girls.

Health

Although a special medical officer for schools was not appointed the amount of medical and dental attention was increased. The system of school dressers and of attendance at hospital was improved. There was no epidemic during the year. The supply of school milk was extended to the full three terms instead of, as previously, two terms.

HEALTH

General

164 Although the port is astride the main sea route between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea it has remained conspicuously free
744 from any of the Convention diseases. Plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever and typhus did not occur in the Colony during 1951–52 —indeed they have not occurred as endemic diseases for a number of years. Many ships and dhows of many nationalities reach the port in transit to other parts of the world, but vigilance by the Port Health Authorities and the Public Health Department combined with growing appreciation of the value of the International Sanitary Control measures have ensured the continued absence of epidemic diseases. During the latter part of 1952 influenza was imported from Europe and elsewhere, and caused the sickness rate to rise. Fortunately this disease did not increase the mortality rate.

From an epidemiological point of view the hinterland of Aden presents greater problems than do the sea and airborne traffic except, probably, the importation of influenza which is more likely to arrive by sea and air than from the interior.

An outbreak of plague in the Yemen in 1951 was countered in Aden by dusting immigrants from the Yemen with 10 per cent D.D.T. at the Police posts on the outskirts of the Colony, and anti-rat measures were intensified.

364 The state of environmental hygiene and sanitation continued to be fairly satisfactory, there being a marked absence of flies and mosquitoes. Sanitation in certain areas still requires attention and this is being examined with a view to providing better housing conditions.

Maternity and Child Welfare

165 The infant mortality rate has shown a steady decline over the last 10 years. In 1951 the crude rate was 156.96 per 1,000 live births, in 1952 it was 139.92 per 1,000. As a comparison it may be mentioned that in 1943 the crude rate was 238.97 per 1,000. Increased attention has been given to the maternity and child welfare aspects of the Medical Department's work and during April, 1952, a new block of wards was in the process of being added to the existing Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital and Clinic. In order to expand the influence of maternity and child welfare work in homes four Home Visitors were engaged. These Visitors have proved invaluable ; they were recruited

from local Arab women who observed purdah and were, therefore, 165
able to gain easy access to the homes of others who also observed the purdah system.

The maternal mortality rate fell from 3.07 per 1,000 live and still-births in 1951 to 2.23 per 1,000 in 1952.

Diseases

Diseases attributable to water-borne infection were entirely absent 164
because the water supply is protected and chlorinated. The cases of enteric fever or dysentery which do occur are of a sporadic nature, many of them having been infected outside the Colony.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis showed a steady 165
decline over previous years. In 1950 the death rate was recorded as 113 per 100,000 of the population; in 1951 100 per 100,000; in 1952, 84 per 100,000. During 1952 the World Health Organisation sent an 648
international team, comprising one medical officer and one nurse, to 744
carry out tuberculin testing of the local population below the age of 18 and to inoculate all non-reactors with B.C.G. vaccine. The team stayed in Aden for four months and tested approximately 31,000 people, of whom 7,750 non-reactors were vaccinated, approximately 14,000 were positive reactors and 8,000 or so persons failed to reappear for inspection. It is hoped to follow this visit up by asking the World Health Organisation to undertake a tuberculosis survey of the Colony.

The Colony remained free from malaria and the Aedes index fell to 164
the lowest yet recorded figure of 0.007.

The principal causes of mortality in 1951 were:

Diarrhoea and enteritis	304
Other fevers	266
Senility	171
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	147
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	100
Congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to first year of life	94
Diseases of the heart	62
Violent or accidental deaths	66
Other diseases of the respiratory system	48

Modern treatment for these diseases is given by the Civil Hospital 743
(350 beds) and the Church of Scotland Mission (80 beds) and, when required, generous assistance is provided by the R.A.F. medical officers stationed in Aden, both in consultative and specialist capacities. Steps have been taken to introduce the international statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death so that closer comparison can be made with other countries.

Prevention of the diseases listed above follows the usually accepted 744
procedures but special emphasis is placed on a purified water supply, high standard of sanitation and the necessity for legislation to control itinerant vendors of foodstuffs. Milk, either goat's or cow's, is usually boiled before use and does not constitute a grave danger in the spread of disease.

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Medical and Public Health Department

647 The Medical Department is divided into three sections under the
743 control of a Director. The three sections include a Medical Division,
744 Public Health Division and Port Health Division.

The Medical Division is responsible for the curative side and comprises a large hospital of 350 beds and three smaller dispensaries for the treatment of out-patients.

The Public Health Division is responsible principally for environmental hygiene and sanitation. In a more specialised field greater attention is being paid to tuberculosis. It is intended in the future to lay more emphasis on the prevention of tuberculosis and towards this end one of the first priorities is the recruitment of a whole-time tuberculosis officer.

Preliminary plans have been produced for the construction of a new hospital.

759 The following medical staff were in the Colony at the end of 1952:

	Government	*Mission*	*Companies*	*Private Practice*
Director of Medical Services . .	1			
Medical Superintendent . . .	1			
Medical Superintendent, Clinic . .	1			
Surgical Specialist	1			
Medical Officers	9	3	3	11
Assistant Medical Officers . .	9			
Lady Assistant Medical Officers .	2			
Matron	1			
Nursing Sisters	15	2		
Dental Officer (part time) . .	1			
Assistant Dental Officer . . .	1			
Nursing Orderlies	148			

Expenditure

652 Central Government capital expenditure during 1951 was estimated at £13,000 and recurrent expenditure on the whole Medical Department was estimated at £155,000.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

[361] Because the population is continually increasing, there is still a
362 serious housing shortage and it is estimated that there are 25,000 squatters' huts in the Colony. Delay over the preparation of town planning schemes held up housing development, which is now getting under way. Outline town plans for most of the areas of the Colony are almost complete.

Government has already built 524 working-class houses at Sheikh Othman, with the assistance of a 33⅓ per cent grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A further 240 houses are planned for the next two years. Several of the large employers of labour have embarked on extensive housing schemes for their staff.

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SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are, in the main, not yet in existence in Aden. Labour and social welfare are grouped in one department staffed by a European Labour and Welfare Officer and a trained Arab assistant. There is an increasing number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent welfare work, and the main object up to the present has been to encourage these. The aim has been twofold: (a) to organise the considerable flow of charity in order that the maximum benefit can be obtained, and (b) to create a band of voluntary workers in social welfare. During 1952 the sum of £10,000 was donated by the public to Children's Welfare, the Society for the Blind, and the Association of Boys' Clubs. 657 747

The local voluntary societies, excluding private charities and church missions, are :

- Aden Boy Scouts Association.
- Aden Girl Guides Association.
- St. John Ambulance Association.
- Aden Women's Voluntary Services.
- Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- Aden Women's Club.
- Government Guards' Family Association.
- Aden Society for the Blind.
- Children's Institute Standing Committee.
- Association of Boys' Clubs.
- Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club.
- Aden Sports Association.
- Aden Ladies Child Welfare Committee.
- King Edward VII Dispensary.
- Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.

The Social Welfare Advisory Council has met 13 times since its inception in August, 1950.

In April, 1952, the film and cinema service provided by the former Public Relations and Information Office were taken over by the Labour and Welfare Department. A small van was purchased and at least 30 shows a month were given by the mobile 16 mm. projector. The programmes consist of British news and films of educational and general interest. Small clubs, open spaces, and hospital wards form the theatres. 647 546

The two main events to report are a Children's Welfare Week (26th February to 3rd March, 1952) and the opening of the Reilly Centre for the Blind (23rd October, 1952). Also worthy of special mention was the attendance of two Aden Scouters, both locally born Arabs, at the world Indaba held at Gilwell Park near London. 747

Children's Welfare Week was an outstandingly successful effort by voluntary workers. Children and adults of various communities took part—Arab, European, Indian and Somali. The week was organised by the Children's Institute Standing Committee, a body of voluntary

747 workers sponsored by the Welfare Advisory Council. During the week the Governor opened two play centres. The proceeds of the week were £4,875.

In July, 1951, the Aden Society for the Blind was founded. It is affiliated to the British Empire Society for the Blind and over 300 blind people are registered. Apart from the training made available in braille and handicrafts at the Reilly Centre, the Society has also organised a medical survey to ascertain the causes of blindness, and initiated treatment, in a district of the Western Aden Protectorate. The expedition under the direction of Dr. S. E. Croskery, which lasted a month, was sponsored by the British Empire Society for the Blind, which generously contributed £500 towards the expenses. Blind women are also visited in their homes by voluntary workers from the Aden Women's Voluntary Services, and on their recommendation assistance in kind is provided from the funds of the Society for the Blind.

857 At the end of 1952 there were three children's play centres in Aden. Two of these are in Crater and one at Tawahi. Equipment has been provided and a salaried supervisor attends daily from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. to organise games. The first of these centres, opened in 1951, was made possible by a gift of £750 from the Indian community. The others were financed from the proceeds of Children's Week. At least three other centres are planned for the near future.

575 The Association of Boys' Clubs is a small organisation less than three years old, which to date has opened four clubs. There is an immense opportunity for valuable work here, limited at present chiefly by the lack of suitable club leaders.

747 The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Committee, which administers an annual Government grant of £3,750 with a small additional income from investments. Some 800 persons are assisted each year.

738 The probation service for juvenile offenders has proved its value for Aden boys on first offence charges. For homeless Protectorate and Yemeni boys in trouble, a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. In the absence of a full-time probation officer it has not been possible to extend the service to adults. There is no special children's court, no correctional school, nor any Borstal Institution in the Colony. The following are the juvenile probation figures for the two years:

	1951	1952
Number on probation at 1st January . .	10	13
Total new cases during the year . . .	49	47
Number on probation at 31st December .	13	22
Probation completed satisfactorily . .	30	34
Probation orders revoked	5	4

857 The Aden Boy Scouts Association continues to flourish; there are 10 groups in which a total of 400 boys receive Scout training designed to assist them in becoming good citizens.

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Chapter 8 : Legislation

1951

In 1951, 24 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important : 414

The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1951), which made it an offence for any person to employ children as coal coolies, an employment unsuitable for children.

The Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951), which consolidated and amended the statutory powers of the Trustees of the Port of Aden. It replaced the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888 (Bombay Act V of 1888). 505

The Income Tax Ordinance (No. 5 of 1951), which repealed and replaced the former Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 67), which was based on the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, and introduced up-to-date legislation based on the model Income Tax Ordinance advocated by the Secretary of State. The change involved no departure from the basic principles governing the incidence and scope of the tax but was directed solely to securing better and more practical machinery. 651

The Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1951), the primary purpose of which is to do away with warrant case procedure in trials and to replace it with a consolidated procedure similar in principle to that in summons cases. This is to avoid the unnecessary prolongation of proceedings in warrant cases which that procedure entailed. 695

The Pensions (Increase) Ordinance (No. 10 of 1951), which introduced a scale of increases of pensions payable to officers who retired on pension prior to 1st January, 1946. 657

The Coinage and Currency Ordinance (No. 11 of 1951), under which the currency issued by the East African Currency Board replaced the existing Indian currency prescribed as legal tender under the provisions of the Coinage and Currency Ordinance (Cap. 25). 652

The Exchange Control (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1951), which provided for the making of ancillary Exchange Control Regulations to replace certain portions of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941.

The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1951), which changed the method of paying stamp duty from the affixing of special adhesive stamps to rubber or metal stamped endorsements. Fees not exceeding *Shs.2* may still, if desired, be paid by adhesive stamps but these stamps shall be ordinary postage stamps. 651

The Court Fees (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1951), which effected a change in the method of paying court fees by making provision for the collection and denotation of all court-fees, irrespective of amount, by endorsement, but as a matter of convenience small fees not exceeding *Shs.2* may optionally be collected and denoted by ordinary postage stamps.

651 The Tobacco Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1951), which allowed a draw-back of tax in the case of export of tobacco by air as well as by sea, defined more clearly the meaning of importation and removed any doubt that it is an offence for any person to deal in tobacco issued to Her Majesty's Forces at duty-free or reduced duty rates.

494 The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 of 1951), which empowered the licensing authority to suspend the registration of a motor vehicle until any defects in such vehicle are satisfactorily remedied. It also made provision for a fixed date for the expiration and renewal of driving licences.

657 The Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1951), which extended the present option of officials to retire or be retired at the age of 45 years for a further period of three years until 31st March, 1955.

651 The Stamp Duty (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1951), which exempted from stamp duty receipts given in respect of sums of money exceeding *Shs.*30 paid by way of salary, wages, pensions or allowances. This exception applies to members of Her Majesty's Forces as well as to persons in civilian employment.

1952

In 1952, 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important :

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1952), which granted additional relief in respect of expenses incurred by a tax-payer in sending a child to school or other training establishment outside the Colony, where no suitable educational institution exists in the Colony.

453 The Banking Ordinance (No. 2 of 1952), which is designed to control the establishment and operation of banks in the Colony. It is a measure intended to protect the public from persons carrying on banking business with inadequate financial resources or of whose financial reliability there may be reasonable doubt.

468 The Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance (No. 4 of 1952), which provided safeguards against the dangers which might arise to the life and health of the community if certain essential services were interrupted. Such services include the provision of water and electricity, health services, etc. It provided that reference of trade disputes in essential services should be made to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision would be binding on both employers and employees, and also that lockouts by employers in such services and strikes by their employees were an offence.

This Ordinance is binding on the Crown as there are essential services in the Colony operated by the Government or by Her Majesty's Forces.

The Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation.

687 The Prevention of Corruption Ordinance (No. 5 of 1952), which introduced more effective measures to combat bribery and corruption.

494 The Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1952), which introduced compulsory insurance of motor vehicles in

respect of injury to third parties. This legislation is similar to that 494 which has existed in the United Kingdom for many years.

The Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1952), 759 which made it an offence for a person to practice medicine in the Colony unless registered under the Ordinance. It has also deleted the provision under which the practice of native systems was permitted, since treatment by qualified practitioners is now available in the Colony.

The Ordinance also made provision for the control of the sale and [218] publication of advertisements of cures.

The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance (No. 9 of 648 1952), which was based on the Distribution of German Enemy Property 425 Act, 1949, of the United Kingdom, and which made local provision for the collection, realisation and distribution of property in the Colony which belonged to German owners on 3rd September, 1939. It provided that creditors in the Colony should have a first charge on such assets in Aden.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Ordinance 231 (No. 12 of 1952), which prohibited the carriage or conveyance of animals in such a manner as to cause them unnecessary suffering. It also enabled rules to be made to regulate the conditions under which animals should be carried by sea.

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 204 14 of 1952), which made it obligatory for persons publishing newspapers to give security for any damages which a court may award against them in a libel suit. It also provided for the correction of articles and other reports in local newspapers which contain factual statements which either are false or distorted.

The Port Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952), which amended and con- 505 solidated the law relating to the Port of Aden and matters ancillary thereto. It replaced the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and also the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927.

The Port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1952), which authorised the Trustees of the Port of Aden to raise money by way of loans or temporary borrowing in order to carry out the duties imposed upon them under the principal Ordinance. It also gave statutory recognition to the practice that all port dues, fees and charges should be credited to the Trustees.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 464 of 1952), which brought within the scope of the principal Ordinance 465 locally engaged civilian staff of departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In Aden this virtually means local civilians employed by Her Majesty's Forces.

It also increased the minimum payment of compensation, in the case of injury to a workman resulting in permanent total incapacity, from *Shs.*1,050 to *Shs.*1,500 and the maximum from *Shs.*15,000 to *Shs.*18,000 which latter amount represents 24 months' earnings of a workman whose monthly earnings do not exceed *Shs.*750.

This Ordinance has not yet been brought into force.

The Government Guards (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1952), 703
which provided mainly for the better enforcement of discipline in the Force

000 which provided mainly for the better enforcing of discipline in the Force.

652 The General Loan and Stock Ordinance (No. 20 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised by the Government of Aden Colony under separate legislation and provided for the creation of Aden Colony stock. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The General Local Loan Ordinance (No. 21 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised locally in the Colony by the issue of debentures by the Government of the Colony under separate legislation. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The Trustee Investment in Aden Government Securities Ordinance (No. 22 of 1952), which provided safeguards to facilitate the investment of trust and other funds in the United Kingdom in Aden Government securities.

871 The Education Ordinance (No. 23 of 1952), which made provision for control of education in the Colony. This legislation was necessitated by the expansion of both Government and private education.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

692 Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Appeals from the Supreme Court are heard by Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

There are subordinate civil and criminal courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. This Court is presided over by the Chief Magistrate, who is the Judge of the Small Causes Court, assisted by one of the other two Magistrates as additional Judge. In addition, there are Magistrate's Courts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

671 The criminal system of law is based on that of India, modified by local ordinances. The Indian Penal Code is in force in the Colony.

691 The commonest type of litigation is that between landlord and tenant under the Aden Rent Restriction Ordinance and the majority of the suits under this head are claims by landlords for possession against their tenants.

679 The numbers of the civil and criminal cases filed in the Courts of
691 the Colony during the years 1951 and 1952 were as follows:

Supreme Court

	1951	1952
Original Criminal . . .	3	5
Criminal Appeals . . .	77	123
Criminal Revision . . .	22	15
Original Civil	476	366
Civil Appeals	19	22

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In addition the Supreme Court disposed of a large number of matters 674 dealing with personal status where in the case of Muslims Sharia 691 Law is applied.

Magistrates' Courts

	1951	1952
Criminal Cases . . .	10,172	9,262
Civil Cases . . .	758	840

POLICE

Establishment

The responsibility for the maintenance of law and order within the 625 Colony and the islands of Perim and Kamaran is vested in a Commissioner of Police and the following was the approved establishment of his Force for 1952:

	Officers	*Ch. Inspectors, Inspectors & Sub-Insps.*	*Cadets*	*Other Ranks*
Civil Police . . .	8	20	4	369
Armed Police . . .	2	12	—	321
Little Aden Refinery detachment	14	18	—	112
Total Establishment . .	24	50	4	802

The Civil Police are employed on the prevention and detection of crime. The Armed Police is a task force and is available for any duties which are outside the scope of the Civil Police. Civil Police are trained in normal police duties but the Armed Police are trained more as soldiers than policemen.

Approval was given in the latter part of the year for the provision of additional police for the Aden Petroleum Refinery project at Little Aden where over 10,000 people of all races are expected to be employed during construction, which started in November, 1952, and is expected to continue for about two and a half years.

Organisation

The Colony is divided into four Police Divisions each under the command of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police with Chief Inspectors or Inspectors in charge of Police Stations.

The Commissioner deals with Divisions direct assisted by a Deputy Commissioner, who is responsible for the administration of the Force, and a Superintendent who is responsible for crime investigation and collection of intelligence.

The Armed Police occupy barracks strategically situated in the old town of Crater. They are commanded by a Superintendent who is responsible for their administration, discipline and training, assisted by an Assistant Superintendent. The Armed Police provide detachments for duty on the islands of Kamaran and Perim.

Recruitment and Training

Vacancies in the rank of constable are filled mainly by recruiting either local Arabs or Arabs from the Protectorate. The training course lasts for three months.

625 The standard of literacy is very low and many of the recruits can
212 neither read nor write Arabic. Only a few are able to read and write simple English. Evening schools were started in June, 1952, by arrangement with the Director of Education who provided teachers and allowed the use of classrooms at three schools.

Athletics were revived and a very good meeting was held in December, 1952.

CRIME

SERIOUS AND MINOR CASES IN 1952

674

Offences under the Indian Penal Code	*Cases Reported*	*Taken to Court*	*Convicted*	*Under Investigation*	*No. of Juveniles Convicted*
Homicide	3	1	1	1	—
Other offences against the person :					
(*a*) Attempted Murder	2	2	2	—	—
(*b*) Rape and unlawful carnal knowledge	1	1	—	—	—
(*c*) Unnatural offences	7	4	4	—	—
(*d*) Other offences	191	158	116	10	5
Malicious injury to property	5	2	2	—	—
Other offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injury to property) :					
(*a*) Theft	717	347	264	38	25
(*b*) House-breaking	186	63	49	4	5
(*c*) Criminal & house trespass	42	28	23	3	—
(*d*) Other	235	121	106	3	2
TOTAL	1,409	727	567	59	37
Minor Acts	3,429	3,229	3,389	14	18

1952 saw an increase of 33 per cent in serious crime compared with 1951. The rise in crime coincided with an apparent very marked increase in the population. Thefts rose by 43 per cent and house breakings by 34 per cent.

368 *Other Police Duties*

625 *Fire Fighting.* Twelve fires were attended and dealt with by the police.

167 *Immigration and Passports.* There was an increase in 1952 of 30 per
486 cent in the number of immigrants as compared with 1951. Seven hundred and four new entry permits were issued and over 19,000 people were dealt with by the Immigration Officers. Over 10,770 people left the Colony.

The number of travel documents issued in 1952 was 4,250, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year. The work increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to employ an officer on full-time duty from August, 1952.

Licensing of Vehicles. £19,756 was collected in fees in 1952 and 651
£15,386 in 1951. The increase was mainly due to the arrival of vehicles 494
in the Colony in connection with the construction of the refinery at Little Aden.

The number of driving licences issued in 1952 was 1,423 compared with 968 in 1951.

Traffic Accidents. There were 384 accidents on the roads of the 165
Colony in 1952 and 242 in 1951. The number of persons killed was 25 in 1952 and 11 in 1951.

Licensing of Arms. Very strict control over the licensing of arms is 411
maintained and licences to possess arms are only issued after the most 659
careful enquiries have been made. An amnesty was proclaimed in October, 1952, advising persons in possession of unlicensed firearms to license them or hand them over to the Police.

PRISONS

General

The Aden Prison is the only penal institution in the Colony and 697
provides accommodation for all convicted offenders, irrespective of age and length of sentence, persons committed to prison on remand, and deportees awaiting deportation. In addition, the prison is declared a place of detention for persons of unsound mind with criminal tendencies.

Approximately 73 per cent of the convicted prisoners come from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and neighbouring territories. Almost all of them are illiterate and very primitive.

Administration of the prison follows the practice adopted in Indian and most colonial prisons and is governed by the Prison Ordinance.

Staff

The prison is under the control of a part-time Superintendent who is assisted by a jailer, an assistant jailer and two clerks. The warders, including instructors, numbered 58.

Prisoners

The total committals to prison was 2,184 in 1952, compared with 1,949 in 1951. The daily average of prisoners of all classes was 179 in 1952 as against 134 in 1951. Prisoners admitted to prison on conviction are divided into two categories, first offenders and recidivists. The percentages of first offenders and recidivists were 54 and 46 respectively.

Discipline

Order and discipline among the prisoners were well maintained during the period.

Health

The general state of health of all prisoners was satisfactory. The daily average sick was 3.2 in 1952, as against 3.3 in 1951. There was no serious illness among the prison inmates during 1952. A Medical

Officer from the Civil Hospital attends the prison dispensary daily. There is a full-time hospital assistant to assist the doctor.

Education

Rehabilitation and education of prisoners is difficult to achieve; most of them are illiterate and very few are serving long sentences. An attempt is made to give them rudimentary lessons in English and Arabic. Those who can read either English or Arabic are able to borrow books.

Training

All convicted prisoners are put to work and are trained in one of the following crafts: cane work, weaving, carpet making, tailoring and carpentry. In addition, the prisoners are employed on stone-breaking, shoe-repairing, gardening, cooking, washing and water drawing.

An earnings scheme has been recommended by the Board of Prison Visitors and the question of its introduction is under consideration.

There is no extra-mural work in operation at present.

Remission System

A convicted prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding one month may by industry and good conduct earn a remission of up to one-third of his sentence.

After-Care

No after-care arrangements for prisoners on their release as yet exist.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER SUPPLY

365 [312] The water supply is obtained from bore-wells situated at Sheikh Othman, some eight miles from the principal industrial and residential areas. No treatment other than chlorination is required, though the water has a rather high percentage of dissolved salts.

The average daily consumption is about two and a half million gallons. The following figures show the increase in the consumption of water between 1930 and 1952:

	1930 *Million gallons*	1951 *Million gallons*	1952 *Million gallons*
Water raised from boreholes	710.5	767.0	901.9
Water consumed by civil population	235.0	264.0	293.6
Water sold to shipping	73.0	82.3	88.7
Water consumed by Military	158.3	189.0	227.9
Water used in Public Gardens	142.9	56.9	28.5
Other purposes (including water unaccounted for)	101.3	174.8	263.2

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MM1

A new three-million gallon reservoir and a new pump-house will be completed in 1953. 365

The waterworks are operated by the Public Works Department. £52

Revenue derived from the sale of water during 1951 and 1952 was £733,740 and £866,900 and expenditure was £756,950 and £864,035 respectively.

ELECTRICITY

A public supply of electricity was instituted in 1926 and the plant consisted initially of three 330 kVA. turbo-generating sets with oil fire boilers. By the end of 1947 various extensions had taken place and the installed capacity consisted of two 1,200 kW. turbo-generating sets and one 750-kW. set, with corresponding boiler capacity. In addition, two 250 kW. diesel sets were installed in an adjacent power station. This capacity had not been increased by the end of 1952 and demand has exceeded the available capacity of the plant for some time. The Electricity Department provides supplies to both civilian and military consumers, but in recent years it has been necessary to operate military standby plant during peak periods. 365

The following are the particulars of the present supply :

Generation and HT distribution : 6,600 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles.
Local distribution LT supply : 400/230 volts, 3 phase, 4 wire.

The following are the particulars of generation, revenue and consumers for 1951 and 1952 :

Year	*Units Generated*	*Total Revenue*	*Number of Consumers*
1951	12,175,971	£151,623	5,281
1952	14,167,635	£231,244	6,131

A new power station is under construction which will comprise initially two 5,000-kW. sets with the necessary boiler capacity. Work is expected to be completed early in 1954.

PUBLIC WORKS

Buildings

Contractors have completed or are in the process of building the following offices and quarters : 653

10 Experimental Class "C" houses, Hedjuff.
4 houses for subordinate staff, Electricity Department.
6 erectors' quarters, New Power Station.
10 servants' quarters, Officers' Houses, Khormaksar.
4 houses for Government officers, Khormaksar.
3 blocks of "A" Class flats, Maalla.
15 houses for subordinate staff, Crater.
Aden College (see Chapter).
40 sweepers' quarters, Crater.
8 offices for the Income Tax Department.
New Printing Press Building
Extensions and additions to the Maternity Clinic, Crater.
Conversion of the old Protectorate College to a block of 4 flats.

facing P46(A)

504

MAALA HARBOUR AND FORESHORE

396

DHOW SHIPBUILDING YARD IN THE COLONY

Facing p. 46 (B)

NEW POWER STATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE COLONY

STREET SCENE IN THE COLONY

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

facing p 416 (c)

312

HAND-OPERATED IRRIGATION IN THE PROTECTORATE

[23]

ANIMAL-OPERATED IRRIGATION IN THE PROTECTORATE

346

THE MOSQUE IN KAMARAN

000

NOMAD FAMILY MOVING HOUSE IN THE PROTECTORATE

Facing p. 46 (D)

653 A considerable amount of building work has also been undertaken departmentally, the principal items being :

120 working-class quarters, Sheikh Othman.
Extensions to P.W.D. Office, Crater.
Telephone Test Huts, Khormaksar, Crater and Sheikh Othman.
New roofs to 12 Police Quarters, Maala.

All public buildings have been kept in reasonable repair and minor improvements effected where necessary.

Draft schemes with preliminary estimates have been prepared for the Girls' College, the new hospital and swimming pools at Seera Island and Tawahi.

Building by the public has increased considerably. One hundred and eighty-three permanent building permits were issued and 188 plots of land leased for the erection of residential, commercial, and industrial premises in 1951. Two hundred and eighty permits were granted in 1952.

Because the acute shortage of accurate survey data in the Fortress area, various survey projects have been arranged by contract. This held up sale of land but 68 leases were completed in 1952.

Roads

A new Executive Engineer was appointed.

The work of macadamising main roads in the developed areas has continued and several streets have been surfaced during the year.

Work was completed on a new road from Sheikh Othman via United Salt Works to the Rubble Mound, and a survey made of a projected access road via Aidroos Valley to the "Plateau" above Crater.

Work was also in hand on the construction of the new St. Mary's Bridge, Crater, which will provide a considerably improved alignment connecting the Esplanade and Main Pass Roads. A subway for foot traffic will be a feature of the construction.

Chapter 11 : Communications

SHIPPING

504 The Port of Aden affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught ; vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides. The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet ; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels ; five second-class berths, including one oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size ; eight third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line ; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the

506 Port of Aden during 1951 was 4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839 and in 1952 the number was 4,620 with a tonnage of 20,477,679.

The number of country craft which entered the port during 1951 was 1,816 with an aggregate tonnage of 145,916 and in 1952 the number was 1,685 with a tonnage of 130,003.

The following table shows the nationality, number and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during 1951 and 1952 :

	1951		1952	
Nationality	*Number*	*Tonnage*	*Number*	*Tonnage*
British . . .	2,355	11,115,667	2,381	11,451,779
French . . .	107	569,062	121	628,009
Italian . . .	295	895,565	329	1,153,827
American . . .	216	981,976	214	948,655
Others . . .	1,365	5,153,569	1,575	6,295,409
	4,338	18,715,839	4,620	20,477,679

ROADS

[490] There are no railways in the Colony and communication between the townships is by road.

491 The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriage-ways vary in width from 20 feet to about 40 feet. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed. There are about eight miles of streets in the bazaar areas which have not yet been made up. As and when funds and materials permit, existing unmade roads are surfaced.

The Colony has :

Bituminous Macadam Roads	*Water-bound Macadam Roads*	*Unmade Roads*	*Miles Total*
57.20	7.30	11.97	76.47

[494] The total number of licensed vehicles was 3,215.

CIVIL AVIATION

508 There are two airfields in the Colony, Khormaksar, the official airport, and Sheikh Othman, maintained as a stand-by. Khormaksar 509 is controlled by the Royal Air Force which provides the Air Traffic Control, Flight Information and Meteorological facilities.

The construction of a civil airport within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormaksar was completed early in 1952 and the new terminal building was officially opened by the Governor on 1st May, 1952. Arrangements are being concluded for International Aeradio Limited to instal and operate a Civil Aviation Aeromobile Communication Service and three W/T point-to-point circuits connecting with Karachi and Bahrein, Nairobi and Mogadishu, and Khartoum and Asmara. These services will commence early in 1953.

509 The Colony has been served by five international airlines : Aden

509 Airways Limited, Air India International, B.O.A.C., Ethiopian Airlines Incorporated, and Misrair. Aden Airways Limited connects Aden Colony with the Protectorate through its twice weekly service to Mukeiras and weekly service to Riyan, with extensions on alternates weeks to Qatn and Ghuraf. The Company also maintained twice weekly services to and from Cairo through Asmara, Port Sudan and Jeddah, with a weekly stop at Kamaran, Djibouti and Assab. A weekly service was operated to and from Khartoum via Djibouti and Asmara. Another weekly service operated to Hargeisa, Mogadishu and Mombasa. Hargeisa was the final destination of a flight operating weekly through Berbera. Aden Airways flights to Ethiopia operated weekly to Dire-Dawa returning via Djibouti, and twice weekly to Addis Ababa via Djibouti and Dire-Dawa (omitting Dire-Dawa on one outward flight). A weekly service was inaugurated by Aden Airways to Karachi via Riyan and Bahrein but was subsequently withdrawn through restrictions being imposed by the Saudi Arabian authorities on flights across the "Empty Quarter".

Air India International, using Constellation aircraft, operated a weekly service from Bombay to Nairobi via Karachi and Aden without commercial rights on the sector Aden–Nairobi. A fortnightly tourist service using Skymaster aircraft on the same route was added in December, 1952.

B.O.A.C. commenced a weekly return service with Hermes aircraft on the route London–Rome–Cairo–Aden–Nairobi in May, 1952.

Ethiopian Airlines Inc. operated a daily passenger/freight service by Dakota between Addis Ababa and Aden via Dire-Dawa and Djibouti with one additional weekly passenger service. After the federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea one of the freighter services was re-routed and another service added.

Misrair commenced operations to Aden with Viking aircraft in May, 1951, maintaining a twice weekly service from Cairo via Asmara calling at Khartoum and Jeddah alternately.

A steady increase has been apparent in the number of civil aircraft landing in the Colony. Landings during 1952 totalled 1,713 compared with 1,498 in 1951.

POSTS

205 There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. The following items of mail were dealt with :

1951	1952
4,958,800	5,723,600

206 An automatic telephone system is in operation in Aden and Sheikh Othman. An overseas radio-telephone service provides communication with the United Kingdom and Kenya and in 1952 the service was extended to certain places on the continent of Europe and to the

B:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 [illegible] Aden MMI

206

United States of America and Canada. In 1951 there were 1,460 telephones in use and in 1952 there were 1,486.

The telephone service cannot cope with the demands made upon it and plans to extend it were completed in 1951. It is hoped that in 1954 it will be possible to meet all demands.

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. External cable telegraphic communication is provided by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd., and they also operate various services to places including Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Sai'un.

There were 1,022 radio receiving licences issued in 1951 and 1,044 in 1952.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Information Services

PRESS

The following are the more important periodicals published in Aden: 204

Official Government Gazette .	English Weekly
Reuters Bulletin . . .	English Daily (Roneoed) for subscribers only.
Fatat Al Jezirah . . .	Arabic Weekly
Al Nahda . . .	Arabic Weekly
Akhbar Al Janoob . .	Arabic Weekly
Al Fadhool . . .	Arabic Weekly

During 1951-52 a sum of £21,965 was provided to set up a Government printing press. The building of the premises was begun in November, 1951, but the machinery and equipment had not been entirely installed by the end of 1952.

BROADCASTING

There is no local broadcasting system in the Colony. Reasonably 207 good reception, however, is possible throughout the year from the B.B.C. and from stations in the Middle East which broadcast regular programmes in English and Arabic.

Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd. have a station which can be used on request.

INFORMATION SERVICES

In March, 1952, the Public Relations and Information Office was 647 closed down and most of its activities absorbed into other Government 204 departments, a move undertaken in the interests of economy and in 546 the belief that increased efficiency and service to the public would result.

The main activities of the Office prior to March, 1952, were the publication of bulletins in English and Arabic on departmental activities and special topics of interest, the arrangement of occasional press conferences with departmental heads, and the regular distribu-

647 tion of newsreels to commercial cinemas and the supply of periodicals
204 and official pictorial matter to institutions and interested persons in the
546 Colony and Protectorate. In addition, regular showings were given to the public and to clubs of news and documentary films in English and Arabic, an activity later brought within the sphere of the Labour and Welfare Department.

368 Three public reading rooms were maintained in the Protectorate and have continued to be well patronised.

Chapter 13: General

ARCHAEOLOGY

172 In 1950 and 1951 the American Foundation for the Study of Man carried out two short seasons of excavation in Beihan under the archaeological supervision of Professor W. F. Albright. The main site examined, that of Hagr Kohlan, was already known from inscriptions, to be the ruins of Timna, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Qataban. The area of the walled city covered some 70 acres and excavation revealed a number of very substantial and well constructed stone buildings. The city appeared to have been totally destroyed by fire about the end of the 1st Century B.C. A section cut in a subsidiary mound produced a long series of pottery types thought to show more or less continuous occupation from the 13th Century B.C. down to the Middle Ages. A large number of inscriptions found in both sites and elsewhere in Wadi Beihan are in course of being published by Dr. A. Jamme of Louvain.

ARCHIVAL SURVEY

217 In October, 1952, Dr. A. Toussaint, the Chief Archivist to the Government of Mauritius, arrived to conduct a preliminary survey of Government archives and records. Though the survey was not complete at the end of the year it was clear that substantial progress in the method of preserving and cataloguing the records of the Colony would call for greatly improved storage facilities and expert staff.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

368 Adult education in Aden has not reached a stage where cultural activities flourish spontaneously; nor, since the closing down of the British Council, is there any cultural centre outside the Department of Education. The nearest approach to such a centre and in itself a legacy of the British Council is the Lake Library.

This library has been built up over a period of twelve years and now contains 10,000 volumes; these include Arabic and Urdu books and a reference library. The reading room, which is provided with a wide selection of periodicals and is comfortably furnished, is extremely popular in the evening. The library has a large and growing membership of Europeans who are quick to appreciate its worth. The Arab

membership, at present regrettably small, is increasing, and it is to be 368
hoped that when the books are housed in the new library building
which is to be situated in the centre of Crater, its greater accessibility
will encourage more Arabs to join.

There is no tradition of pictorial art in South-West Arabia and 532
practically no native handicrafts, therefore it is unusually difficult for
the local Arab to produce anything original or characteristic, and his
attempts at self-expression are all influenced by foreign art and have
none of the freshness of primitive or aboriginal painting. He is indeed
a late-comer to all the finer arts and consequently lacks taste and
spontaneity. Nevertheless, the urge for self-expression is there, and
the Aden Arts Club came into being specifically with the idea of
encouraging people of all races interested in painting to meet together. 575
In this it has been only partially successful as once again the European 543
element tends to submerge the Arab.

In the last three years the Arts Club has sponsored three exhibitions of painting (two of which included handicrafts) and these exhibitions have certainly caused a quickening of interest even if they have produced no more tangible result. Though the show of talent is unimpressive, it is too early to demand standards and the aim is to arouse interest and stimulate endeavour. The same purpose is being pursued amongst the women, and here the standard of handicrafts, as produced by the Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club, has shown marked improvement—possibly because they are quick to grasp that good work can command a good market. Such incentive is excellent, and it is a pity that it is inapplicable to the less functional arts.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MAII Aden MMI

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

131 THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude
361 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the
southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

(a) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as
Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to
[7/2] which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry
for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as
Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel
Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the
Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(b) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area, and it is on the Little Aden Peninsula that the new refinery and township are being built.

(d) The island of Perim.

133 The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation;
504 Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some
361 turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-
west of the Peninsula. Dwelling houses and shops are constructed on
the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the
ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is
situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies
in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

508 The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the
aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate
367 Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines, the golf course and polo ground.
133 It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula.

Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable
241 and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are
245 some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several
groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

133 Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare,
rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile
134 northward at its southern extremity is 214 feet high. The surface of
the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse
grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate
coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the
504 southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the
south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air
landing ground.

The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and 132 humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sand storms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as eight inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter 2: History

Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession 504 of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and West does today, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up to the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of 175 considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out; Aden thus came for a period under the Imams of Sana. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. The plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden led to the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The need to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes because of the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to the occupation of Aden by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has risen from 500 to 300,000 161 (according to the latest estimate).

504 The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that
131 it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil.
459 It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

175 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the
631 British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

Chapter 3: Administration

642 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the
643 Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the consti-
645 tution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, not more than four official members and not more than eight unofficial members.

161 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by
226 an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The
625 population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are
659 fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

E.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1951-52) 2894 MAC Aden [illegible]

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable, which became unserviceable in that year, and it was decided not to repair it. A wireless set is maintained by the Police. 206

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. In both the Western and the Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent. 643 000

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

In addition under the provision of the Kamaran Order in Council 1949, the Governor of the Colony is also Governor of Kamaran, a small island about 200 miles north of Perim on the eastern shore of the Red Sea. This island was formerly the site of a quarantine station but the station has been reduced to a care and maintenance basis. 643

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local Government bodies in the Colony. The larger is known as Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 80,000 to 100,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 30,000 persons, nearly all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500. 632 661 261

The Fortress Township Authority now includes three elected members in addition to four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. At the 1951 elections two Arabs and one Pakistani, who unfortunately died during the period of his service, were elected. At the by-election an Arab newspaper editor was elected. Both the general and the by-election passed off without incident. 632 666

The qualifications for a voter are Aden or British birth and two years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence. In addition a voter must be a male of over twenty-one years and own property worth *Sh.*1,500, or pay rent of *Sh.*18 a month, or have an income *Sh.*200 a month. A candidate must be of Aden or British birth and possess the qualifications of a voter. At the 1951 elections the electoral roll for the Fortress Township contained the names of 4,930 persons. In the Sheikh Othman Township Authority area the people are not so developed politically and a fully nominated Authority is retained with three officials, one Arab resident and one European resident as members. 666 632 632

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities and the control of building operations.

2.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 [illegible] Aden [illegible]
[illegible]

A
PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 647 The Port of Aden is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951). The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

A 502 505 The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

A 504 The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years.

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

A
Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

804 Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

A 113
Chapter 5: Reading List for Colony and Protectorate

H 113

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Ingrams, W. H. *Arabia and the Isles.* London, Murray, 1942.

Ingrams, Doreen A. *Survey of Social and Economic Conditions in the Aden Protectorate.* Aden, 1949.

Meulen, D. Van Der. *Hadhramaut—some of its mysteries unveiled.* Leyden, 1932.

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Stark, Freya. *Seen in Hadhramaut.* London, Murray, 1941.

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A
113
H
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Aden. Draft Instructions under the Royal Manual and Signet to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Aden. Cmd. 5222, 1936. Price 2*d.* (by post 3½*d.*)

A Report on the Social, Economic and Political Condition of the Hadhramaut, by W. H. Ingrams. Colonial No. 123, 1937. Out of print.

A Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in Aden in December, 1947. Colonial No. 233, 1948. Price 9*d.* (by post 10½*d.*)

Report on the Abyan Scheme, 1951. Colonial No. 283, 1952. Price 8*s.* 6*d.* (by post 8*s.* 9*d.*)

Blindness in British African and Middle East Territories, 1948. Price 2*s.* 0*d.* (by post 2*s.* 2*d.*)

(Obtainable, if in print, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.).

Official Gazette (weekly). Subscription 30*s.* per year (includes legal supplements).

Aden Protectorate Gazette (quarterly). Subscription 7*s.* 6*d.* per year.

General Map of the Colony of Aden (Scale 1 inch = 4,116 feet). 7*s.* 6*d.*

Report on Social Conditions and Welfare Services, by M. H. Khalifa.

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R:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 [illegible] Aden
Hadhramaut [illegible]

ADEN PROTECTORATE

PART IV

Chapter 1: General Review

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

642 648 THE years 1951 and 1952 were marked by (*a*) Government penetration into the Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom (Masn) at the invitation of the Ruler and the subsequent formation of the United Administration of Masn and Khalifa; (*b*) the conclusion of two Advisory Treaties with the Upper Aulaqi Sheikh and Audhali Sultan (May and July, 1952) 649 and a joint Advisory and Protectorate Treaty with His Highness the Sultan of Lahej; (*c*) the formation of the Fadhli—Lower Yafa' Health Board; and (*d*) the formation of the Lower Aulaqi Regency Council in Ahwar (August, 1952).

Politically the period under review was one of consolidation and development of the administrations of the various States in the Protectorate.

438 The Abyan Board did well in 1951 when it sold 9,890 bales of cotton for £867,088. In 1952 the rains were not so plentiful with the result that only 6,300 bales were sold for £725,810.

648 Relations with the neighbouring Kingdom of the Yemen remained difficult in spite of the Modus Vivendi Agreement concluded with it in London in January, 1951. Interference in affairs well inside the Protectorate boundary was a cause of friction.

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

622 In the Qu'aiti and Kathiri States the main constitutional advance has been in the setting up of town and village councils to deal with local affairs.

659 654 653 245 Of necessity both Administrations have been preoccupied with measures to combat the threat of food shortage which must always be faced in this region of uncertain rainfall. The States and local authorities have maintained dumps of grain, which are designed to tide over a period of scarcity before imports can arrive from the coast, and a periodical check is made on resources of motor transport to ensure that distribution of supplies is not held up by failure of camel traffic in an emergency. Positive measures have been taken to increase local food supplies. Funds have been allocated for loans to farmers to purchase pumps to increase areas of cultivation. Schemes for the rebuilding of dams and for flood control have been put into effect. Particular attention has been paid to the rehabilitation of date palms.

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 [illegible] Aden
[illegible] ARS.

There has been close co-operation between the two States; they 59
jointly operate a workshop in Sai'un for repairs of pumps and agri- 97
cultural machinery and maintain an Agricultural Department in the Wadi.

In the Wahidi Country an administration has been set up under the 631
advice of a Political Officer. Progress in extending the administration to outlying areas has continued and a start has been made in local government in the five small towns of the area. Experiments have been [242]
carried out in cotton and sugar cultivation.

The Sultan of Mahra and Socotra died in February, 1952. In Socotra Sultan Isabin Ahmed Afrar has been elected his successor but he has not been given formal recognition by Government as his election has not yet been confirmed by the mainland chiefs.

Details of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes in progress during the period are given in Appendix II at the end of the report.

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1914 M41 Aden
Hadhramaut [illegible]

PART V

Chapter 1: Population

161 THE population of the Western Aden Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of 350,000, all Shafe'i Arabs. These figures are very approximate as no census of the population has been made. The population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at about 300,000. There are no
167 Jews now in the Eastern and Western Protectorates as they have all emigrated to Israel.

Chapter 2: Occupations and Wages

462 By far the most important occupation in the Aden Protectorate is agriculture, involving about 90 per cent of the population; other occupations are dyeing, weaving, fishing, and the preparation of hides and skins.

465 Wages vary greatly, generally from Shs. 1.50 to Shs. 3 per day. Working hours vary considerably: from April to October they amount to
467 about 60 hours a week, but are considerably shorter from November to March. There are no labour organisations in the Protectorate.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

652 The following is a summary of Her Majesty's Government's expenditure in the Protectorates for the years 1951–52 and 1952–53:

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

	1951–52 £	1952–53 £
Staff and Miscellaneous . . .	40,706	51,054
Government Guards (including W/T establishments)	68,602	84,858
Subsidies to Local Forces . .	3,411	2,801
Health	7,315	16,110
Education	3,213	7,753
Aden Protectorate College . .	2,229	—
Agriculture	10,158	14,083
	135,624	176,659

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Hadhramaut 442

452

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

	1951–52	1952–53
	£	£
Staff and Miscellaneous . . .	31,892	38,227
Hadhrami Bedouin Legion . .	27,872	33,535
Subsidies to Local Forces . .	8,638	11,357
Education	4,787	5,326
Health	6,721	*
Agriculture	—	50
Miscellaneous Services and Subsidies	501	671
Famine Relief	183	346
Information Services . . .	—	188
	80,594	89,620

* The Health Services are now common to both Protectorates and are shown under Western Aden Protectorate.

Revenue and expenditure of States in the Protectorates which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows:

	1951–52		1952–53	
	Revenue	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
Western Protectorate:	£	£	£	£
Fadhli . . .	54,660	40,228	43,090	47,309
Lower Yafa'i . .	24,995	9,670	18,562	20,703
Dathina . . .	7,369	8,630	10,663	8,795
Lower Aulaqi . . .	3,604	2,933	4,836	4,141
Amiri . . .	9,788	6,574	8,334	9,275
Audhali . .	13,210	11,827	17,505	13,129
Upper Aulaqi (Sheikhdom) .	749	572	7,117	7,026
Subeihi . . .	3,651	2,098	2,324	2,967
Eastern Protectorate:				
Qu'aiti . . .	286,941	220,587	245,824	244,547
Kathiri . . .	39,240	28,186	30,810	32,126
Wahidi (Balhaf and Bin Ali) . .	11,375	10,213	9,235	11,031

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

In the Protectorate East African shillings and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are used as currency. 836

There are no banks.

453

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Chapter 5 : Commerce

939 The principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spice, cloth, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap and glassware. The principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats and fish. All trading in both Protectorates is conducted by local traders.

The great bulk of trade with the Western Aden Protectorate goes by land through the town of Aden.

The only trade statistics available for the Eastern Aden Protectorate are those for trade passing through the port of Mukalla.

The value of imports passing through the Mukalla Customs during 1952 was *Shs.*26,598,460, and the value of exports was *Shs.*2,676,820; the quantity and value of main imports and exports were as follows:

IMPORTS

		Quantity	*Value Shs.*
Grain	cwt.	168,333	8,923,630
Dates	„	31,568	696,720
Sugar	„	19,776	1,599,340
Molasses	„	6,087	378,500
Sim Sim	„	9,006	756,950
Tea	lb.	102,055	510,200
Coffee and Husks	cwt.	5,565	473,350
Sheep and Goats	head	10,239	511,950
Ghee and Edible Oil	cwt.	8,873	1,828,900
Kerosene	gall.	186,376	512,500
Petrol	„	267,580	668,700
Cotton piece-goods			1,365,200
Cigarettes and Tobacco			156,570
Wood and Timber			427,860
Motor Vehicles and Accessories			526,250

EXPORTS

			Shs.
Tobacco	cwt.	12,235	1,674,530
Honey	lb.	30,790	227,940
Dates	cwt.	463	15,570
Lime	„	17,400	156,600
Dried Fish	„	6,026	361,560

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden
Hadhramaut MMI

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

Utilisation of agricultural land

Land for crop production is prepared for irrigation farming by flow 312
or by lift, and for dry farming, where there is a low rainfall and some 241
runoff water, the land is terraced. The great bulk of the land in the 231
Protectorates affords range conditions of light carrying capacity, particularly suited to camels, sheep and goats.

Land and water conservation and utilisation

All farming practices in the Aden Protectorates depend on a highly 312
developed system of conservation of land and water. In the highest areas, land is terraced for crop production and runoff water is led to these terraced fields in order to augment the water provided by actual precipitation; in the mid-altitude areas, mountain torrents are diverted to bunded land laboriously reclaimed and made along the valley sides; below, where the river systems reach wider valley areas and plains, larger diversion works and miles of canal may be used to carry flood water to bunded lands.

This process of water spreading, which is carried on in the lowest lying parts of the coastal plain, results in abundant supplies of underground water. Lift irrigation is practised in many areas and is, of course, of the greatest importance to the more arid north-easterly districts of the Protectorate. At present only supplies drawn from open wells, tapping the "phreatic" zone of water, are used.

Utilisation of land and water is governed by varying systems of 423
tribal and customary law. Where development schemes are now progressing, local authorities are being invited to modify such laws, where necessary, to meet the changing conditions.

Land Ownership

The policy, laws and regulations of each State vary but in general it may be said that the policy of the State is to reserve land ownership for the tribe and generally to tend to favour individual ownership as against State ownership. Land ownership is subject to tribal law and Mohammedan law.

Except for a small area in one district, land in the Protectorate is held by the indigenous inhabitants. The local State Governments are, in some cases, important owners of land.

Land is held in absolute ownership (Mulk), in trusts (Waqf), as dedicatory gifts (Nadr) and in a form of usufructuary tenure (Manh), with near to freehold rights granted in one or two areas to those who have rendered outstanding service to the State.

Payment of a fixed rent in money is only found in a very few 427
specialised systems. Fixed payments in kind, found usually in areas where a high value is placed on land and water, are not general. The

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Hadhramaut MM2

427 principal system involves some form of share-tenancy in which the
partners divide the crop after harvesting, threshing and winnowing
charges and tithes and taxes have been paid in kind. In more fertile
areas half of the crop is demanded of the tenant of flood irrigated land,
while in the mountain terrace-farming areas a share of one-third is
normally levied. In the arid eastern districts shares of one-tenth only
may be asked. On lift irrigation systems share-tenancy arrangements
vary greatly. In the East, the owner of the land and the well may take
a one-tenth share. In the West, the owner of the land and the well
may take up to one-half of the crop, though often a share of the seed
used and a share in the labour working on the lift irrigation is pro-
423 vided by the landowner. The Qua'iti and Kathiri States have secured
legal powers by an agricultural administrative order to further the
consolidation of plots round suitable irrigation points, but so far it has
been unnecessary to apply such orders.

647 The Department of Agriculture has initiated important programmes
654 for the development of land and water resources. Of particular note
is the Abyan Scheme in the Western Protectorate and the pump
scheme in the Wadi Hadhramaut in the Eastern Protectorate. At the
same time encouragement and organisation in the better use of the
excellent indigenous systems of irrigation farming have been the main
preoccupation in many districts.

423 Little satisfactory progress has been made in land settlement in the
Abyan area. In the Eastern Protectorate, the States, advised by the
406 Residency, are actively encouraging groups of farmers to combine
their holdings formerly watered by animal lift in order to make the
co-operative use of the mechanical pump lifts an economic proposition.

241

AGRICULTURE

Principal Crops, 1952

	Acres	*Tons*
WESTERN PROTECTORATE		
Sorghum Millet	23,333	4,333
Bullrush Millet and other small millets	9,000	1,286
Wheat	3,000	2,000*
Barley	6,000	4,000*
Sesame	4,250	425
Cotton (long staple)	9,830	7,206 bales of 400 lb. lint*
Coffee	400	100
EASTERN PROTECTORATE		
Sorghum Millet (lift and permanent flow irrigated)	3,000	2,400
Sorghum (flood irrigated) . . .	4,000	400
Bullrush Millet and other small millets	1,500	300
Wheat	2,600	3,000
Date Palms	10,500	7,000

* Crops sown in 1951 and harvested in 1952.

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Hadhramaut MMS

The above figures are derived from estimates checked by sampling, 241
except in the case of the long-staple cotton for which actual figures are available.

Outstanding yields of long-staple cotton have been obtained; yields of one ton of seed cotton with a ginning out-turn of 36 per cent often occur. Yields of irrigated wheat and barley are generally high; wheat yields of 1½ tons per acre are common in the lift-irrigated districts.

Crop Processing

Cotton Ginneries. Long-staple cotton is ginned in two ginneries 248
operated by the Abyan Board, and the total output in the 1951-52 249
season was 7,226 bales. At the end of 1952 plans were in hand to combine ginning equipment at one ginnery in Lower Abyan.

Oil Mills. Throughout the Protectorate sesame is crushed in primitive pestle and mortar crushers worked by camel power.

Marketing

Crops for domestic consumption are sold direct by the producer to 443
the consumer, or through merchants, or at markets which are often weekly events in the villages and towns of the Protectorate.

Tobacco is exported from the Protectorate by merchants who trade 439
in the Colony of Aden and Middle East markets.

Substantial quantities of fresh produce, vegetables and fruit are exported from the Protectorate to the Colony to be sold in the Colony markets.

No marketing boards for export crops exist, but the Abyan Board 248
is at the moment in sole control of the grading, ginning and export of long-staple cotton grown in the Protectorate.

Research

Research on cotton and cotton breeding is carried on by the Abyan 242
Board.

In the Hadhramaut, the Hadhramaut States contribute funds to an experimental area supervised by an officer of the Department of Agriculture. In this area, which was opened in 1952, investigations on crop production, crop varieties, treatments and water duties have been started.

In the Western Protectorate many varieties of deciduous fruits and citrus have been introduced over the past 14 years, and it is considered that there are sufficient trees in bearing to start on nursery propagation of suitable types. Initial trials have been made at a high-altitude demonstration area on the Audhali Plateau.

Control of Pests and Diseases

Since 1942 efforts have been made, generally with success, to control locust breeding in the Protectorate, which is subject to constant invasions by locusts from other areas. The control of covered smut of sorghum by the use of sulphur for seed treatment has been introduced to areas where damage from this plant disease is common.

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1951-55) 554 [illegible] Aden

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Agricultural Extension and Improvement Schemes

657 The main development scheme for irrigated land use is that in Abyan. A note on the scheme is given in Appendix I, page 84.

249 The extension work of the Department of Agriculture is carried on
406 through departmental staff and through State agricultural departments
241 where these exist. Extension work at the moment is mainly confined to a few selected subjects such as cotton growing, fruit and vegetable growing, and lift irrigation by pump.

Cotton Growing Schemes (other than at Abyan). Long-staple X.1730A cotton was introduced for cultivation to the Yeramis district, and from an area of approximately 400 acres some 472,665 lb. of seed cotton were marketed.

In Ahwar, where X.1730A cotton was grown for the second season, 436,311 lb. of seed cotton were marketed from an effective area of 400 acres.

The Hadhramaut Pump Scheme. In the Hadhramaut there has been considerable development of lift irrigation by diesel-engine pumping units since 1948. It is claimed that 389 pump units with an estimated total horse-power of 3,640 have now been introduced. A large percentage of the units have been sold by the Hadhramaut States to local farmers on a deferred payment scheme.

In 1952 pump units irrigated 37 per cent of the total area under lift irrigation in the Hadhramaut. The average area irrigated per pump unit is estimated at 8.3 acres as compared with 2 acres by animal lift. The yield from pump irrigated crops in nearly all cases is found to exceed comparable animal lift irrigated crops. The schemes may be criticised on account of the high horse-power used for the irrigated area, but on the other hand with less working hours per day the machinery should theoretically last longer.

Credit Facilities

452 In the Western Protectorate advances have been made through Farmers' Associations, through the Abyan Board and through local States to assist farmers. In the Eastern Protectorate, particularly the Hadhramaut, large sums of money have been advanced since 1944 to enable farmers, or groups of farmers, to maintain local irrigation systems and to help farmers to buy pumping machinery by hire purchase. Little or no progress can be made in the development of agriculture without credit facilities.

Agricultural Department

647 The staff comprises the Director of Agriculture, four Agricultural Officers, one Assistant Agricultural Officer and nine Agricultural Instructors.

The Department is responsible for giving advice on agriculture and, in many areas, for the organisation and administration of agricultural development projects. During the financial year 1952–53 it budgeted to spend £19,000.

R.G. [illegible], Colonial Office G-[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] Aden
Hadhramaut [illegible]

231

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Estimate of Livestock in 1952

	Western Protectorate	*Eastern Protectorate*
Camels	35,000	45,000
Cattle	60,000	8,000
Goats	500,000	355,000
Sheep	150,000	50,000
Donkeys	3,500	3,500

Most of the animals are kept by peasant farmers who depend on animal products for an important part of their diet. Away from the less settled areas pastoral, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes own large numbers of livestock and depend on stock products for food and for sale and barter to obtain other requirements.

Towards the end of 1952 drought conditions affected the production and general condition of livestock. No serious animal disease was recorded during the year.

There is no separate Veterinary Department in the Protectorate but 147
the Director of Agriculture undertakes preventive measures to control 232
important diseases such as rinderpest and horse-sickness.

A herd of Ongole (Nellore) cattle is maintained by the Abyan Board. It is proposed to test the productivity of this breed and the suitability of animals raised locally from the breed for draught purposes in Abyan.

FORESTRY

No true forest exists in the Protectorate. Trees and shrubs common 137
to arid regions in this latitude are found, while a dense growth of Tamarisk and Salvadora is found as "corridor forest" on the sides of the larger flood courses. Acacia is the most important species at all altitudes; a semi-cultivated species of great value for timber and for honey-gathering bees is the Ilb (*Zizyphus spina christi*).

A general dearth of forest products for timber, building materials 185
and for browse for livestock is apparent. In many parts of the Protectorate, and particularly in areas close to Aden, the coastal towns of the Eastern Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut towns, destruction of vegetation for charcoal production and for fuel has devastated large areas. So far no satisfactory measures have been taken to regenerate such areas. Large amounts of capital and firm action by local Governments are needed for this.

CO-OPERATION

The Beihan Farmers' Association, now in its fifth year, continued to 476
benefit the Beihan district. This Association provides its members with seed stocks and grain supplies on credit. At the end of the year the assets were estimated at £14,850 and liabilities at £8,779.

The Audhali-Kaur Farmers' Association has made moderate progress since its formation in 1950. It is primarily concerned with the organisation of vegetable production, transport and marketing for its members who farm with the aid of lift irrigation in the mid-altitude area of the "Audhali-Kaur".

476 The Airwar Farmers' Association was started with the nomination by the Regent of a chairman and managing committee of 12, assisted by a secretary. The committee functioned during 1952 as a kind of Agricultural Board to deal with local irrigation arrangements, cotton growing and marketing, and development work. It provided a useful link between the Department of Agriculture and the farming community.

FISHERIES

226 The same type of fishing is carried out in the Protectorates as in the Colony with more emphasis on beach seines. The most extensive fishery is the coast from Mukalla eastwards to beyond Qishn. In the winter months sardine of the *Sardinella* and *Dussumieria* types are found together with *Scomberomorus spp.* and tunny. The Western Protectorate coast in winter generally supports an intensive fishery for anchovy (*Stolephorus indicus*) by beach seines. In addition a small shrimp is also caught by this method. The fisheries are localised but seasonal fishermen tend to follow the shoals along the coast.

Encircling gill nets, bottom nets and lift nets are little used in the Protectorate as local opinion is strongly opposed to methods of increasing yields for fear that the fish will become extinct.

439 Fishing is financed in the same way as in Colony by merchants.
226 Fish, surplus to normal requirements, is salted and dried for export to
255 India, Africa and Ceylon but there is considerable local consumption
254 inland. Dried sardines are used for camel fodder, tobacco fertiliser and human consumption. One fish factory for canning tunny and sardines, which was established in Mukalla in 1950 and which used an Italian trawler for supplies, has had to close down owing to lack of capital. Fish meal was also produced at this factory. No cold storage or ice-making plants exist.

435 Marketing arrangements are the same as in the Colony: fish prices
226 are about 50 per cent lower for the consumer in the Protectorate.

The sardine fishery which had failed for three years showed signs of revival in the early winter of 1951 along the Eastern Protectorate coast. Shoals of larger fish were also abundant and the upward trend has again been noticed in the winter of 1952.

654 The Fisheries Department is described on page 27. It has surveyed
226 little of the Protectorate waters except by Danish seine netting. The results have been exceptionally poor owing to the rough nature of the bottom. Plans for extensive and intensive work in the Protectorates have been delayed because of schemes in the Colony. A certain amount of work has been done in Western Protectorate waters from Perim to beyond Shuqra but only one area showed signs of promise with Danish seine nets: half a ton of *Lethrinus spp.* was the best single individual haul. The fishermen from Aden Colony range into the Western Protectorate and on three nights at the end of the Shamal of 1952, with assistance from the Fisheries Department vessel, secured 14½ tons of *Scomberomorus spp.* from the west of Aden. These co-operative efforts will be resumed in the Shamal of 1953.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

General

The Aden Protectorate is divided administratively into two parts, 631 Eastern and Western, with a British Agent for each at Mukalla and Aden respectively. Education, which is under the immediate general 871 guidance of the British Agents, has thus two distinct divisions. The Aden Colony Department of Education gives advice and assistance and co-ordinates, so far as is possible, educational development throughout the whole territory. A full-time European Education Officer is responsible for this, working under the Director of Education and in consultation with the British Agents. His activities have for some years been devoted mainly to the more backward Western Protectorate.

The general policy is to build up self-supporting State departments of education, which may control a system of full primary schools of equal standard to those in the Colony. Post-primary education is more directly a concern of Government and the aim is to establish intermediate schools at suitable points in the Protectorate. It is intended that these schools should in most cases serve more than one State and that the States should contribute to their upkeep. Full secondary education is not at present envisaged for the Protectorate, but the intermediate schools will prepare boys for entry to Aden College and the Technical College in the Colony.

Government co-ordinates the courses and syllabus of these schools but, although this has been effected for most of the primary schools, a certain amount of diversity still exists in the intermediate schools. The ages for entry and leaving are in the theory the same as for Colony schools but there is no registration of births and ages are known only approximately.

Expenditure on Education

The Colony Government does not make any contribution towards 652 education in the Protectorate ; all expenditure over and above what [648] the States can afford is borne by Her Majesty's Government.

Expenditure on education for the year 1951–52 was in the region of £51,000, divided between the Eastern and Western Protectorate thus :

	West	*East*	*Total*
	£	£	£
Expenditure by States . . .	6,781	25,188	31,969
Expenditure by Her Majesty's Government	5,432	4,767	10,199
Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds . .	1,094	7,122	8,216
	£13,307	£37,077	£50,384

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

652 Details are not available as to how much State expenditure was non-recurrent, but the proportion for the year was small. None of the expenditure by Her Majesty's Government was of a non-recurrent nature and all but £1,867 from C.D. & W. Funds was.

Number of Schools

871 The number of schools under Government control or supervision is 75 primary boys' schools, four primary girls' schools and four intermediate boys' schools.

The number of pupils enrolled at 31st March, 1952, was as follows :

Primary boys' schools	5,139 pupils with	222 teachers.
Primary girls' schools	269 pupils with	15 teachers.
Intermediate boys' schools	408 pupils with	16 teachers.

In addition there are a number of privately controlled schools which do not follow the Government syllabus, and usually have a religious bias.

Studies Abroad

There were 39 students studying abroad during 1952. Two were at university colleges, one taking a pedagogics course at University College, Exeter, the other an arts course at Gordon College, Khartoum ; both these students are at present in the teaching profession. The remainder were either at Bakht er Rudha Institute of Education in the Sudan, or at secondary schools in the Sudan and elsewhere, and were distributed as follows :

Sudan . .	18
Egypt . .	10
Syria . .	5
Iraq . .	4

658
741 Eleven of these students were paid for by Colonial Development and Welfare grants for teacher-training ; the remainder were financed by State or charitable funds.

Teachers and Teacher-Training

875 Apart from training abroad mentioned in the previous paragraph there were two centres at home. In 1951 the Aden Protectorate College for the sons of Chiefs trained six teachers in a one-year course for teaching at the primary level. At Gheil ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate there were three students training as teachers at the intermediate level. In addition all Western Protectorate teachers were brought in for the annual refresher course of a fortnight's duration in the Colony.

The teaching profession is in constant danger of wastage, both in the East and in the West, though for different reasons. In the East the Quaiti State offers pensionable employment, but the general conditions of service are lower than in Aden or the Western Protectorate. In the West the nearer proximity of Aden Colony and the possibility of more lucrative employment there is an ever-present danger, but more serious still is the fact that no State in the West can

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

yet afford to offer pensionable service. Conditions of employment 875 for a qualified teacher are therefore inferior to those obtainable, even in teaching, in the Colony.

Principal Events

The greatest change in the period under review was the closing down 873 in March, 1952, of the Aden Protectorate College for the sons of Chiefs, a boarding school of primary standard which has been running for 17 years in the Colony. The College served a useful purpose and gained a high reputation in its time but was too small to be run economically. It has now been superseded by the primary schools in the various districts of the Western Protectorate.

Work on an intermediate boarding school at Zinjibar in the Western Protectorate began about the same time. The new intermediate school, which will take another three years to complete, forms a vital link between the primary schools and the Aden and Technical Colleges.

HEALTH

General

Protectorate health statistics are not yet available, though in places 165 such as Tarim recent local studies show an infantile mortality rate of 439 per 1,000 live births, a rate rather greater than those previously reported for Mukalla and parts of the Western Protectorate.

Diseases

Important causes of sickness in the population are malaria, the 164 dysenteries, ulcers, trachoma and conjunctivitis. Less obtrusive are pulmonary tuberculosis, bilharzia of both urinary and intestinal types, guineaworm (in patchy distribution), leprosy, dermal leishmaniasis and the common venereal diseases with, in places, what appears to be either yaws or bejel. In areas where night-soil is used as manure for salad vegetables round-worm infection is common. Where, as in the Hadhramaut towns, rigid purdah still obtains, ostemalacia, obstructed [291] labour and puerperal fever are of relatively frequent occurrence. Through failure of the capricious rainfall or floods in the winter months, famine and its associated subnutrition are an ever present threat. In certain Western States the consumption of qat (*Catha edulis*) is a cause of subnutrition and affections of the digestive tract.

Important causes of death in both young and adults are malaria and the dysenteries, and in adults pulmonary tuberculosis.

Prevention and treatment are provided by mobile health units, 743 static health units (previously called dispensaries) and hospitals. 744 Prevention is furthered by lectures, demonstrations and film shows to teachers and local administrators, and by emphasis in the training of subordinate technical staff on the preventive aspects of medicine, more particularly cleanliness, insect control, balanced feeding and the values of local foodstuffs. A series of propaganda leaflets has been planned and the first one—on malaria—issued to the public. An effort is being made among communities remote from hospitals and health units to market at controlled prices insecticides, malarial remedies and sulphamezathine in small containers with instructions in Arabic.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

000 remedies and sulphamezathine in small containers with instructions in Arabic.

Organisation and Policy

647 743 759 The health administration has a triple aspect : (a) co-ordination and standardisation in the interests of efficiency, (b) direction of activities financed by Her Majesty's Government, that is health work among States with as yet no health services of their own, and (c) advice and practical help to administrations with health services and doctors in their own employment.

There is a Health Adviser, with headquarters in Mukalla (Eastern Protectorate) and a sub-headquarters in the West at Sheikh Othman, and two Protectorate Medical Officers, one for the East and one for the West. The Protectorate Medical Officer and a nursing sister-midwife have been lent by the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital and are paid for by Her Majesty's Government.

In the West the Fadhli and Lower Yafa'i States have a joint health service under the control of a Health Board on which is represented the Abyan Board (the local agricultural development body), which contributes to the health service budget and is building a base hospital associated with a health service training centre for the Western Protectorate. The health service has a Senior Medical Officer in executive charge. Lahej State has a hospital half built and has budgetted for a doctor in the near future.

In the East the Qu'aiti health service has a Senior Medical Officer based on Mukalla Hospital and responsible for the Southern Qu'aiti District, and one woman doctor based on the newly built Shibam Hospital in the Wadi Hadhramaut and responsible for the Northern Qu'aiti District. The Kathiri health service has a Senior Medical Officer based on Sai'un in the Wadi Hadhramaut. The Wahidi health service came into being in 1952 and has an embryo hospital building. The Qu'aiti and Kathiri States have State Health Boards. Good progress is being made with the provision of accommodation, staff and equipment at Mukalla Hospital, which is to be a health service training centre and base hospital for the Eastern Protectorate.

Each hospital has a system of administratively dependent health units staffed by literate personnel who are being increasingly trained in preventive and therapeutic skills. The Keith Falconer Hospital of the Church of Scotland Mission at Sheikh Othman continues for the present, as it has been for the past 25 years, as the administrative and training base for most of these health units in the Western Protectorate. It is the intention to transfer these functions gradually to the local administrations. Mobile health units are based on Sheikh Othman in the West and Mukalla in the East.

Work by Voluntary Bodies

743 741 Church of Scotland and Danish Mission sisters and midwives have established clinics at Dathina, Abyan, and Beihan. The Aden Society for the Blind late in 1952 carried out a small but valuable survey and treatment campaign in the Western Protectorate.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
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Staff Institutions and Development

Health Service staff, expenditure on health, and the number of hospitals and health units are shown in the appendix to this chapter. 000

Preventive measures are being more widely used. Prominence in malaria control is given to residual spraying of habitations with water dispersible BHC and, in prevention of bowel infections, to waste matter disposal and rebuilding of privies. Propaganda is also being increasingly used. 744

Research has been limited to finding out certain local food values and the distribution of certain vectors of disease. *Bulinus* and *Planorbis* foci are being searched for and plotted. Important mosquito species are *A. gambiae* on the littoral and *A. sergenti* in the highlands. *Aedes aegypti* is found widely distributed.

HOUSING

No greater contrast could be imagined than exists in the houses of the Aden Protectorate. 342

The most elementary are the goat-hair tents of the nomadic people, and the even more primitive shelters of some shepherds, consisting only of a mat hung on poles, or spread over a branch of a bush.

The simplest form of house for the settled population, or those who stay for some period in a place to work at harvest time, is a kind of inverted nest of brushwood, with a little matting incorporated in places. This provides privacy and shelter from the sun, though not of course from rain if it falls, or from the all-pervading dust storms.

The most common type of permanent house is built of mud-brick in the plains and rough stones bound with mud in the hill districts, and more rarely of squared stones. Rooms are generally small (long timber being very scarce) and dark, affording a relief from the glare outside ; ventilation is usually adequate and the thick walls provide insulation against the heat. Roofs are universally flat, and used for the recreation of the women who keep purdah, and for sleeping in the summer.

The farmhouse of the tribesmen is little removed from its earlier function of a fort, and even in large towns it is unusual for the ground floor (often used as a stable) to have more than loop-holes, windows being reserved for the upper storeys. But the upper part of a house is frequently decorated with whitewash, and in some cases most intricate and delicate patterns are created in plaster-work and whitewash, occasionally touched with blue or other colours. Sanitation is primitive.

The cities of the Hadhramaut have tall mud-brick buildings; nearly every house in Shibam is from five to seven storeys high; and the wealthy Seiyids and Sultans live in veritable palaces which are remarkable not only for their size and cost but for their taste and beauty.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
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Appendix : Aden Protectorate Health Service

STAFF

759

Category	*Her Majesty's Government*	*Fadhli & Lower Yafa'i*	*Qu'aiti*	*Kathiri*	*Wahidi*	*Non-Government*	*Totals*
Doctors . .	3	1	4	1	—	1	10
Nursing Sisters and Midwives .	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Technical Assistants (Hospital, pharmacy, laboratory, etc.)	2	—	10	—	—	—	12
Health Assistants .	29	8	19	8	4	—	68
Senior Health Inspectors .	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Health Inspectors and Overseers .	—	1	9	2	—	—	12
Head Sick Attendants .	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Sick Attendants .	—	—	15	3	—	—	18
Health Technicians (trained sprayers)	—	6	6	—	—	—	12
Ancillary Staff (clerk, driver, etc.)	9	4	4	1	—	—	18

N.B.—Sanitation labour, such as sweepers, is not included.

EXPENDITURE

652

Service	1951–52 *Capital*	1951–52 *Recurrent*	1952–53 *Capital*	1952–53 *Recurrent*
	£	£	£	£
Her Majesty's Government‡ .	4,250	11,573	5,340	15,114
Fadhli–Lower Yafa'i Health Service	3,600	9,331	1,100†	14,403
Lahej State	—	not known	300	1,185
Amiri State	—	60	—	150
Shaib State*	—	140	300	—
Audhali State*	—	not known	250	50
Dathina State*	—	—	50	200
Beihan State	—	—	—	300
Upper Aulaqi State . . .	—	—	—	5
Qu'aiti State	262	11,405	1,987	14,261
Kathiri State	—	2,424	300	2,582
Wahidi States*	—	14	360	280
TOTAL	8,112	34,947	9,987	48,530

* These figures are approximate.

† In addition the Abyan Board is building a hospital at Makhzan for £20,000 as a free service to the joint State Health Service.

‡ Estimates. Actual total expenditure by H.M.G. amounted to £14,036 in 1951-52 and £16,110 in 1952–53.

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HOSPITALS AND HEALTH UNITS

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Place	*Hospitals (Beds)* *Built*	*Hospitals (Beds)* *Building*	*Health Units* *Built*	*Health Units* *Building*	*Total Beds*
Less developed areas in Western Protectorate .	—	1 (30) Labej	15	—	30
Fadhli–Lower Yafa'i States	—	1 (30) Makhzan	5	2	30
Qu'aiti State . . .	2 Mukalla (50) Shibam (30)	—	18	—	80
Kathiri State . . .	1 (10) Sai'un	—	8 (rented houses)	—	10
Wahidi States . .	—	1 (30) Meifa'ah	3	—	30
Non-Government . .	1 (10) Tarim	—	2	—	10
TOTALS	4	3	51	2	190

Chapter 8: Justice, Prisons and Security Forces

JUSTICE

The Law Courts in the Protectorate are of two kinds (a) Sharia Courts, 692
which administer the Sharia or Quranic Law and (b) Common Law Courts, which handle all cases outside the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts.

PRISONS

There is no recognised prison service in the Western Protectorate. 697
Chiefs of States have their own state prisons, which are supervised by the political staff in controlled areas.

In the Eastern Protectorate, prison services are maintained by the Qu'aiti, Kathiri and Wahidi States.

SECURITY FORCES

Western Protectorate

Government Guards

This is the main security force. It is maintained by Her Majesty's 701
Government and its present establishment is as follows:

British Officers	*Arab Officers*	*N.C.O.s*	*Guards*	*W/T Staff*	*M/T Staff*	*Trades-men etc.*	*Total*
5	14	67	371	25	17	42	541

Detachments were maintained in five tribal districts throughout 1951—Dhala, Beihan, Dathina, Lower Aulaqi Sultanate, and Abyan—in support of the security forces employed by local administrations and, in addition, new posts were opened in the Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
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701 at the request of the Sheikh. Before entering this Sheikhdom in September, 1951, a force of two British officers and 80 Arab other ranks, assisted by local tribesmen, constructed a road suitable for motor transport which facilitated their entry into the country. Five posts were later established one of which was in the Khalifi tribal area.

Routine duties such as escorting Government officials visiting the Protectorate and operating against hostile tribesmen in support of local administrations were performed throughout the period.

Apart from a superficial wound received by an n.c.o. in a skirmish with hostile tribesmen in the Lower Aulaqi Sultanate, no casualties were suffered during the two years.

A wireless telegraphy communications system was maintained with 13 stations established in the Western Protectorate.

702 Training was given in foot and rifle drill, and musketry courses for rifle and light machine gun were held as circumstances permitted.

Recruitment was satisfactory during the period and the force was kept up to full strength.

Tribal Guards

701 Further progress has been made in re-arming and training Tribal Forces. Contributions from the States towards the cost of their maintenance have been increased and five forces are now entirely supported by local revenue, one is partially dependent and the rest are wholly dependent on grants from Her Majesty's Government. The authorised strength of the Forces is as follows :

Lahej Trained Forces (Abdali)*	196
Fadhli Tribal Guards*	120
Lower Yafa'i Tribal Guards*	70
Lower Aulaqi Tribal Guards	40
Haushabi Tribal Guards	29
Amiri Tribal Guards	75
Dathina Tribal Guards*	46
Beihan Tribal Guards	70
Audhali Tribal Guards*	53
Maflahi Tribal Guards	25
Shaib Tribal Guards	30
Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom	30

* Entirely supported by the State.

Eastern Protectorate

Two security forces are maintained :

Unit	*Establishment*	*Function*
Hadhrami Beduin Legion (paid by Her Majesty's Government)	11 Officers 355 other ranks	Maintenance of security throughout Protectorate, manning of frontier posts, political laison with Beduin.

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Mukalla Regular Army (paid by Qu'aiti State)	17 Officers 332 other ranks	Security in the Qu'aiti State.

701

In addition there are the following police forces. 625

State	*Force*	*Establishment*	*Notes*
Qu'aiti	Mukalla Police	101	Paid by Qu'aiti State.
	Qu'aiti Armed Constabulary	530	Paid by Qu'aiti State for rural districts.
Kathiri	Civil Police	25	For towns of Sai'un, Tarim and Hautaf Ahmed bin Zain. Paid by Kathiri State.
	Kathiri Armed Constabulary	112	For rural districts. 18 paid by Kathiri State, balance by Her Majesty's Government.
Wahidi	Wahidi Tribal Guards	232	These carry out police duties, in addition to garrison and security roles. 93 paid by Wahidi States, remainder by Her Majesty's Government.

Chapter 9: Public Utilities and Public Works

WESTERN PROTECTORATE

There are small electric power plants run by the Lahej Sultanate for a 365
few domestic consumers and by the Abyan Board for its own domestic 653
and workshop requirements.

There are no gas installations or public water supplies other than the irrigation projects described in Chapter 6.

There are organised Public Works Departments in the Lahej and Fadhli States which are mainly occupied in the maintenance and construction of public buildings and roads.

EASTERN PROTECTORATE

There is a small power-house in Mukalla publicly administered and owned. The voltage is 240 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles, A.C., driven by three engines with a capacity of 49, 110 and 220 B.H.P. respectively. The total number of consumers is 700 and the annual output is 114,268 units.

Public Works Departments exist in the Qu'aiti and Kathiri States. 653

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
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653 Their chief function is the construction and maintenance of state buildings and roads throughout the territories. In the main towns in the Qu'aiti State the department is responsible for the upkeep of the conduits bringing in water from springs outside. All air landing grounds, except Riyan, are maintained by the Public Works Department of the two States.

Chapter 10: Communications

WESTERN PROTECTORATE

494 491 Increasing use is being made of motor vehicles. These are for the most part driven along sandy beaches, dry river beds or across open desert, but in some places tracks have been improved and in a few cases new roads cut through difficult country. Nearly all roads are extremely rough and surfaces are rarely repaired.

The following routes are open for motor traffic :

	Miles
Sheikh Othman to Lahej	16
„ „ „ Tor al Bahar	64
„ „ „ Museimir	61
„ „ „ Dhala	88
Aden to Zinjibar	40
Zinjibar to Ja'ar	6
„ „ Al Husn	16
„ „ Dirjaj	17
„ „ Sheikh Abdulla	6
„ „ Shuqra	30
Shuqra to Am Surra	30
„ „ Lodar	50
„ „ Mudia	68
„ „ Am Quleita	78
„ „ Mahfid	145
„ „ Habban (Eastern Protectorate)	195
„ „ Said	196
„ „ Nisab	253
„ „ Beihan al Qasab	373
„ „ Ahwar	76
„ „ Irqa (Eastern Protectorate)	124

509 712 A regular air service by Aden Airways is maintained between Aden and Mukeiras. Other landing grounds, which are used only by the Royal Air Force, are situated at Shuqra, Ahwar, Lodar, Dhala, Beihan, Qoban (Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom) and Sah (Upper Aulaqi Sultanate).

492 Where no motors can yet penetrate, the traffic of the country is carried on camel caravans which still travel to Aden in large numbers ; in the more mountainous districts small donkeys are employed for both passengers and goods.

205 There are no post offices in the Western Protectorate.

Hadhramaut MM2

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EASTERN PROTECTORATE

The following roads exist :

		Miles	
Mukalla to	Sai'un (East Road) . .	180	
" "	Sai'un (West Road) . .	200	
" "	Western Protectorate boundary	140	(partly on the beach)
" "	Museina'a (near Mahra border)	80	
Various branch roads		200	
		800 miles	

No licensing system has yet been introduced into the Eastern Protectorate States. The number of vehicles on the roads, including Residency and State owned, is approximately 170.

The main airport is at Riyan which is an R.A.F. station. Landing grounds exist at Qatn, Ghuraf, Gheil bin Yumein, Al Abr, and Asakir.

Aden Airways run a twice weekly service from Aden to Riyan with extensions to Qatn and Ghuraf in alternate weeks. The Ghuraf strip is also frequently used for private charter flights.

There are two post offices in the Eastern Protectorate, at one of which money order business is transacted. There are also 21 postal agencies.

Cable and Wireless Ltd. operate a telegraph service at Mukalla and Sai'un.

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PART VI

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

GEOGRAPHY

131 648 The Aden Protectorate which can be more conveniently described administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the Western and Eastern, has a total superficial area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) and the Kingdom of the Yemen (whose southern boundary was temporarily established by Article III of the Treaty of Sana'a of 11th February, 1934, by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen agreed to maintain the *status quo* as on the date of the signature of the treaty), and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west, and runs for 740 miles eastwards to Ras Dhurbat Ali, where it meets the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

133 The Western Protectorate is divided into the littoral belt which varies between four and 40 miles in depth ; the maritime ranges about 1,000—2,000 feet above sea-level ; the intramontane plains over 3,000 feet high ; and the highland plateau which ranges from 5,000 to 8,000 feet high and falls away into the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet. The country between the littoral belt and the intramontane plains and the plateau is a tangle of mountains, ravines and valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and mountains and is intersected with several deep valleys.

The greater part of the Eastern Protectorate consists of desert and barren mountains intersected by wadis, some of which are fertile and 361 cultivated. There are a number of comparatively large towns, notably Mukalla, the capital of the Qu'aiti State and principal seaport, and Sai'un, the capital of the Kathiri State.

CLIMATE

132 The maritime plains are damp and hot in the summer, and are subject to sandstorms and high winds. In the winter (October to the end of March) it is cool and sometimes cold at night and much less damp.

In the mountains, which vary in height between 1,500 and 8,000 feet, it is drier and cooler during the day and night ; at above 4,500 feet it can be very cold.

In the Wadi Hadramaut and the intervening tableland or "Jol", extremes of both heat and cold are encountered. The heat, in contrast to that of the coast, is dry, but more intense. The rainfall is small.

8:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
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There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills ; here cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from water channels and courses. In the highlands well irrigation is common and there is heavier rainfall, which is led down ravines and defiles into terraced fields. 132 312

Chapter 2: History

For a time in the eighteenth century, the Western Protectorate formed part of the domain of the Imam of Sana'a in the Yemen and several of the rulers of the tribal districts were the Imam's "wakils" or governors until his power declined and they declared their independence. 175

After the occupation of Aden by the British in 1839, some of the neighbouring chiefs entered into protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. Others followed suit as time went on, the last to do so being the Audhali Sultan in 1914. 648

In July, 1915, during the first World War, the Turks, who had conquered the Yemen in the course of the previous century, occupied the Abdali, Haushabi and Amiri districts of the Protectorate until the Armistice of 1918.

In 1934 a Treaty of Friendship was signed between His Majesty's Government and the Kingdom of Yemen. There was an Exchange of Notes in 1950 when it was agreed to establish reciprocal diplomatic missions and to set up a Frontier Commission.

In 1944 and 1945 five Western Aden Protectorate Chiefs (the Fadhli, the Lower Aulaqi and the Lower Yafa'i Sultans, the Sharif of Beihan and the Amir of Dhala) entered into closer relations with His Majesty's Government by new treaties in which they agreed, *inter alia*, to abide by the advice of the Governor of Aden in the improvement of their administrations. Similar treaties were signed by the Upper Aulaqi Sheikh and the Audhali Sultan in 1952. In 1952 the newly elected Sultan of Lahej accepted a Political Officer as adviser and signed an advisory treaty.

The most important aspect of recent history in the Eastern Protectorate has been the decline of the traditional power of the Kathiri Sultans and the rise of the Qu'aiti—a new Yafa'i dynasty which gained power and wealth from military and other services rendered by its members abroad to the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Qu'aiti rulers first entered into a treaty with Her Majesty's Government in 1882. This was strengthened in 1888 by the conclusion of a Protectorate treaty in the common form of the treaties with other Protectorate chiefs. In 1918 the Kathiri Sultan made an agreement with the Qu'aiti Sultan acknowledging this treaty as binding on them also. In 1937 and 1939 respectively the Qu'aiti and Kathiri Sultans signed treaties undertaking to accept the advice of a British Resident Adviser in all matters except those concerning Mohammedan religion and custom. The Wahidi Sultan of Belhaf signed an Advisory Treaty in 1949. 143 648

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648 The island of Socotra was occupied by the East India Company in 1834 and came under British protection together with the neighbouring Abd al Kuri and Brothers Islands when the treaty with the Mahra Sultan of Qishn and Socotra was concluded in 1866.

Chapter 3 : Administration

63 [illegible]ern Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the
[illegible] State of Shihr and Mukalla, and the Kathiri State of Sai'un),
648 the Mahra Sultanate of the Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanates
643 of Belhaf and Bir 'Ali and the Sheikhdoms of 'Irqa and Haura, all of which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, is the premier chief in the Eastern Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. A British Agent is stationed at Mukalla who advises the Rulers of the Eastern Protectorate on matters of administration.

The interests of the Western Protectorate are looked after similarly by a small cadre of British Political Officers and Arab assistant political officers under a British Agent, whose headquarters are in Aden. The political staff who are posted to administrative districts inland advise the local rulers on the administration of their areas, since Her Majesty's
619 Government does not administer the Protectorate directly. The tribes
622 nominate their own chiefs, who have subsequently to be recognised by
701 the Governor of Aden. Not all the chiefs have complete control over their subjects, but since 1943 the authority of some of them has been
625 greatly increased by the introduction of simple administrative machinery. For internal security some of the chiefs have Tribal Guards mainly (paid for by Her Majesty's Government as a temporary measure) under the joint control of the British Agent and the chief. In 1937 the Aden Government raised a force known as the Government Guards for police duties in the Western Aden Protectorate; they are stationed inland at fixed posts and are paid for and controlled entirely by Government.

631 The Protectorate consists of the following states :

361

WESTERN PROTECTORATE

[643] 'ABDALI : His Highness Sultan Fadhl bin 'Abdul Karim Fadhl, Sultan of Lahej until April, 1952, and thereafter His Highness Sultan 'Ali bin 'Abdul Karim, the premier chief of the Western Protectorate. Capital : Lahej.

'AMIRI : Amir Nasir bin Shaif, C.M.G. Capital : Dhala.

FADHLI : Sultan 'Abdullah bin 'Uthman. Capital : Shuqra.

LOWER YAFA'I : Sultan 'Aidrus bin Muhsin. Capital : Al Qara.

HAUSHABI : Sultan Muhammad bin Sarur. Capital : Museimir.

UPPER YAFA'I : Sultan Muhammad bin Salih. Capital : Mahjaba.

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MAUSATTA : Sheikh Ahmad Bubakr 'Ali 'Askar and Sheikh Hussein Salih Muhsin 'Askar. Capital: Al Qudma. 631 361

DHUBI : Sheikh 'Abdulrahman bin Salih (under age). Regent: Sheikh Salih Salim. Capital : Dhi Sura.

MAFLAHI : Sheikh Qasim 'Abdulrahman. Capital : Al Juba.

HADRAMI : Sheikh Muhammad Muhsin Ghalib. Capital : Al Shibr.

SHAIB : Vacant. Capital : Awabil.

QUTEIBI : Sheikh Hasan 'Ali. Capital : Al Thumeir.

'ALAWI : Sheikh Salih Sayid. Capital : Al Qash'a.

'AQRABI : Sheikh Muhammad Fadhl Ba 'Abdulla. Capital : Bir Ahmad.

'AUDHALI : Sultan Salih bin Hussein. Capital : Lodar.

UPPER 'AULAQI : Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih bin 'Abdullah. Capital : Nisab. Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid. Capital: Al Said.

LOWER 'AULAQI : Sultan Nasir bin 'Aidrus bin Ali bin 'Abdullah (under age). Regent : Sultan Ahmed (Sheikh) bin Ali. Capital : Ahwar.

BEIHAN : Amir Salih bin Hussein. Capital : Beihan Qasb.

EASTERN PROTECTORATE

QU'AITI : His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib Al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla. Capital: Mukalla. 631 643

KATHIRI : Sultan Hussein bin 'Ali bin Mansur Al Kathiri. Capital : Sai'un. 361

MAHRA (Qishn and Socotra) : Successor to Sultan 'Ahmed bin 'Abdulla bin 'Isa bin 'Afrar not yet elected. Capital : Hadibu (Socotra).

BALHAF : Sultan Nasir bin 'Abdullah Al Wahidi. Capital : Azzan.

BIR 'ALI : Sultan 'Alawi bin Muhsin Al Wahidi. Capital : Bir 'Ali.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

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These vary considerably from place to place, but the tendency of late has been towards standardisation. Generally speaking, liquids are weighed and grain is measured. The measures of weights most used are the pound, the frasila = 28 lb. and the khandi = 24 frasilas. The keila, a cubic measure for grain, varies from place to place, but the one mostly used is equivalent to about 50 lb. of grain. The qadah = 200 lb. and the qasa = 2½ lb. are also in use. Linear measurement is mostly in qamas, one equalling 5 feet 6 inches approximately, or else the dra = 1½ feet approximately.

Areas are generally quoted in dhund or fadan, which is equivalent to the area ploughable by a yoke of oxen in a working day of about eight hours. It is roughly an acre or 4,840 square yards.

Hadhramaut MM2

APPENDIX 1

THE ABYAN SCHEME

Purpose

2421 (a) To utilise all surface flow and suitable underground supplies of water in order to develop and maintain irrigation farming in the Abyan district.

(b) To organise and develop the production of food crops and cash crops, and to assist in their marketing.

(c) To increase the wealth and prosperity of the people and the Governments of the local States and of the Protectorate.

Background

The Abyan district is one of ancient development for irrigation farming. Centuries of insecurity made the area derelict, until the settlement of a feud and the entry of H.M. Government to maintain law and order.

From 1941 to 1943 efforts were made to restore, by traditional methods, irrigation of the southern part of the district. In 1943
654 Government entered the derelict areas of the southern and central sections and a four-year development plan was started to restore and maintain irrigation systems on traditional lines. Control was in the hands of the Department of Agriculture; funds were provided by the
[65.1] Colony of Aden as part of the increased food production campaign; irrigation charges of one-quarter share of the crop were levied.

In 1947 the Abyan Board was formed by an administrative order of
2424 the Governor of Aden. The Board was accepted by the two States whose territories were covered by the schemes. In December, 1948, a
476 loan of £20,000 was approved from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. In August, 1948, a further £250,000 was approved. With these funds the Board embarked on the initial stages of its plan of development.

Organisation

Development was on a partnership basis between:

(a) Landowners (the States, private individuals or trusts) who provide land;

(b) owner occupiers and tenant farmers who provide the working animals, implements, general farming capital, and the labour for crop production; and

(c) the Board, a development authority, which undertakes the construction of irrigation works, maintains the irrigation system, and regulates the distribution of irrigation water. The Board also maintains special control over the cotton crop which is sold to the Board at agreed prices, processed in the Board's ginneries, and sold to the Raw Cotton Commission.

2 43 Up to 1949–50 agricultural production was primarily concerned
000 with the cultivation of sorghum and sesame. Trials with long-staple

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

Trials with long-staple 85 248

cotton, introduced in 1946, proved successful and this crop has now been chosen as the main crop for the area.

Payment for irrigation services has always been based on a crop 651
share of 25 per cent payable to the Board. The present crop share 427
and taxation on the crop, as laid down in an agreement dated 1st April, 437
1950, is as follows :

PARTY	LIVE LAND (*Land developed and cultivated for 5 years*)	DEAD LAND (*New land opened for cultivation*)
	%	%
State (Taxation) . .	5	10
Landlord . . .	20	15
Tenant . . .	50	50
Board . . .	25	25

To secure rapid development, traditional methods have been used 242
while the land has been surveyed and existing canal systems aligned 312
and new canals of improved design have been constructed. Diversion is still by traditional methods but regulators have been constructed in the upper part of the district.

Land and Water Rights

The Board does not own or control any land except building sites 423
and experimental areas loaned from the local States and, in one case, 312
rented from a landowner.

The Board controls the diversion and distribution of all flood water 437
in the district. In the winter season the Board purchases the permanent flow of the Bana River from the Lower Yafai Sultan and his relatives and distributes this supply through the canal system to farmers who pay the customary crop share to the Board.

Tribal boundaries and settlements of title to the area have been ill defined in the past years of insecurity, but in 1951 final decisions were taken regarding tribal boundaries.

Survey

Since 1948 an area of 100,000 acres has been contour surveyed to a 654
one metre interval. Geophysical surveys, the first as a reconnaissance 312
and the second in fairly detailed form, have been made.

Irrigation Development

Development is in various stages. An area of approximately 50,000 acres of land is now controlled for irrigation farming, mainly on traditional lines. The normal flood flow to the area is expected to be sufficient to crop 30,000 acres yearly. In the 1951 flood a discharge of 224,000,000 cubic metre was observed to reach Abyan in the Bana River and this quantity, if correctly controlled, would have been sufficient for the irrigation of 50,000 acres. In actual fact only 30,000 acres were irrigated. The system is to direct flood water at speed, by diversion weirs made of brushwood and stone, into canals

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
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654 which carry the water to bunded fields where the land is inundated to 312 approximately one metre in depth. In the lower part of the district complete diversion of the flood is made by larger earth dams built 241 across the river bed. Generally one metre depth of water is sufficient to raise the crops of sorghum, sesame and cotton, though summer planted crops which have to grow when water is low are given one or two supplementary irrigations.

The date of arrival of the floods is uncertain and the pattern of crop production may alter considerably according to the date of irrigation. For instance, early summer floods will only be used for sorghum fodder, grain, melons and sesame. Later summer irrigations are particularly required for cotton planting and for the autumn sown sorghum crop.

The Farming System

Skilled cultivation is carried on by settlers from many South Arabian tribes who have come to the area since the start of the scheme. Bunding of land, construction of field channels, ploughing and sowing are carried out by draught animals, mainly oxen though camels are brought in to help occasionally. No fertilisers are used at present ; the flood brings with it a heavy burden of silt which reaches the land and maintains its fertile state.

The basic problems concern the farming system. One is largely an irrigation problem caused by a rapid rise in the water-table which has taken place since irrigation was resumed. This rise in the water-table has caused an accumulation of salts in the upper layers of the soil, and has already made crop production on 2,000 acres practically impossible by flood irrigation methods. The other problem is weed control. As a gross area of 100,000 acres may be commanded in the future, and within this area an annual average of 30,000 acres may be cropped, it should be possible to afford long periods of fallow to land in order to reduce the dangers which may arise from heavy irrigation ; but individual ownership of land will greatly complicate such arrangements.

248 At the present time the cotton variety X.1730A, a derivative of 243 Sakel, is the main cash crop grown. All other cash crops in the scheme are common to those of other irrigation tracts of a similar 246 type in South Arabia though there are experimental crops, of which sugar is one. An important feature of the scheme is the need for a large area of sorghum for grain and fodder production. The draught animals depend almost entirely on sorghum fodder for their sustenance and the main food of the people is sorghum millet. It is expected that for some time two-thirds of the area will be maintained under sorghum and one-third under cotton.

Mechanical Equipment

406 The Board owns earth-moving machinery powered by diesel-engined 240 crawler tractors with carry-all scrapers, bulldozers, a ripper and grader and two drag-line scrapers. The policy of the Board is to increase the

8;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

mechanical equipment required for irrigation construction and maintenance in order to release work oxen for field operations. Up to the present shortage of equipment, break-downs and delays in obtaining spares have made it necessary to employ large numbers of working cattle on earth-moving and general irrigation works. 406 242

The Board also owns a fleet of twelve diesel-engined crawler tractors for ploughing work. Considerable difficulties have been encountered in maintaining this tractor fleet.

Administration of the Scheme 242

The present composition of the Board is :

British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate . .	Chairman.
Director of Agriculture, Aden Protectorate . . .	Managing Director.
Senior Political Officer, Southern Area	Director.
Two Representatives, (Fadhli State)	Members.
Two Representatives, (Yafa'i State)	
Manager, Abyan Board . .	Secretary.

The Board is responsible for the construction and maintenance of capital works and of main and minor canals ; the development of new land for irrigation ; the delivery of water to the land ; provision of marketing and credit facilities to farmers, when necessary.

The Board receives one-quarter share of the crops grown. This is now based on a cash payment of *Shs.*40 per effectively cropped acre for all crops other than cotton. The assessed amount is deducted from the cash payment made for the cotton crop. 242 437

The Board in the 1952–53 season made a cultivation advance of *Shs.*90 per acre of effectively established, thinned and cleaned cotton.

The Board provides seed-cotton packs and conducts weekly markets at convenient centres throughout the area. The cotton is classified at the markets by an expert cotton classifier. Each pack carries the grower's identification number, the weight as recorded at the sale and the market identification letter. A record is made of quantities sold at each market by growers and cash is paid after deduction of the Board's share. The cotton is ginned and baled in a ginnery equipped and run by the Board. The whole of the graded lint is sold under a long-term contract with the Raw Cotton Commission. The Abyan X.1730A is regarded by buyers as equal to Sudan grown crop of similar type. 242 442 248

Tenants make up and maintain bunds and field channels, cultivate specified crops as the Board directs, pay the crop share due, and deliver crops such as cotton to markets as directed. 242 [437]

Landlords, if owner occupiers, cultivate their own land and follow

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242 [425] conditions as for tenants. If not owner occupiers, they take responsibility for debts incurred by tenants, to whose settlement or eviction they must agree.

Finance

	Sales *bale of 400 lb.*	*Value* £
1949	100	5,270
1950	1,587	121,450
1951	9,890	867,088
1952	6,300	725,810

The contract with the Raw Cotton Commission extends to the season 1955–56.

Seed was sold to the value of £86,500 in 1951 and £54,870 in 1952.

Expenditure of approximately £20,000 loaned by the Colony Government on the first stage of the scheme in 1943–46 was refunded in part, and the balance handed over in the form of improvements and working capital to the Abyan Board on its formation.

Capital liabilities for loans stood at £278,307 at 30th September, 1952.

At the same date, after disposal of the current season's cotton crop, there were fixed assets worth £324,693. Cash and investment funds were available for the provision of £400,000 to a general development reserve; £180,000 to a revenue stabilisation fund; and £25,000 to a sinking fund.

Social Effects

The Scheme has had great beneficial influence on the general economy of the Aden Protectorate.

728 Peace and security have been extended to an area formerly insecure and the area has been settled by members of many tribes formerly at feud with each other in the Protectorate.

164 The Scheme has also been responsible for the virtual eradication of malaria in the district. This work conducted by the Protectorate
742 Medical Service has been assisted by the Board which has guaranteed
242 to provide a minimum of £26,000 per annum to a joint States' Medical Service; it has also agreed to provide £20,000 for the building of a hospital.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1
Headhamount MM2

APPENDIX II

Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes

Scheme No.	*Administering Authority*	*Description*	*Issues from the C.D. & W. Vote for the period 1/4/46 to 31/3/50*	*Issues for year ending 31/3/51*	*Issues for year ending 31/3/52*	*Issues for year ending 31/3/53*	*Total C.D. & W. Issues*
			£	£	£	£	£
D 792 & A	Colony	Working class dwellings .	12,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	27,500
D 916	„	Civil Aviation Facilities .	19,300	1,000	11,150	24,500	55,950
D 622 & A	Protectorate	Appointment of an Irrigation Engineer . .	2,850	—	770	200	3,820
D 689 & A	„	Appointment of an Irrigation Surveyor . .	3,264	1,169	1,532	—	6,325
D 806	„	Education Grant . .	500	*350*	300	—	450
D 853 & A	„	Irrigation Improvements .	161,550	108,000	—	—	269,550
D 876	„	Hospital Equipment . .	1,600	—	430	—	2,030
D 958	„	Anti-Malaria Survey .	4,100	*280*	280	—	4,100
D 972 & A	„	Education (Eastern Prot.) .	7,450	*3,000*	4,700	4,800	13,950
D 982	„	Scholarships for Teacher Training	1,000	1,380	—	—	2,380
D 987	„	Education (Western Prot.) .	4,150	1,000	600	5,800	11,550
D 1035	„	Road Improvements (Eastern) . . .	5,000	9,650	700	—	15,350
D 1064	„	Road Surveyor (Western) .	—	—	300	1,000	1,300
D 1078	„	Geological Survey . .	7,000	*3,000*	5,500	—	9,500
D 1251	„	Dispensary, Abyan . .	—	—	650	—	650

A 652
H 652

8:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden
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APPENDIX II *continued*

Scheme No.	*Administering Authority*	*Description*	*Issues from the C.D. & W. Vote for the period 1/4/46 to 31/3/50*	*Issues for year ending 31/3/51*	*Issues for year ending 31/3/52*	*Issues for year ending 31/3/53*	*Total C.D. & W. Issues*
			£	£	£	£	£
D 1373	Protectorate	Construction of Roads .	—	3,050	8,650	1,800	13,500
D 1308	"	Nuqra Dam Repairs .	—	19,000	5,700	240	24,940
D 1613	"	Survey and Land Settlement Abyan	—	—	3,900	4,250	8,150
	TOTAL FOR DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES .		230,624	142,619	50,162	47,590	470,995
R 214 & A-C	Colony	Fisheries Research . .	18,200	1,800	400	150	20,550
R 67 B/C	Protectorate	Mrs. Ingrams Survey .	431	450	—	—	881
	TOTAL FOR RESEARCH SCHEMES . .		18,631	2,250	400	150	21,431
	GRAND TOTALS		249,255	144,869	50,562	47,740	492,426

Note : Italicised figures show refunds.

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8: Great Britain, Colonial Office

MM1 Aden
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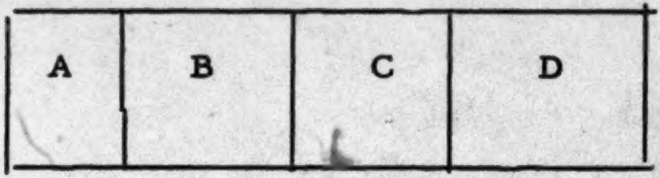

Chart of position of sections of end map.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

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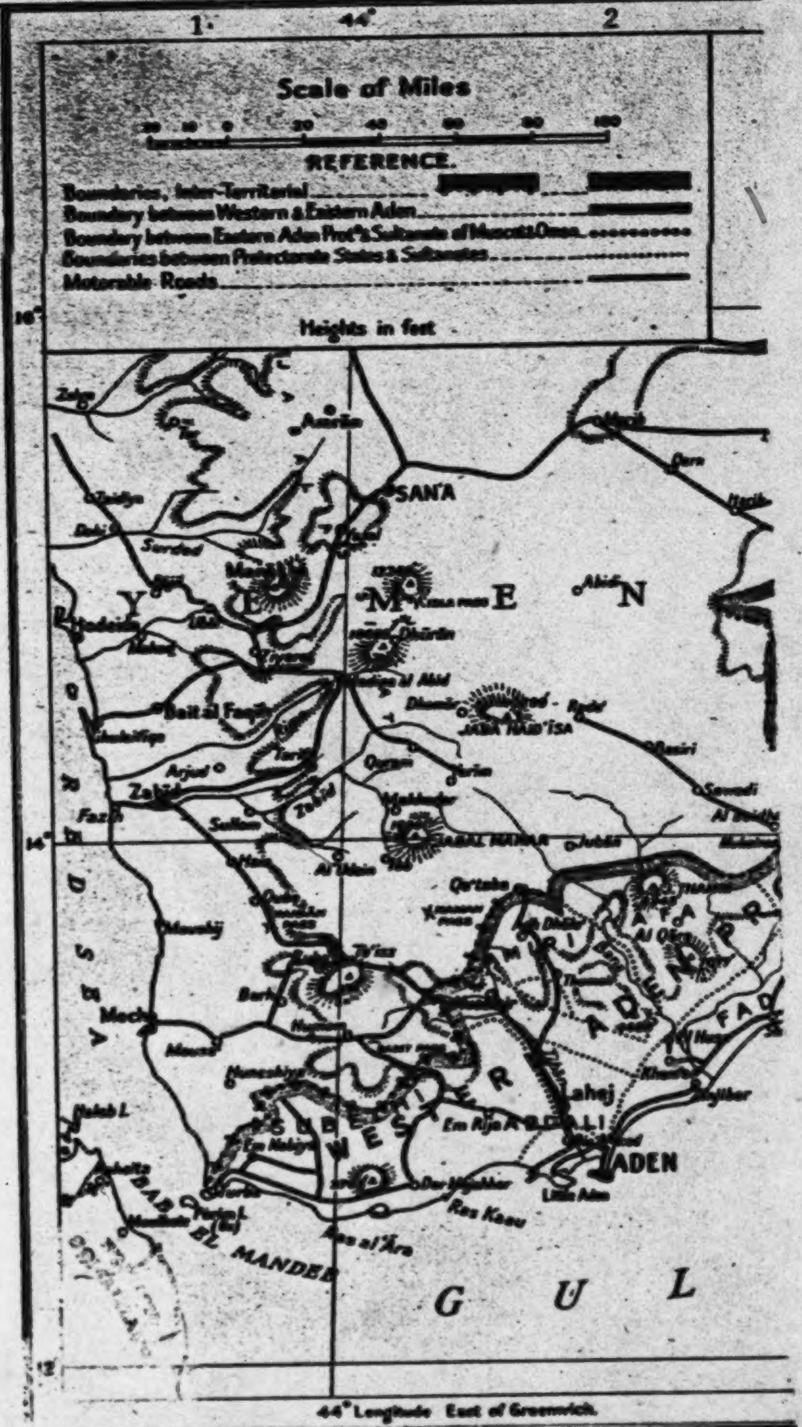
1
44°
2
Scale of Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
REFERENCE.
Boundaries, Inter-Territorial
Boundary between Western & Eastern Aden
Boundary between Eastern Aden Prot? & Sultanate of Muscat & Oman
Boundaries between Protectorate States & Sultanates
Motorable Roads
Heights in feet
16°
14°
12
Y E M E N
SAN'A
Amrān
Marib
Harib
Alif
Hodeida
Beit al Faqih
Dhamār
JABAL HAID 'ISA
Zabīd
Qa'taba
Jubān
Bedian
Ta'izz
Mocha
Lahej
ADEN
Little Aden
Ras Kasu
Ras al 'Āra
BAB EL MANDEB
Perim I.
Al Dhāla
FADHLI
WESTERN
G U L
44° Longitude East of Greenwich

Published by Directorate of Colonial Surveys D.C.S. 953

Encl Map (A)

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8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden Hadhramaut MM2

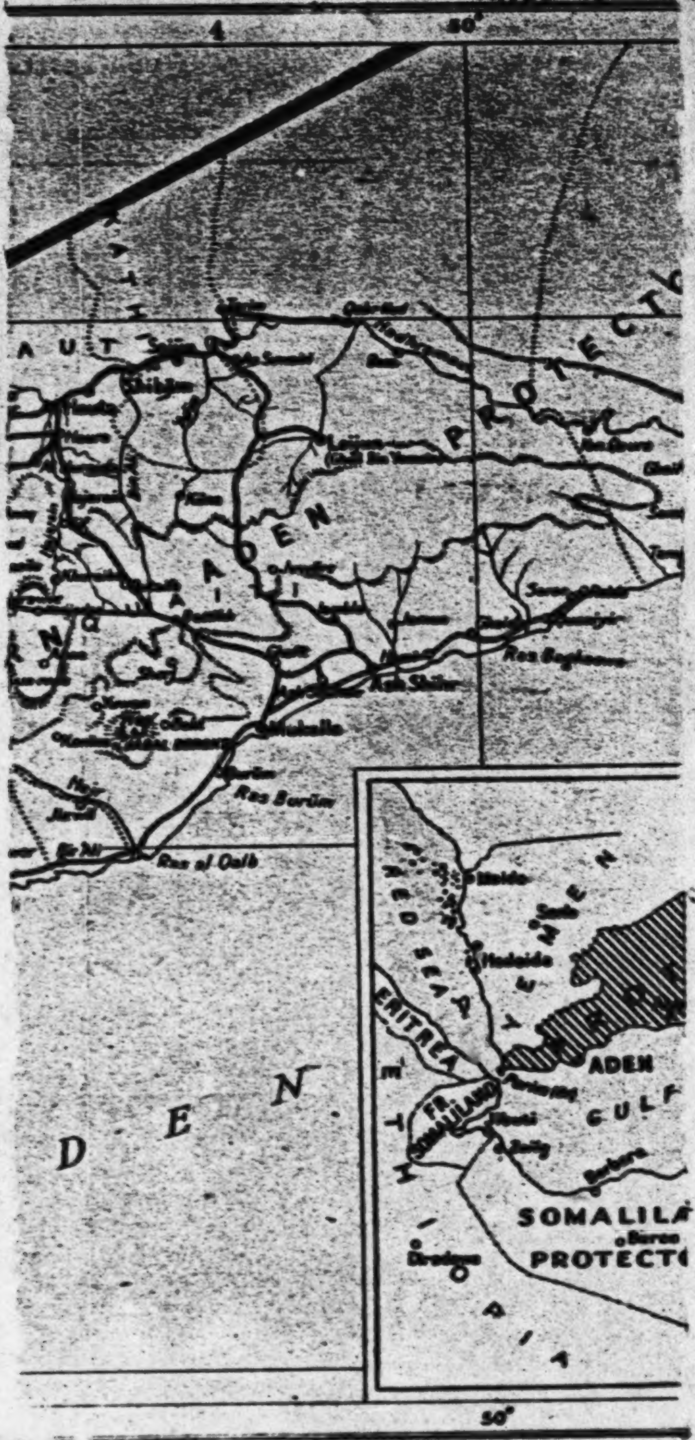
46°
3
48°
Empty Quarter
Shabwa
RAM
D E S E R T
H A N
PROTECTORATE
ADHLI
F
O F
A
46°
48°

End Map (B)

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

131


4
50°
HADHRAMAUT
ADEN PROTECTORATE
Shibam
Qabr Hud
Mukalla
Ash Shihr
Ras Baghashwa
Ras Burum
Ras al Qalb
Bir 'Ali
Hajr
JEBEL
ADEN
RED SEA
ERITREA
FR. SOMALILAND
Hodeida
Sana
YEMEN
ADEN
GULF
Djibouti
Zeila
Berbera
SOMALILA
PROTECT
Burao
Diredawa
ETHIOPIA
50°

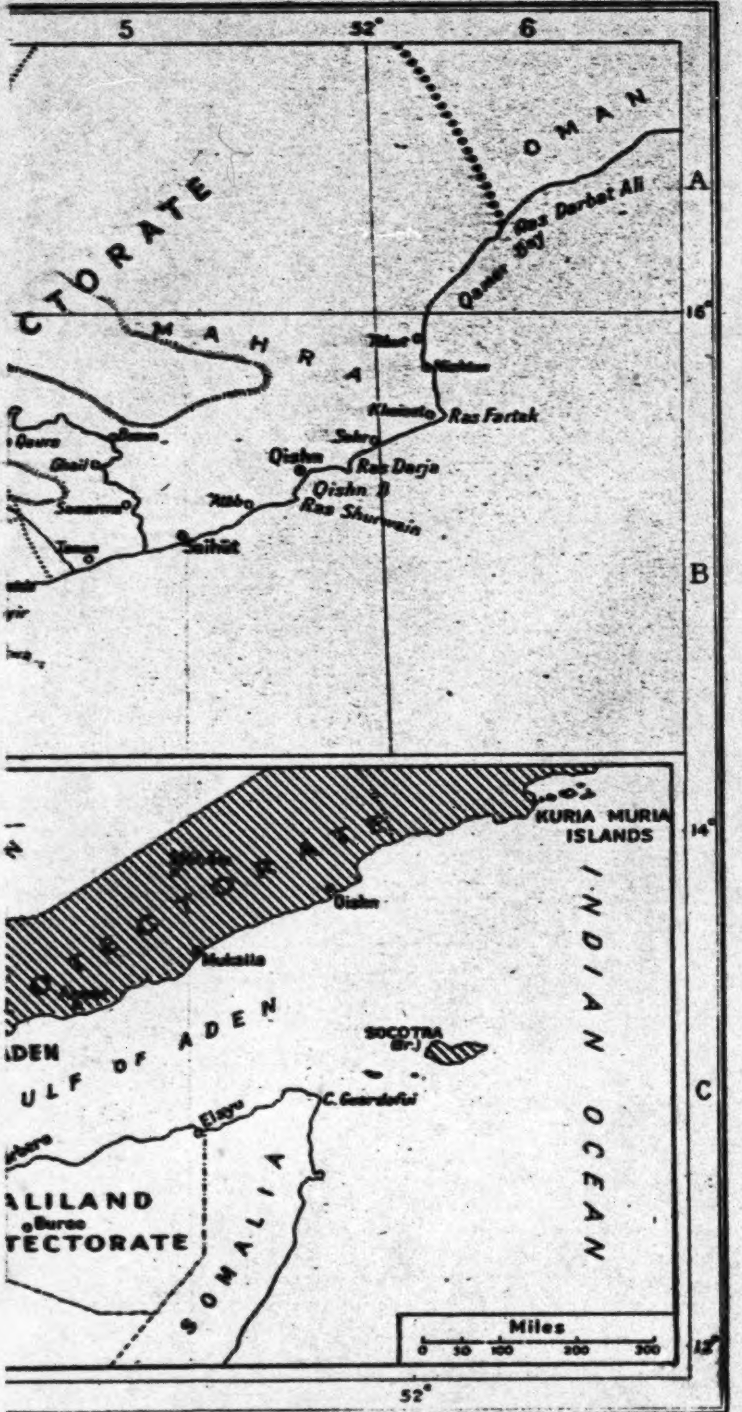
End Map(C)

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

ADEN. 3

131


5
52°
6
CTORATE
OMAN
MAHRA
A
Ras Darbat Ali
Qamar Bay
16°
Ras Fartak
Qishn
Ras Darja
Qishn B
Ras Sharwain
Saihut
B
KURIA MURIA ISLANDS
14°
INDIAN OCEAN
Qishn
Mukalla
ADEN
GULF OF ADEN
SOCOTRA (Br.)
C. Guardafui
C
LILAND
Burao
TECTORATE
SOMALIA
Miles
0
50
100
200
300
12°
52°

End Map (D)

9:Møller et al D-5 (1952)1954 MMI Aden MMI

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BCG-VACCINATION CAMPAIGN IN ADEN COLONY

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1

SYNOPSIS

A mass BCG-vaccination campaign was undertaken in Aden Colony during February-May 1952 by WHO/UNICEF in co-operation with the Directorate of Medical Services. Over 31,000 persons (about one-fourth of the total population) were given an intradermal 5 TU test, and 22,000 returned for the reaction to be read. Of these, about one-third were classified as negative and all but a very few of them were given an intradermal injection of BCG vaccine. Of those vaccinated, over half were children of school-age. The results obtained in this campaign are described with particular reference to the number and size of tuberculin reactions, and the results of follow-up examinations in nearly 2,000 schoolchildren.

The international mass BCG-vaccination programmes now being assisted by WHO and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) stem from the work started by Danish Red Cross missions to several war-torn countries early in 1947. Soon joined by the Norwegian Relief for Europe and the Swedish Red Cross, and, in March 1948, by UNICEF, the International Tuberculosis Campaign (ITC) conducted mass BCG programmes in 23 countries, tuberculin-testing a total of nearly 30 million persons and vaccinating about 14 million during the next three years. WHO assisted the ITC by giving technical guidance ; the WHO Tuberculosis Research Office compiled and analysed the results and prepared reports of the campaigns. Reports have now been published documenting the work of the ITC in 16 countries.

Since June 1951, when the ITC ended, international BCG programmes have been conducted by WHO/UNICEF. The present report is the first of a series documenting the work assisted by WHO/UNICEF. The report describes briefly the organization and results of the vaccination programme in Aden Colony, with special reference to the pattern and prevalence of naturally acquired tuberculin sensitivity and the level of tuberculin sensitivity induced by BCG vaccination in the school-aged population.

The Campaign

At the request of the Government of Aden, a BCG campaign was started by WHO and UNICEF, in co-operation with the Directorate of Medical Services, on 28 January 1952.

The campaign was planned for a systematic coverage of children and young adults throughout the Colony. During the first month, testing and vaccinating were limited to the schoolchildren ; in the following months, the non-school population was summoned to public centres established in the different sectors.

Intensive propaganda by means of pamphlets, posters, loudspeakers, film shows, and meetings resulted in a reasonably good turn-out of the population, although it was found that relatively few women attended the centres. A house-to-house campaign was therefore scheduled to follow the main campaign, which ended on 20 May 1952. The material presented in this report covers the main campaign only.

The pre-vaccination testing and the vaccinating were carried out by a team consisting of one doctor and two nurses : one of the nurses was assigned to the team by the Government, the doctor and the other nurse were WHO staff members. A single Mantoux 5 tuberculin unit (TU) test was given in the dorsal aspect of the left forearm ; the tests were read at 3-4 days, reactions of 5 mm or more of induration being classified as positive. Vaccination of negative reactors was made by intradermal injection in the left deltoid region, the dose being 0.075 mg of BCG culture in 0.1 ml of diluent.

The tuberculin used was purified protein derivative (PPD) lot RT XXII, prepared by Statens Seruminstitut, Copenhagen, and the vaccine was prepared by the Agouza Serum and Vaccine Institute, Cairo. Both the tuberculin and the vaccine were sent to the team in refrigerated containers and were kept cold in the field when not in use. To shield the vaccine from the traumatic effect of sunlight when the ampoules were being used, they were placed in wooden blocks and covered with paper cups ; and vaccination was always performed indoors or on shaded verandas.

Statistical data on the campaign are derived from two types of records made during the work : individual cards for 18% of the population tested and group cards for the remainder. Individual cards were used only in schools where each person tested could be accurately identified ; these records were to obtain information on the pattern of naturally acquired tuberculin sensitivity and, later, the response to BCG vaccination. (See sample card, Annex 1.) The name, age, and sex of each student were entered on a card on the first visit, and a record was made of the test given. On 744 the next visit, when the reactions were read, measurements of the size of the reaction (transverse diameter of induration) were recorded and, if vaccination was given, this was noted together with the lot number of the vaccine and the initials of the vaccinator. Follow-up visits were made after several months to examine the post-vaccination responses.

Group cards were used for the testing and vaccinating in public centres and in a few of the schools. (See sample card, Annex 2.) The number of persons tested during the first visit to a centre was simply tabulated on one side of a single card by three broad age-groups : 0-6 years, 7-14 years, 15 years and over. On the second visit, the number of positives, vaccinated, and negatives not vaccinated, in each of the three age-groups, was recorded on the other side of the same card. Each person tested was marked with a colour stain above the site of the test, the shape of the mark indicating the day of the week on which the test was given ; this made it possible on the reading day to check when the test had actually been given.

The data reported on both kinds of cards were tabulated in the monthly tatistical reports giving the overall results of the campaign. The numbers of tested, positives, vaccinated, and negatives not vaccinated during the period February-May 1952 are given in table I by month, population group, and age-group. Altogether, 31,287 persons were tuberculin-tested; of these, 22,110 (about 71%) returned to have the test read. Percentages of completed tests among the total numbers tested, according to population group and the three age-groups, are as follows :

Age-group (years)	*School-children*	*General public*	*Total*
0-6	89.6	53.7	56.8
7-14	96.1	71.3	80.6
15+	96.6	64.4	66.3
All ages	95.7	64.8	70.7

It will be seen that the percentage of schoolchildren completing the test is uniformly high, averaging around 96 for all age-groups. In contrast, records for the non-school population show that the percentage varies from about 54 for the age-group 0-6 years to about 71 for the age-group 7-14 years, with an average of only 65 for completed tests.

The figures of the 1946 census gave 52,657 males and 29,202 females. 162 About 80% of the population are Arabs. In 1952, the total population was estimated at 100,000-120,000. The campaign aimed at testing everybody 744 aged 1-18 years, and it is estimated that roughly half of this age-group was covered by the campaign in terms of completed tests. As shown in table I, 7,751 persons (about 35%) of the population having a completed test were vaccinated ; of these, 4,795 persons (62%) belonged to the age-group 7-14, 2,135 (28%) to the age-group 0-6, and 821 (10%) to the age-group 15 years and over. Only 14 negatives were not vaccinated.

TABLE I. NUMBER OF PERSONS TUBERCULIN-TESTED AND VACCINATED WITH BCG IN ADEN COLONY DURING FEBRUARY-MAY 1952

Month	Population	Number starting test				Number completing test										Number not completing test
						Positive *			Vaccinated			Negative not vaccinated			Total	
		Age-group (years)			Total	Age-group (years)			Age-group (years)			Age-group (years)				
		0-6	7-14	15 +		0-6	7-14	15 +	0-6	7-14	15 +	0-6	7-14	15 +		
February	Schools	338	4,427	782	5,547	96	2,000	560	207	2,272	198	2	4	2	5,341	206
March	Schools	64	260	29	353	8	71	14	47	160	11	—	—	—	311	42
	Public centres .	2,617	4,236	6,676	13,529	247	1,868	4,009	1,198	1,275	304	—	—	—	8,901	4,628
April	Schools	1	56	3	60	1	28	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	52	8
	Public centres .	1,615	3,696	6,335	11,648	159	1,466	3,749	667	1,042	295	2	—	4	7,384	4,264
May	Public centres .	38	34	78	150	2	10	56	16	24	13	—	—	—	121	29
Total	*Schools . . . .*	*403*	*4,743*	*814*	*5,960*	*105*	*2,099*	*575*	*254*	*2,454*	*209*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*5,704*	*256*
	Public centres .	*4,270*	*7,968*	*13,089*	*25,327*	*408*	*3,344*	*7,814*	*1,861*	*2,341*	*612*	*2*	—	*4*	*16,406*	*8,921*
Grand total		*4,673*	*12,711*	*13,903*	*31,287*	*513*	*5,443*	*8,389*	*2,135*	*4,795*	*821*	*4*	*4*	*6*	*22,110*	*9,177*
Grand total (all ages)		*31,287*				*14,345*			*7,751*			*14*			*22,110*	*9,177*

* Persons reacting with 5 mm or more of induration to Mantoux 5 TU test.

Post-Vaccination Examinations

Between 28 April and 17 May 1952, a retest survey was carried out in 22 of the 27 schools covered by the mass campaign. The schools selected for retesting were those in which individual cards had been used ; they included about 92% of the 2,917 schoolchildren vaccinated during the campaign.

The vaccinations were given during February 1952 in the schools where retesting was done ; the interval between vaccination and retesting thus ranged from 9 to 14 weeks. The vaccine used had been lots number 153, 154, 155, and 156. The retest work was performed by the two WHO team members ; the nurse gave and read all the tests, while the doctor measured the children's vaccination lesions on the first visit and examined for enlarged lymph-nodes on the second. Examination of the lymph-nodes was, however, made solely among boys and in 12 schools only. The cards were handled by a secretary, who recorded the findings dictated by the doctor and the nurse ; their readings were thus not influenced by knowledge of previous findings.

Mantoux tests with 5 TU of the Danish PPD lot number RT XXII were used. This dose was given in 0.1 ml of diluent, and, to permit accurate measurement of the volume injected, tight, non-leaking syringes were used. No re-vaccination was given.

The extent of the retesting survey was as follows :

Children starting retest and examined for vaccination lesion	2,032
Children completing retest	1,907
Children examined for enlarged lymph-nodes (boys only)	1,193

Of the vaccinated children in the schools surveyed, approximately 71% completed the retest ; in all, 25% of the total vaccinated population were retested. The sex proportion of the population retested is about 70% males and 30% females.

Results

Pre-vaccination tuberculin sensitivity

The basic pattern of the naturally acquired tuberculin sensitivity in Aden Colony schoolchildren is shown in fig. 1 by the frequency distributions of the size of induration of reactions to the Mantoux 5 TU test. Distributions are given for the age-groups 6-8, 9-11, 12-14, and 15-18 years.

The distributions have the bimodal form characteristic of unvaccinated populations. Each is divided into two groups : the children in one group have either no reaction or very small ones (negative reactors); in the other, the reactions are grouped rather symmetrically around a fairly large average reaction (positive reactors). However, as the separation of the tested population into " negative " and " positive " reactors is not absolute —the two groups overlap to some extent—an arbitrary dividing line has to be drawn at some point on the size scale. For the mass campaign, a reaction of 5 mm or more of induration to the 5 TU test was considered positive, as recommended by the WHO Expert Committee on Tuberculosis in September 1950.[1] And, as may be seen in the distributions, this corresponds quite well to the point of low frequency (6-7 mm) between the two modal groups in the populations tested.

The distributions in fig. 1 also show the effect of age on the relative proportions of persons with positive and negative reactions. About two-thirds of the children aged 6-8 years are in the left-hand (negative) group but, with increasing age, this group becomes smaller as the right-hand (positive) group becomes larger, so that about two-thirds of the children in the age-group 15-18 are found to be positive. More-detailed figures are given in table II and fig. 2, showing the increase in frequency of tuberculin reactors with age, from an average of about 33% positive at 6 years to 65% at 14 years. There appears to be little difference between the boys and the girls in the frequency of positive reactors at each age within this range.

As these results are based on the findings recorded on individual cards for children in 22 schools—mainly for the age-group 7-14 years—it is not known if they are representative for all children in this age-group in Aden Colony. No detailed information on age and size of reactions is available for the non-school population when group cards were used, as only the numbers of positive and negative reactors in each of the three age-groups (0-6, 7-14, and 15 years and over) were reported. The difference in percentage of positive reactors between the children aged 7-14 years tested in schools and in public centres—about 46% compared with about 59% (see table I)—may be a real one reflecting differences in economic and social conditions ; however, it must be remembered that, while most schoolchildren completed their tests, a relatively large number of the non-school children did not return for the reading. If a high proportion were negative, the result would be a disproportionate number of positive reactors among those who did return. Moreover, the non-school groups possibly include a higher proportion of older persons and this, too, could account for a higher proportion of positive reactors.

Post-vaccination tuberculin sensitivity

The distribution of post-vaccination tuberculin reactions for all children retested is given in fig. 3 ; for comparison, the distribution of pre-vaccination

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[1] World Health Organization, Expert Committee on Tuberculosis (1951) *Wld Hlth Org. techn. Rep. Ser.* 32, 10

9:Møller et al D-5 (1952)1954 MMl Aden MMl

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FIG. 1. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS BY SIZE OF REACTIONS TO INTRADERMAL 5 TU TESTS, BY AGE, AMONG SCHOOLCHILDREN IN ADEN COLONY

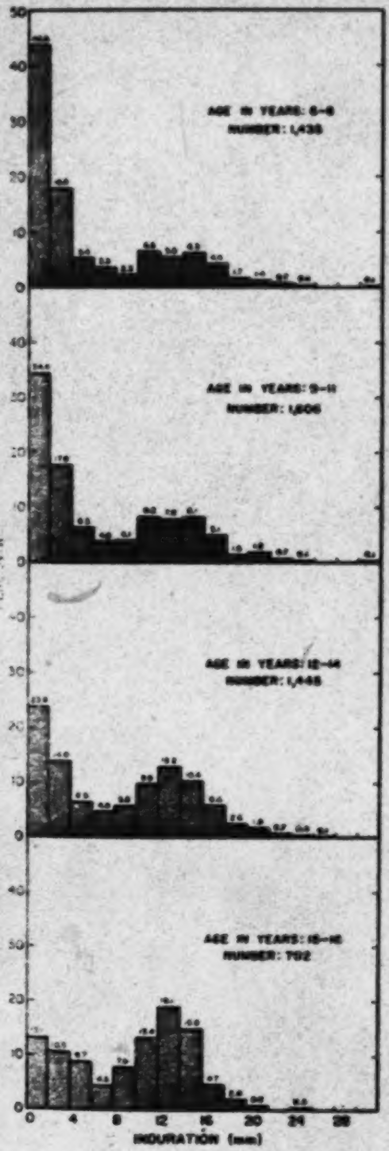
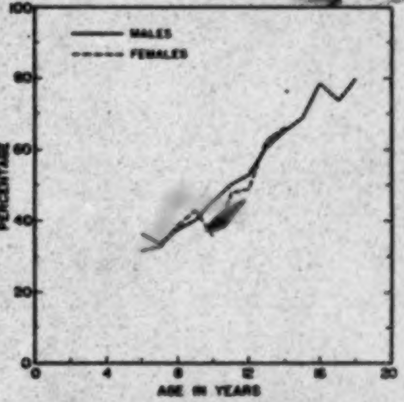


FIG. 2. PERCENTAGES OF TUBERCULIN POSITIVES, BY AGE AND SEX, AMONG SCHOOLCHILDREN IN ADEN COLONY *



* Positive reactions defined as 5 mm or more of induration to the intradermal 5 TU test.

FIG. 3. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS BY SIZE OF REACTIONS TO INTRADERMAL 5 TU TESTS IN VACCINATED (a) COMPARED WITH UNVACCINATED (b) SCHOOLCHILDREN IN ADEN COLONY

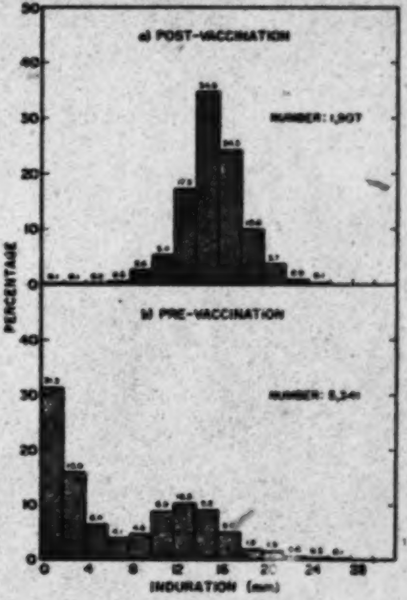


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TABLE II. RESULTS OF INTRADERMAL 5 TU TESTS IN SCHOOLCHILDREN, AGED 6-18 YEARS, IN 22 SCHOOLS IN ADEN COLONY, 1952

Age in years	Number completing test		Number of positives *		Percentage of positives	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
6 . . .	89	121	32	38	36.0	31.4
7 . . .	347	220	117	71	33.7	32.3
8 . . .	428	230	166	81	38.8	35.2
9 . . .	384	183	154	78	40.1	42.6
10 . . .	380	159	174	57	45.8	35.8
11 . . .	385	115	193	55	50.1	47.8
12 . . .	433	104	231	51	53.3	49.0
13 . . .	411	90	250	56	60.8	62.2
14 . . .	363	44	237	29	65.3	65.9
15 . . .	245	23	169	11	69.0	..
16 . . .	203	16	159	10	78.3	..
17 . . .	130	4	96	2	73.8	..
18 . . .	79	2	63	2	79.7	..

* Reactors with 5 mm or more of induration.
.. Percentages not given because of small figures.

tuberculin-test results is also given for the group from which those to be vaccinated were selected. There is a clear difference between the two distributions. The post-vaccination reactions are grouped fairly symmetrically around a central value in the right-hand part of the scale, thus constituting a unimodal distribution : the pre-vaccination reactions form a bimodal distribution. All, or almost all, the vaccinated children had acquired some degree of tuberculin allergy, and the position of the vaccinated group on the size scale corresponds rather closely with the position of the natural positive group in the unvaccinated population shown below. In fact, the modal reaction for the vaccinated is actually a few mm larger than that for the natural positives—14-15 mm compared with 12-13 mm. This difference may, however, represent differences between the readers, as the post-vaccination tuberculin tests were read by just one person, the pre-vaccination tests by three. Even so, it is evident from this material that the allergy induced by BCG vaccination may be about as strong as that produced by natural infection.

Table III gives the results for individual schools grouped according to vaccine lot number and by post-vaccination interval in weeks. The level of allergy produced may be characterized by the mean size of reactions, given at the bottom of the table for each school, and for each group of

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TABLE III. DISTRIBUTIONS BY SIZE OF POST-VACCINATION REACTIONS TO INTRADERMAL 1 TU TESTS AMONG SCHOOLCHILDREN, BY VACCINE LOT NUMBER, POST-VACCINATION INTERVAL, AND SCHOOL, ADEN COLONY, 1952

Vaccine lot No.	153			154						155						156							Total
Post-vaccination interval (in weeks)	14	13	14	13			14	13		12	11					11	10	9	10				
Serial No. of school	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	all schools
Induration (mm)																							
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
6	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	7
8	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	13
9	3	2	3	2	3	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	1	—	3	2	2	4	36
10	2	5	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	6	3	1	1	30
11	9	7	1	4	6	—	3	3	1	2	2	7	3	—	2	4	1	2	3	6	3	4	73
12	5	6	9	8	13	3	5	8	—	9	7	7	3	1	1	6	1	2	5	17	9	9	134
13	16	14	4	8	13	2	4	6	2	11	9	7	2	2	7	20	5	1	11	29	8	15	196
14	44	20	10	25	25	9	5	19	6	13	12	17	9	8	12	44	8	10	20	36	14	18	385
15	25	17	17	16	14	7	9	21	7	10	12	17	3	12	12	25	6	6	5	16	5	16	278
16	35	21	14	13	16	1	9	26	7	15	9	11	14	15	14	37	2	7	4	11	13	23	317
17	11	9	5	11	5	—	5	17	4	8	5	6	7	4	7	16	1	1	2	9	1	11	147
18	10	11	5	12	6	1	3	15	2	4	4	4	—	1	6	6	3	1	—	1	3	4	102
19	10	1	1	6	7	—	5	22	—	5	1	2	1	2	1	11	2	1	—	1	2	8	89
20	6	2	1	1	1	1	3	9	3	—	2	—	1	3	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	3	44
21	5	2	3	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	26
22	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
23	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
≥25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*187*	*120*	*77*	*113*	*111*	*25*	*56*	*168*	*36*	*79*	*64*	*82*	*43*	*52*	*65*	*193*	*30*	*31*	*62*	*132*	*65*	*116*	*1,907*
Mean size of induration	15.2	14.5	14.8	15.4	14.6	14.2	14.8	15.7	15.6	14.8	14.7	14.2	15.1	15.6	15.1	15.3	14.7	14.7	12.8	13.7	14.5	14.9	14.8
	14.9			15.2						14.8						14.5							

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schools where vaccination had been performed with the same lot of vaccine. There are only small deviations from the average value of 14.8 mm. Analysis of the results according to age and sex showed little variation with age, but the reactions were slightly larger for boys than for girls : 15.1 mm compared with 14.5 mm.

Local response to vaccination

Examinations for vaccinal lesions at the time of the retesting showed that all the children retested had a reaction at the site of vaccination.

The character of the reactions ranged from merely indurated lesions to crusted lesions and scars ; in some children (about 8%), examined 9-11 weeks after vaccination, unhealed ulcers were observed. As it is difficult to classify uniformly lesions examined at different intervals after vaccination, no attempt will be made to distinguish between the different type of lesions found.

To provide information on the size of the vaccinal lesions the frequency distribution by size (transverse diameter in mm) of the indurated lesions and scars is given below :

Vaccination lesion (mm)	*Number*	%
0- 1	0	—
2- 3	0	—
4- 5	91	4.50
6- 7	660	32.50
8- 9	752	37.00
10-11	359	17.60
12-13	133	6.60
14-15	26	1.30
16-17	9	0.40
18-19	0	—
20-21	1	0.05
22-23	1	0.05
Total . .	2,032	100.00

It appears that none of the vaccinal lesions measured less than 4 mm ; most of them were smaller than 14 mm and only a few larger than 17 mm. The average size (8.4 mm) varied but little among groups of children given different lots of vaccine and examined at different intervals after vaccination.

No complications at the vaccination site were reported ; nor did the examination for enlarged lymph-nodes in both the right and left axillary and supraclavicular regions reveal any complications. Non-suppurative nodes with enlargement of 2-2½ cm inclusive were, however, found in the right axillary region in 1.9%, and in the left in 1.3%, of the males examined (table IV). Most of the nodular enlargements were therefore probably not related to vaccination.

9:Møller et al D-5 (1952)1954 MMI Aden MMI

TABLE IV. RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS FOR REGIONAL LYMPH-ADENOPATHY 9-14 WEEKS AFTER VACCINATION (IN LEFT DELTOID REGION) AMONG BOYS FROM 12 SCHOOLS IN ADEN COLONY, 1952 744

Lymph-node findings in axillary and supraclavicular regions	Left side		Right side	
	number	%	number	%
No enlargement or less than 1 cm	996	83.5	962	82.3
Enlargement of				
1-1 ½ cm	181	15.2	188	15.8
2-2 ½ cm *	16	1.3	23	1.9
3 cm or larger	—	—	—	—
Total examined	*1,193*	*100.0*	*1,193*	*100.0*

* All found in the axillary region.

⁂

The BCG-vaccination programme in Aden Colony was organized by Dr. E. Cochrane, 114 formerly Director of Health Services, Aden Colony, on behalf of the Government. The programme was planned and technically supervised by Dr. Herbert Møller, BCG Adviser, World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean.

The field work reported in detail in this report was largely the responsibility of Dr. Knut Berg (WHO), Miss Agnes Bentsen (WHO), and Mrs. Jane Fazem (Aden). The post-vaccination tuberculin tests were given and read by Miss Bentsen; Dr. Berg measured the vaccinal lesions and examined for regional lymph-adenopathy.

RÉSUMÉ

Une campagne de vaccination systématique au BCG a été entreprise à Aden, dès 000 février 1952, par l'OMS et le FISE, en collaboration avec les services de santé gouvernementaux. Durant le premier mois, les tests et la vaccination ont été limités aux écoliers et aux jeunes adultes. Ils furent étendus, plus tard, au reste de la population. Les réactions de 5 mm et plus au Mantoux 5 UT ont été considérées comme positives. Toutes les précautions furent prises pour que la tuberculine et le BCG soient transportés à basse température et que le vaccin soit conservé et utilisé à l'abri de la lumière solaire.

La campagne avait pour but de soumettre aux tests tous les habitants de 1-18 ans. Ce but ne put être réalisé que pour environ la moitié d'entre eux. On vaccina 35% des sujets soumis à l'épreuve prévaccinale. En avril-mai 1952, soit 9-14 semaines après la vaccination, on procéda aux tests postvaccinaux.

La courbe de distribution des réactions prévaccinales présente le caractère bimodal caractéristique des populations non vaccinées : environ deux tiers des enfants de 6-8 ans sont « négatifs ». Leur nombre diminue avec l'âge, de sorte que deux tiers environ des enfants de 15-18 ans sont « positifs ».

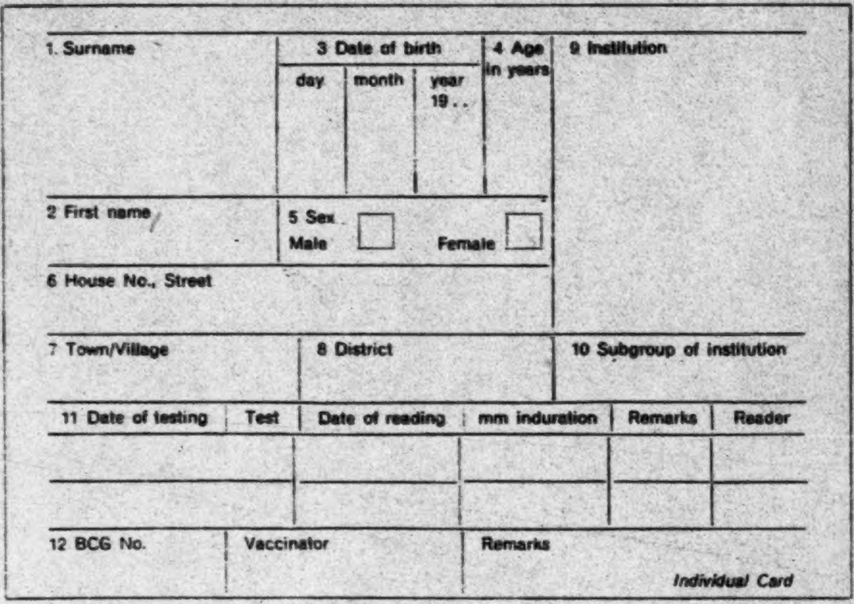
La courbe de distribution des réactions à l'épreuve postvaccinale est unimodale. Presque tous les enfants vaccinés avaient acquis un certain degré d'allergie, comparable à celui que l'on avait observé chez les enfants positifs à l'épreuve prévaccinale.

Tous les enfants présentaient des réactions locales, allant de la simple induration à des croûtes et cicatrices. Chez 8% d'entre eux, des ulcères non cicatrisés ont été observés. Aucune complication ganglionnaire n'a été notée.

Annex 1

FACSIMILE OF INDIVIDUAL CARD USED IN ADEN COLONY

Front



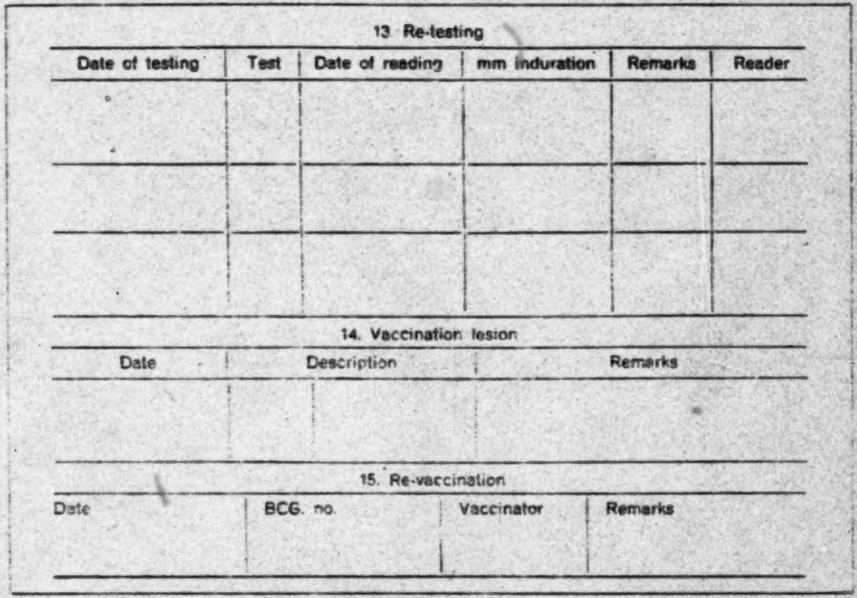
1. Surname	3 Date of birth day	 month	 year 19 . .	4 Age in years	9 Institution
2 First name	5 Sex Male ☐	Female ☐			
6 House No., Street					
7 Town/Village	8 District				10 Subgroup of institution

11 Date of testing	Test	Date of reading	mm induration	Remarks	Reader

12 BCG No.	Vaccinator	Remarks

Individual Card

Back



13 Re-testing

Date of testing	Test	Date of reading	mm induration	Remarks	Reader

14. Vaccination lesion

Date	Description	Remarks

15. Re-vaccination

Date	BCG. no.	Vaccinator	Remarks

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Annex 2

FACSIMILE OF GROUP CARD USED IN ADEN COLONY

Front

Team no. : ________ **Serial no. :** ________	**Date tested : / 195** ____
District : ________	**Individual cards used : yes** ☐ **no** ☐
Group : ________	**If yes, state total number of**
Address : ________	**persons registered in group :** ________

	Tested	
Age group 0-6 years		**Total**
Age group 7-14 years		**Total**
Age group 15 years & more		**Total**
Group card	**Total all ages**	

Back

Date read & vaccinated : / 195 ____	**Vaccine lot number :** ________
Reader : ________	**Vaccinator :** ________

	Positives		**Vaccinated**		**Negatives not vaccinated**	
Age group 0-6 years 1 EVEN SEX ☐ 2 MORE MALES ☐ 3 MORE FEMALES ☐		**Total**		**Total**		**Total**
Age group 7-14 years 1 EVEN SEX ☐ 2 MORE MALES ☐ 3 MORE FEMALES ☐		**Total**		**Total**		**Total**
Age group 15 years & more 1 EVEN SEX ☐ 2 MORE MALES ☐ 3 MORE FEMALES ☐		**Total**		**Total**		**Total**
	Total all ages		**Total all ages**		**Total all ages**	

Total number read : **Number not read :**

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[For information as to the procedures and results of a tuberculin campaign by the United Nations World Health Organization and Children's Fund, see complete text.]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

Author's Note

THE purpose of this book is to make available to people in the United Kingdom an accurate picture of the country and people of the Colony and the Protectorate of Aden, and by so doing to serve the people of those territories among whom I have spent many interesting and happy years. 1210

I have tried to practise a moderation my friends may scarcely recognise as characteristic but will, I trust, applaud, while at the same time producing a clear and definitive sketch.

My thanks are due to the Colonial Office for kindly allowing me access to my own despatches, and to Mr. N. J. V. Watt, the Public Relations Officer in Aden, who provided me with material without which I should have been much handicapped.

COLCHESTER
May 1958

114 the first impression made on him by Aden was not favourable, and I have what in retrospect is a rather diverting recollection of how, about a week after his arrival, he asked leave to explain to me that he did not like the look of Aden, the look of its people or, in fact, anything about it, and that he wished to be sent back to India as soon as possible. As again in the case of many, indeed most, others whose lot it has been to live in Aden for some time, his feelings were soon reversed, and he developed an interest in Aden and its welfare and an affection for its people, which they, when they came to know him, warmly reciprocated.

The second appointment which Hickinbotham held in Aden gave him the opportunity to come into closer touch with the inhabitants of the Colony and their affairs. He became Civil Secretary, a post which has since disappeared but was analogous to the present Chief Secretaryship. To his responsibilities as Civil Secretary were added from time to time a surprising number of other divergent duties, which included Judge of the Sessions Court, Inspector of Education and Superintendent of Customs, Salt and Excise.

Those functions must have helped him to expand his wide [504] understanding of various aspects of Aden life. Next, after an interval of some years spent in countries neighbouring the Persian Gulf, Hickinbotham returned to Aden as Chairman of the Port Trust, a post of vital importance to the Colony whose commercial prosperity was founded on and is still dependent upon the activities of the port. It had been usual for this appointment to be held by an engineer, a qualification which Hickinbotham, in spite of his versatility, did not possess. But during the time that he had previously lived in Aden he had acquired an intimate acquaintance with the life of the harbour through his personal interest in ships and boats and in the local people who earned their living in Aden waters. [123] This and a natural grasp of business and finance enabled him to preside over the semi-autonomous Port Trust Board with complete success, and this further widening of his practical dealing with Aden's administration led in 1951 to his appointment as Governor of Aden.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1953 MMI Aden MMI

Foreword

Now at last Hickinbotham occupied a position in which the 114
scope of his responsibilities included the Aden Protectorate as 123
well as the Colony of Aden, for as Governor and Commander-in-Chief he was Governor of the Protectorate as well as
Governor of the Colony. It has been thought by some that the 648
term "Governor of the Aden Protectorate" is a misnomer, for 643
it is not the policy of the British Government to govern the Protectorate directly, but to leave the control of its internal affairs to the local Arab Rulers in treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. Under these treaties the British Government are bound to give the Rulers protection against external attack, and through the Governor of Aden the Rulers also receive, when necessary, assistance in preserving internal
security and also advice and financial help. The Colony of [131]
Aden is a small, mainly urban, territory of about 75 square [133]
miles: the Protectorate is a largely mountainous and thinly [134]
populated area with comparatively small fertile cultivable parts
and is about the same size as the United Kingdom. The role of [161]
the Governor in the Protectorate thus differs fundamentally 643
from his position in the Colony, where he is the head of a direct administration, and the problems with which he has to deal in the two areas are very different.

The Arabs of the Protectorate tribes made a natural appeal 114
to Hickinbotham, as they have done to many other British [123]
officers and others whose work has brought them into contact with them and who can understand their outlook on life. In this book he has given a fascinating account of the Protectorate and its people based on practical sympathy and intimate knowledge, as well as an interesting description of Aden Colony and his experience in it in successive capacities. Sir Tom's position as Governor of the Aden Colony and Protectorate also necessitated his playing an active part in dealing with the question of British relations with the Yemen, the independent Arab Kingdom which lies to the north of the western part of the Protectorate, and his book includes informative chapters about this troublesome problem.

It is a pleasure to me to commend this work to all those 000
who seek reliable information about this part of the world and

000 than the majority of the inhabitants, although I have a high regard for the Ruler himself.

•123 204 As we sat and waited for lunch to appear there was a general hum of conversation, but it was with some relief that eventually we saw more active preparations for the coming meal, as the servants came in and laid strips of cotton cloth on the floor down the centre of the room to do duty for a table. Then a living chain was formed between the dining-room and the kitchen, and with incredible speed dishes of rice and of curry and of fruit, and piles of flat round cakes of bread, came up the chain and down on to the table, until the cloth itself was almost invisible and there was a hot heavy smell of spices and meat, which in that densely-crowded room was rather overpowering. The dishes came to an end and there was one of those irritating and unnecessary pauses, common to the East on these occasions, while we sat waiting for the signal to begin with well-bred concealment of our impatience. We were hungry, but it would have been the worst of bad manners to show that we were in any way interested in what had been set before us until our host had invited us to begin.

Everybody had ceased to speak and most people were assessing the possibilities of the meal in a silence of expectancy. The Naib looked towards the door through which the food had been brought, waiting for an indication from his head servant that the last dish had been set in place. The servant appeared and nodded his head and the Naib glanced at me and said "Bismillah", which means "In the name of God", the polite invitation to begin. We all shuffled forward the few inches which separated us from the food and with many muttered "Bismillahs" started to pick delicately at what was nearest to us, thus showing our good manners.

•000 It was at this moment, while the silence was profound and everybody's attention was occupied with the food, that it happened. There was a shattering explosion, and the pungent smell of gunpowder filled the room. The whole building shook as the ground trembled and plaster fell from the ceiling on to the food. The whole assembly, with the exception of three, came rapidly to their feet and looked wildly round while

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

000 had shot her and not her cow. A judicious gift of hard cash put an abrupt end to the cries and the old creature hustled the unfortunate cow along in front of her with a sharp pointed stick in her haste to get home to her family and display her wealth.

It was on my way back from this quail shoot that a small boy put me very neatly in my place. He was in charge of a string of camels moving down the middle of what passed for a road, each tied by a cord through the nose to the tail of the one in front. I was driving very carefully and I slowed down when I saw the camels so as not to frighten them, but in spite of my care they stampeded and got themselves all mixed up as a
576 nylon line does when the reel overruns. The boy gave His
• /23 Excellency the Governor, myself, one very expressive look as he rushed off to sort out the tangle and asked this pertinent or impertinent question—it depends on the point of view:

"Who gave birth to you?"

Rude, but very neat, and I burst out laughing, but not so my guards who were furious and had to be restrained from teaching the young man manners.

136 So much for the small game possibilities of Aden. There were still oryx in the Ruba-al-Khali, in spite of Land-Rovers, gazelle on the plains and ibex in the Wahidi country, but they are very hard to reach and impossible unless one happens to be stationed in the Protectorate and even then access is not easy; the country is wild and so are the people.

000 To the big game enthusiast (and I am no longer one since I sickened of seeing animals' heads on my walls), British Somaliland is only eighteen hours away across the Gulf of Aden by local steamer from Aden. There is game in plenty there, and always the chance, no more, of a lion. The last time I was there was to shoot sand grouse with the Governor, Sir Theodore Pike, in a dry season. We were stationed by the only water for many miles round and the birds came in hundreds to drink. We contented ourselves with taking a few single birds, to shoot at the coveys would have been murder, and then by mutual consent we stopped and watched. I was amazed at what I saw. We were standing within ten yards of the water

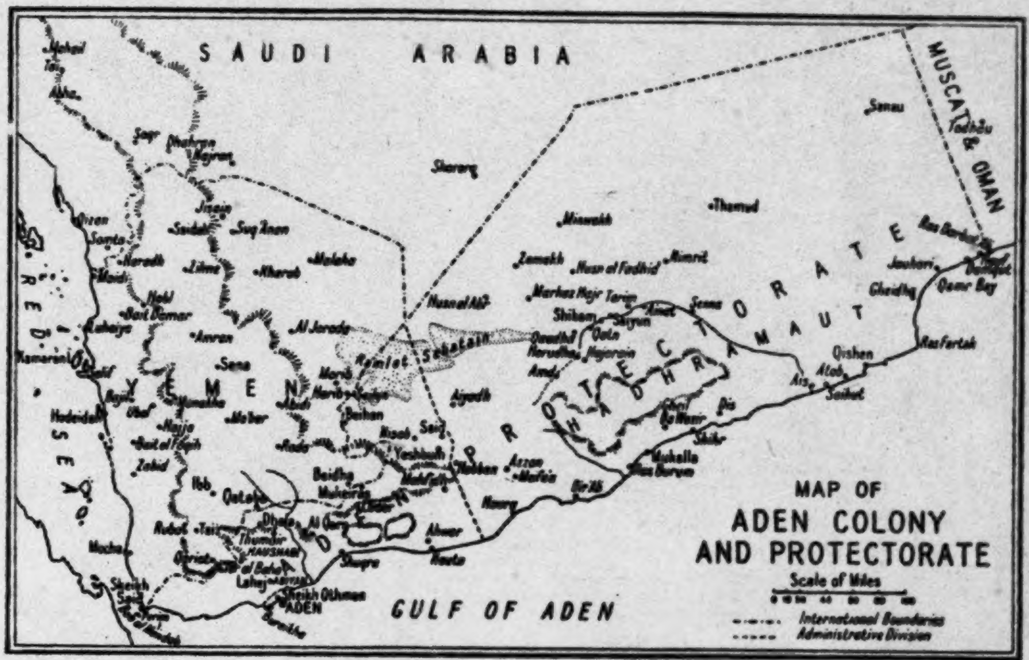
2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1953 MM1 Aden MM1

Foreword

Now at last Hickinbotham occupied a position in which the 114
scope of his responsibilities included the Aden Protectorate as 123
well as the Colony of Aden, for as Governor and Commander-
in-Chief he was Governor of the Protectorate as well as
Governor of the Colony. It has been thought by some that the 648
term "Governor of the Aden Protectorate" is a misnomer, for 643
it is not the policy of the British Government to govern the
Protectorate directly, but to leave the control of its internal
affairs to the local Arab Rulers in treaty relations with Her
Majesty's Government. Under these treaties the British
Government are bound to give the Rulers protection against
external attack, and through the Governor of Aden the Rulers
also receive, when necessary, assistance in preserving internal
security and also advice and financial help. The Colony of [131] ●
Aden is a small, mainly urban, territory of about 75 square [133]
miles: the Protectorate is a largely mountainous and thinly [134]
populated area with comparatively small fertile cultivable parts
and is about the same size as the United Kingdom. The role of [161]
the Governor in the Protectorate thus differs fundamentally 643
from his position in the Colony, where he is the head of a
direct administration, and the problems with which he has to
deal in the two areas are very different.

The Arabs of the Protectorate tribes made a natural appeal 114
to Hickinbotham, as they have done to many other British [123]
officers and others whose work has brought them into contact
with them and who can understand their outlook on life. In this book he has given a fascinating account of the Protectorate and its people based on practical sympathy and intimate knowledge, as well as an interesting description of Aden Colony and his experience in it in successive capacities. Sir Tom's position as Governor of the Aden Colony and Protectorate also necessitated his playing an active part in dealing with the question of British relations with the Yemen, the independent Arab Kingdom which lies to the north of the western part of the Protectorate, and his book includes informative chapters about this troublesome problem.

It is a pleasure to me to commend this work to all those 000
who seek reliable information about this part of the world and


SAUDI ARABIA
MUSCAT & OMAN
YEMEN
RED SEA
GULF OF ADEN
ADEN
PROTECTORATE
HADHRAMAUT
Ramlat Sabatain
Sana
Mukalla
Sheikh Othman
Lahej
Mocha
Hodeidah
Zabid
Ibb
Taiz
Marib
Beihan
Beidha
Shibam
Seiyun
Tarim
Qishn
Ras Fartak
Qamr Bay
Thamud
Sharora
Shugra
MAP OF
ADEN COLONY
AND PROTECTORATE
Scale of Miles
International Boundaries
Administrative Division

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI [p. XIV]

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narrow confines of the rocky headland on which Aden lies into 000
the interior of the Protectorate; a land of hills and deserts and
of wild and warlike people as lovable as they are childlike and
wayward. I have met many people who have passed through
Aden and they have all disliked it, while at the same time I
have met almost as many people who have lived there and they
have all spoken with affection of the place. Arabia is a hard
mistress who conquers slowly but, having conquered, never,
never relaxes her hold, nor does the victim wish for release.

The Colony of Aden, as it is known today, it was called the 131
Settlement when I first went there as a Government servant, 133
is quite a small area only 75 square miles in extent. In appear- 361
ance it resembles a lobster's claw, a maimed lobster, with one
half of the claw shorter than the other. The claw is open and
between the two halves lies the harbour. On one side of the [504]
harbour is the peninsula of Aden proper, and on the other the
peninsula of Little Aden, now re-named Bureikha—just two
promontories jutting out into the Gulf of Aden. The one on
which the town of Aden stands is connected to the mainland
by a narrow isthmus, the other is almost part of the mainland.
Both these promontories are hilly and are connected to each
other by a narrow strip of plain running round the northern
side of the harbour from Little Aden, widening considerably to
include the town of Sheikh Othman and the village of Imad
and eventually reaching the sea again at the Khormaksar beach
some eight miles to the east of Aden town. The boundary of
the Colony has been demarcated and has not been in dispute
for many years. The island of Perim, which lies at the bottom
end of the Red Sea, is part of the Colony, why, precisely, I
have never been able to understand. Perim was at one time a
relatively important coaling station, with a garrison of Indian
Army troops, but now that coal has been superseded by oil it
is deserted, except for the personnel of the two important light-
houses, a few fishermen, and a detachment of Armed Police
from the Colony Police Force.

The main commercial centre of the Colony lies in the midst 566
of the old volcano and is appropriately called "Crater". The [133]
trading and maritime suburbs of Tawahi (Steamer Point to 361
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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

000 fascinated at a low rather disagreeable ridge at the end of the runway until it had passed underneath the aeroplane, or closed his eyes until he hoped that it had, depending entirely on his temperament. The rest of the journey was uneventful, and on arrival at Khormaksar, Macfadyen said to Portal:

"You came off very quickly, Sir."

"Yes, I hit something halfway down the runway, found myself in the air and thought I had better try and stay there," was the reply with a smile. He had stayed there, all was well, and so ended my first visit to the Audhali country.

The foregoing is just a preliminary introduction to the Protectorate and the independent people that live there, but I am afraid for the real understanding of much that I have got to say I shall have to give a more detailed description of the area.

131 On the south the Protectorate is bounded by the sea, the
133 Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, and it stretches from the rocky outcrop of small hills at Sheikh Said in the south-west corner of Arabia opposite to the island of Perim, some 740 miles to the East to Ras Darbat Ali where begins the territory of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat and Oman. The coast, except for the first 150 miles, is rugged with mountains rising steeply within a few miles of the beach; in places they rise abruptly from the sea, and for the most part, to use a nautical term, the coast is "steep to". Where the exception occurs is in the immediate neighbourhood of Aden itself, which is 100 miles from Sheikh Said and it is here that the coastal plain reaches its greatest depth of approximately 30 miles.

131 The next of the frontiers which can be quickly and easily described is that between the Protectorate and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. It is a straight line drawn from Ras Darbat Ali at right angles to the coast in a northerly direction up into the Ruba al Khali or "Empty Quarter", the great central desert of Arabia. Unfortunately the Ruba al Khali is empty no longer for of recent years it has been rather overfull of oil prospectors, most of whom are American, but I shall refer to this later. At latitude 19°, the most northerly point of this frontier, there meet the lands of the Protectorate, the territory of Muscat and Oman and the territory claimed by His Majesty

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

King Saud bin Abdul Aziz Ahl Saud of Saudi Arabia. This 131
eastern frontier has never been demarcated, nor has it ever been 131
in dispute, Her Majesty's Government and His Highness 64-8
Saiyid Said bin Taimur, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, being in agreement on this, as on many other subjects. It is, of course, understood by both Governments that from time to time, and in particular if and when demarcation becomes necessary, there may have to be minor adjustments. His Highness has always been a wise and good neighbour and there is no doubt that should adjustments in the frontier line have to be made, then good sense will prevail and mutual agreement will not be difficult to achieve. I wish that the Rulers of Saudi Arabia and the Yemen had proved such agreeable neighbours for then the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office and the Governor of Aden would have had a much easier time of recent years.

We come now to the most difficult frontiers, the western frontier separating the Protectorate from the Kingdom of the Yemen. In 1872 the Yemen had become, for the second time in the troubled history of that country, a part of the Ottoman Empire and was to remain a Turkish province until the end of the Great War of 1914–18. In 1902 it was decided by the British Government and the Sublime Porte that it was desirable to demarcate the frontier between the Turkish province of the Yemen and the territories of the Rulers in treaty relations with His Majesty's Government, in other words, the Aden Protectorate. One of the main reasons for this was to prevent border disputes which must always arise when a frontier has not been clearly defined on the ground and where the tribes under the authority of one country are at enmity with those under the authority of the other. Demarcation does not automatically stop these squabbles but it does make the determination of guilt easier and enables action to be taken quickly, always an essential, to punish the offenders. In that year the Anglo-Turkish Boundary Commission began their work at Sheikh Said in the extreme south-west corner of Arabia. The work was very difficult, not only because innumerable territorial tribal disputes had to be resolved, but also because of the

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mountainous nature of the country in which the Commission had to work. As they moved farther and farther into the interior in a north-easterly direction the mountains became more and more inaccessible, but by 1903 they had reached Dhala the capital of Amirate of the same name which had come into treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government in 1880. In 1904 the Boundary Commission was withdrawn, the demarcation having been completed only as far as a high point slightly north-north-east of the Yemen town of Qataba.

The decision to withdraw the Boundary Commission and abandon the further demarcation of the frontier was due in part to the difficulty of operating in the high mountains of Yafa which the Commission would have had to face next, and in part to the fact that as the Commission moved farther into the interior of Arabia the degree of effective control by the Turks and ourselves on our respective sides of the frontier became less and less. It was decided, therefore, by the two Governments that from there on they should define their respective spheres of influence by means of a line drawn on the map. A violet line; the colour is important, because the habit of drawing lines on a map is infectious, and we shall see when we come to the northern frontier of the Protectorate that more lines have been drawn on the map of Arabia, all of different colours.

The violet line started from the last point demarcated and was drawn at an angle of 45° up into the northern reaches of the Ruba-al-Khali. It then turned abruptly due north and ran up to the base of the Qatar Peninsula. Qatar, one of the rich oil-producing areas of the world, is a British Protected Sheikhdom jutting out into the Persian Gulf. The demarcated line and the violet line thus became the dividing line between the spheres of influence in Arabia of the British Empire and the Turkish Empire. The agreement was ratified by both Governments in 1914 as the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

There has been one very serious contravention of this frontier line and that was in the early nineteen-twenties, when the Imam of the Yemen overran the Rassasi Sultanate which lay on the Protectorate side of the violet line between the Protectorate States of the Audhali Sultan and the Sharif of

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Beihan. The Rassasi Sultan was not in treaty relation with the British Government. He had expressed a strong desire in 1914 when the Audhali Sultan entered into treaty relations with us, to do the same, but the Government of Bombay, after reference to the Government of India, who were careful of their money where Aden was concerned, was not prepared to find the hundred pounds or so a year which the Rassasi Sultan insisted upon as an annual gift. The Rassasi Sultans have never ceased to regret the failure of the negotiations. The present Ruler is a prisoner, if indeed he is still alive, in the State Prison in Sana, the ancient capital of the Yemen.

Lastly we come to the northern frontier line which joins the eastern and western frontiers across the Ruba-al-Khali. It is a simple matter to put it on the map. Just take a point on the blue line rather north of latitude 18° and draw a reasonably straight line (it is not quite straight at the beginning) eastward to join the eastern frontier at latitude 19°. It is all very easy to do now, but this simple line represents years of consultation and endless conferences. It had a number of predecessors and they were all of different colours, red, blue and black, some were ours and some were other peoples, but generally speaking they all represented a British reverse at the conference table. It was all very unfortunate and where we should have ended will, I am glad to say, never be known, for there occurred two fundamental changes. Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, that astute and absolute Ruler of Saudi Arabia, that really great man, died, and the wastes of Arabia became peopled with oil prospectors.

By 1955 the oil search had been carried by the Americans, who operate the Dhahran concession in Saudi Arabia, right down into the southern reaches of the Ruba-al-Khali and the Iraq Petroleum Company, through their satellite Petroleum Concessions Limited, who hold the exploration concession for the Aden Protectorate, were engaged actively in their exploration work and were moving steadily northward. Something had to be done and it had to be done quickly. It was. Her Majesty's Government announced what was, in effect, the *de facto* northern frontier of the Protectorate, the present line I have described and at the same time it was indicated to those

131 648 interested that trespassers would be dealt with in an appropriate manner; as indeed they were in 1955, as we shall see.

131 233 221 This northern frontier follows very closely the territorial limits of the bedouin tribes, who are based on the Aden Protectorate, rather I should say, it follows the limits of their home grazing areas, for they are great travellers and wander far up into Saudi Arabia when scarcity of grazing forces them to take their herds of camels farther and farther afield; just as the Saudi Arabian tribes came south into the Protectorate when their own grazing has suffered from lack of rain. One often hears a lot of nonsense about being as free as the Arab of the desert. The Arab of the desert is no more free than the city worker who has to catch the 7.30 a.m., or whatever train it may be, to London, on five days of the week. The Arab must go where God has willed the rain to fall and the grass and other herbage to grow, otherwise he and his flock will die; he is not free to wander at will, he is bound, inexorably bound to follow the rain.

[133] Another advantage of this line is that it follows generally, but not exactly, the southern limits of the great sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali, dunes which are clearly defined and which rise in places to several hundred feet, almost one could say a natural frontier. Lastly, it is the limit of our effective control and although it is not ideal, it is practical and definite and not subject to yet another conference.

131 So much for the limits of the Protectorate, and now I must correct a misapprehension which seems to be fairly general with regard to its size. Many people in this country are under the impression that the Aden Protectorate is a small area approximating in size to that of one of the larger English counties; in fact, of course, it is nearly twenty-five per cent. larger than the whole of the United Kingdom including Northern Ireland. 133 In the west it is predominantly hilly, once the coastal plain is crossed, and the average height of the territory is some 3,500 ft., that is very nearly as high as Snowdon. The mountain ranges run east and west and are separated by plains and plateaus, each successive range being higher than the last until, on the line of Yafa and the Audhali country, the mountains reach a

643 course, exceptions and in Lahej, for example, the electoral college is composed not only of the heads of the branches of the Ruling family, but also of the Sheikhs of the principal tribes and the senior Qadhi, but generally speaking it is the family who make the choice for tribal approval.

In Dhala on this occasion the new Amir was selected after a bitter disagreement between two of his uncles, and an attempt on the part of the family council to avoid having to make a decision by asking for direct British administration. The troublesome uncle, having failed to ensure that a large proportion of the State revenue would in future be devoted solely to the support of himself and his family, abstained from voting in the council meeting and fled that same night to the Yemen with his close relations, and was warmly welcomed there. The new Amir was very upset at what he considered to be a serious affront to his dignity, but, personally, I had no doubt that he was well rid of a particularly useless and disagreeable bunch of Qāt-ridden wasters.

AULAKIS

636 In the winter of 1951–52, the Aulaki adventure was making
131 good progress. The Aulakis are a virile and warlike clan whose
184 territory runs north and south along the western side of the administrative dividing line between the western and eastern sections of the Protectorate and are themselves divided into three States, the Lower Aulaki Sultanate in the south on the sea coast, then the Sheikhdom, an area of fierce barren hills with steep and narrow valleys, and in the north the more open table-lands of the Upper Aulaki Sultanate.

636 At this point a word of explanation is necessary about the administrative dividing line to which I have referred. This line came into being purely as an administrative convenience and should, in fact, never have been incorporated on the maps of the area because the Aden Protectorate is one indivisible whole. The reason why any administrative line became necessary was that at the period of history when it was first drawn in pencil on an old map, probably by the Governor, the British

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

smartly about and saluted and remained standing at attention until I held out my hand and then, in turn, they stepped forward and shook hands. 000

"I'll take them along," I said, and they followed me downstairs into the car.

When we reached the school the Sultan jumped out and ran into the building, but to my surprise his companion remained in the car.

"Come on, get out," I said to him.

"He will be back in a minute," said the boy.

"I thought you wanted to come back to the school," I said.

"Only to borrow two rupees for tea, sir. It's a holiday today, Sir."

At that moment the Sultan rushed breathlessly out of the building and flung himself into the back of the Land-Rover.

"And now where do you want to go?" I asked.

"Back to the town, please, sir," answered the Sultan, and opening his hand in answer to a whispered inquiry from his companion displayed two rupees.

So back we had to go. My momentary irritation at having to retrace my steps quickly gave place to satisfaction at the change in the lad. I was being used as a taxi-driver, but I had brought it on myself.

I dropped them in the main street, and after shaking hands they saluted very smartly, turned about with the precision of Guardsmen, then relaxed and ran off like the normal boys they were in search of refreshment.

BEIHAN

Up in the north of the western part of the Protectorate lies the State of Beihan, to which I paid many visits generally by air, but on one occasion by Land-Rover, coming in from the north-east across the sand dunes on the fringe of the Ruba-al-Khali, after an unforgettable tour of the northern Hadhrami Bedouin Legion Posts. Beihan is the home of the clever, adventurous, dynamic and above all loyal Sharif Hussein who, having ceased to be Regent for his son the Sultan in the first 636 [131] 636 643

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nominated to succeed him as Sultan. Thus there came to the head of affairs in the premier State a young man, well educated, much travelled and full of promise. During the time I was Governor a great deal of progress was made in Lahej by the new Sultan, who as His Highness Sir Ali bin Abdul Karim, K.B.E., has taken considerable interest in the political development of the area and the economic prosperity of his State. Lahej was the first of the States to introduce a Legislative Council and now it is one of the major cotton growing areas, being blessed with the only perennial river in the whole of the western part of the Protectorate.

LOWER YAFA

131 Beyond the rich agricultural lands of the northern part of the Abiyan plain the Lower Yafa State stretches far up into the mountains to the highlands of Upper Yafa, a country of wild and hardy mountaineers who are more independent and [361] individualistic than any other of the Protectorate tribes. The Lower Yafa State has two capitals, one in the lowland plains at Al Hasn and the other in the hills at Al Qara. This latter town is quite the most extraordinary one that I have seen anywhere [487] in the world. It is built on the circular limestone cap of a very steep hill which looks like a truncated cone, and the town can be reached only by two very rough tracks, up which camels and donkeys can, with difficulty, make their way.

I was determined to visit Al Qara, partly out of sheer curiosity and partly because I was anxious to increase our influence in even the most remote areas of the Protectorate. Having obtained the willing agreement of the Sultan, the arrangements were made and my party, which consisted of the Director of Agriculture, the Director of the Protectorate Health Service, a Geologist who was making a survey of the Protectorate, a Political Officer or Assistant Adviser who was in charge of the expedition, and a personal friend, covered the first part of the journey by car from Aden along the Khormaksar beach and across the Abiyan plain to where the Bana river emerges from the hills. There we spent the night at a

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I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY

Geography

131 The Colony of Aden is situated on the south coast of Arabia and is bounded on the seaward side by the Gulf of Aden and on the landward side by the Aden Protectorate. It comprises :—

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(a) The peninsula, an extinct volcano in the crater of which lies the old town of Aden which is the main commercial and residential centre of the Colony. On the north shore is the modern harbour suburb of Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area usually referred to as Steamer Point, a large part of which is leased in perpetuity to the Air Ministry with the exceptions of the areas occupied by Government House, the Eastern Telegraph Company's buildings and the Political Secretary's house. To the North of Tawahi lies the dhow harbour and the village of Maala.

(b) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad and Buraikha and

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

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The Colony of Aden is situated on the south coast of Arabia and is bounded on the seaward side by the Gulf of Aden and on the landward side by the Aden Protectorate. It comprises—

(*a*) the peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Aden Settlement to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the names of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan on which the buildings have been constructed, and lastly the dhow harbour and village of Maala;

(*b*) the isthmus known as Khormaksar;

(*c*) an area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad and Buraikha and Fakum, the last two on the Little Aden peninsula are situated in this area;

(*d*) the island of Perim.

4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

DESCRIPTION.

The Aden peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there 131
are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward
and north-west of the peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are 368
constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valleys
between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the 361
main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles
from the modern harbour and lies in the extinct volcano on
the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain on which has been laid out
the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Naval wireless
station, the Aden Protectorate Levy lines, and the golf
course. Owing to lack of building space at Tawahi, dwelling-houses
for senior Government officials have recently been constructed
here. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point
near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the 241
form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Aden
Settlement. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Settlement.

PERIM.

Perim island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is 133
bare, rocky, and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, 131
about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet
(65 m.) high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry
watercourses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs,
the subsoil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim harbour
and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the
island. Perim was at one time of importance as a coaling station, [206
and also from the Eastern Telegraph Company's station and 502
Lloyd's signal station being situated there. 504]

Climate.

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden 654
under the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of 132
the European General Hospital. The maximum day temperature
recorded was 100·3 in June, and the minimum was 68·1
in December. The rainfall totalled 8 centimetres. Hot
sandy winds prevailed as usual during the south-west monsoon.
There are no crops in Aden, which depends on supplies from 137
other countries, principally India and the interior. 241

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e. during the 132
north-west monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from
November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e.
from June to September, a hot sandy wind known as Shimal
prevails on the peninsula, but on its western side the breezes are

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-2(1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

The Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude 131
45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

(*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maala.

(*b*) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of [351]
Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel /33
Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges 361
of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden 2111
belonging to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned 2115
date-palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, 317
by the process of solar evaporation.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky /33

133 and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted 504 shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal-light, lie on the southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and an emergency landing-ground on the north side.

132 The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are often very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as 8 inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter 2: History

[181] 175 Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and the West does to-day, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out; Aden thus came under the Imams of Sana, who never have renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship

5: Great Britain, Colonial Office MMl Aden MMl
131

A	B	C
D	E	F

Chart of position of sections of end map l.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

131 THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude
361 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the
southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:
712
504 (*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(*b*) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

133 The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel
361 Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

712 The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the
241 aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy
Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards
wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs at
[423] Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden belonging to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned date-palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

317 Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, by the process of solar evaporation.

133 Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky
and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward
of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is
grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted
504 shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour

.6: Great Britain, Colonial Office MM1 Aden MM1
131

A	B
C	D

Chart of position of sections of end map 1.

MM1

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

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The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. 133 368

Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony. 241

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward at its southern extremity is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air landing ground. 133 134 368 504

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

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Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel
Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the
Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(b) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area, and it is on the Little Aden Peninsula that the new refinery and township are being built.

(d) The island of Perim.

133 The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation;
504 Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some
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367 Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines, the golf course and polo ground.
133 It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula.

Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable
241 and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are
245 some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several
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grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate
coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the
504 southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the
south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air landing ground.

504 The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that
131 it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil.
439 It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes
to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

175 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the
631 British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same
year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

Chapter 3: Administration

642 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the
643 Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the consti-
645 tution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is
administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, not more than four official members and not more than eight unofficial members.

161 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by
226 an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The
625 population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are
659 fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police
detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

000 edge of the Rub al-Khali desert. The depth of the northern frontier from the southern coast varies from 50 miles in the west to 200 miles in the east.

ADEN COLONY

131 The area of the Crown Colony is small, only about 80 square
miles, exclusive of its two dependencies: Perim Island (5 square
miles) and the Kuria Muria Islands (30 square miles). The
161 population of the Crown Colony was estimated at the end of
1950 at 100,000, an increase of almost 20,000 over the figure
167 at the 1946 census. The increase was mainly due to the influx
of Arabs from the Yemen at an average rate of 100–150 per
[464 week, for the most part to take casual unskilled employment at
511] higher living standards and in greater security than in their own
country. Some 2,000 traders and clerks, mainly from India,
had also immigrated since the census, and in May 1950 new
Immigration Rules were introduced to secure preference in
employment and housing for the local population, of whatever
162 race. The population of the Colony is approximately classified
as follows: Arabs 79,500; Muslims (India and Pakistan) 8,500;
Somalis 6,500; Hindus 3,500; Jews 1,500 (about 2,000 having
departed for Israel); Europeans 500; Indian Christians and
others 500.

642 From the date of its capture by the British in 1839 until 1923 Aden was administered under the Government of Bombay. For the next five years control was vested in the Governor-General of India in Council. Finally, on 1 April 1937 it was constituted a Crown Colony administered by a Governor who is responsible to the British Colonial Office and is assisted by an Executive Council. Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order of 1944, a Legislative Council was inaugurated in January 1947. It consists of the Governor as President; the Air Officer Commanding the British Forces in Aden, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary, as *ex-officio* members; four official members; and eight unofficial members, of whom at the end of 1950 four were British and four residents of Aden. Aden Colony also includes Perim Island (pop. 381) which is administered by the Commissioner of Police, Aden.

632 For local government purposes the Colony is divided into the Fortress Township, with a population estimated at 70,000, and the Shaikh Othman Township four miles away,[1] with a population of some 25,000. The members of both authorities were all nominated by the Aden Government until 1949, when provi-

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[1] Shaikh Othman was sold to Britain by the Sultan of Lahej in 1882.

62:Simmons et al G-8 (1941-1961) 1964
M1 Middle East

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

10

Aden Colony and Protectorate

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Aden Colony and the tribal states comprising the Aden Protectorate have a long and varied history, but they have been under the influence of Great Britain for over a century. The Colony of Aden consists of two small peninsulas, located about 100 miles east of the straits of Bab el Mandeb, the short strip of connecting mainland, Perim Island at the entrance to the Red Sea, and the small offshore islands of Kuria Muria to the east. It became a British dependency in 1839, but remained under the jurisdiction of India until constituted a Crown Colony in 1937. Exclusive of the islands, the Colony has an area of about 75 square miles, 21 square miles of which comprise the peninsula of Aden proper. The historic settlement is located on a rocky promontory, 5 to 6 miles in width and 2 to 4 miles in length, which is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. It is an

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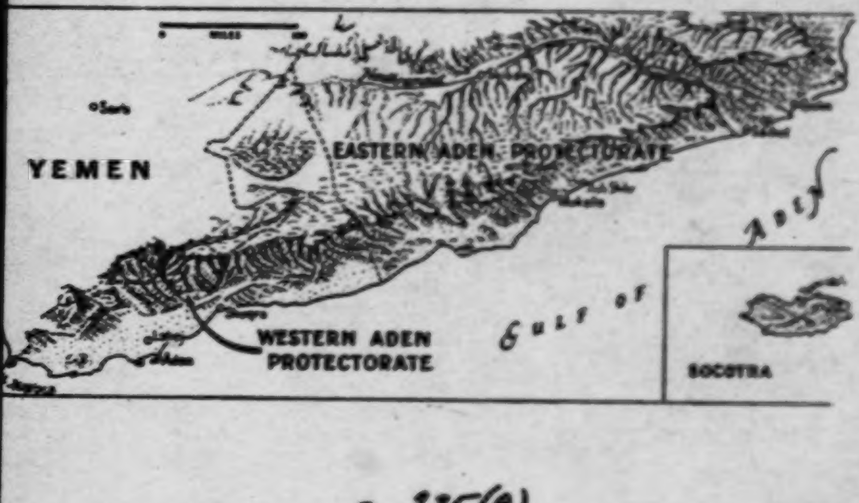

p. 235(A)

361
133 passengers from ships) and Ma'alla are built on the northern
and western slopes of Jebel Shamsan, the highest peak of the
volcanic range of hills surrounding Crater. Jebel Shamsan is
quite a presentable hill, for it is just over 1,700 ft. in height
and was at one time adorned with a signal station.

361 The isthmus which joins Aden to the mainland is called
133 Khormaksar and is as flat as the proverbial pancake. During
132 the monsoon winds of summer it is a hellish place of drifting
508 sand and it is here that the Royal Air Force have their station;
707 the military and civil airport are also here. Close by the airport
are the houses of the more senior civil and military officials
361 and a few ordinary folk, who are, on the whole, much better
647 paid than the officials, but of course not nearly so important.
648 Originally there were only two rows of houses, one of brown
houses and the other of white houses, and since they were inhabited mainly by officials, they were, not unnaturally, known
as Downing Street and Whitehall. Now there are rows and
rows of houses, all variations of the usual colonial box theme
in architecture, incredibly ugly but reasonably comfortable,
but I am glad to say Whitehall and Downing Street are still
the really fashionable roads.

361 At the northern and landward end of the isthmus there is the
351 town of Sheikh Othman with its pleasant gardens so well
known to many tourists. Sheikh Othman was also, until quite
recently, well known in a less desirable way to visitors and
residents alike, but in modern times morals seem to have
improved, and while the gardens have been enlarged, the other
361 attractions have been reduced. The town was not acquired by
648 any splendid feat of arms, but by a purely commercial trans-
175 action. It was bought from the Sultan of Lahej in 1882. Aden,
on the other hand, was invested in 1839 by an armed expedition
from India, carried in ships of the Indian Navy. The reason
for this expedition is said to have been to punish an outrage
which had occurred when the crew of an English ship wrecked
on the coast near Aden were maltreated. In point of fact the
probabilities are that the reason for our somewhat drastic
action was because we wished to control the only good
harbour between India and Egypt and use it as a coaling station

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER EIGHT

Protectorate Development

THE people of all the States of the Protectorate are, for 241
the most part, hardworking and competent farmers
depending as they do primarily on agriculture for their
living. Fate has not treated them very kindly, having so [134]
arranged matters that the areas with the most tillable land [132] •
have the smallest rainfall. The absence of rain is compensated [312]
for in some places by the presence of water-courses which,
though dry for most of the year, become flooded during the
late summer and autumn when there is, normally, heavy rain
in the hills. These flood waters have, in Lahej and in Abiyan [248]
and in one or two other areas, been harnessed and an irrigation
system spreads the water over the land and the valuable cotton
and other crops are the result.

The idea of developing the Abiyan plain was conceived by 654
Brian Hartley, the then Director of Agriculture in 1940, when 241
shortage of foodstuffs, due to the World War, turned everyone's thoughts to finding alternative local sources of supply
which would not be affected by shortage of shipping and the
interruption of normal sea communications. Abiyan is a flat 133
open plain triangular in shape with the apex buried in the
Yafa hills and the broad base along the shores of the Gulf of
Aden and the Indian Ocean. It slopes gently from north to
south and it is intersected by two large Wadis, the Bana and
the Hassan. These two Wadis run far up into the highlands of 133
the Yemen and every summer the seasonal floods come rushing 132
down them as the rain clouds from the Indian Ocean break 312
over the distant hills. These floods are rich in silt which fertilises the soil on which it is deposited. Hundreds of years ago 134 •oo

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361

Fakum, the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula, are situated 133
in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

DESCRIPTION

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 183
Jabel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there are 504
some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward and
north-west of the peninsula. Crater, the main Arab town, is situated 361
at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the
crater of the extinct volcano on the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain which is barely ¾ mile wide at 133
its narrowest point near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at 311
Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden 241
belonging to the Aden Settlement, but except during the cold
weather months produce is very limited. There are also privately- 423
owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

PERIM

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is bare, 183
rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile
northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet (65 m.) high. The
surface of the island is grooved with dry water courses and covered
with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the subsoil being sand and
conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal [504]
light, lie on the southern side of the island. Perim was at one time
of importance as a coaling station, and the Eastern Telegraph
Company and Lloyd's were represented there. There are now no
commercial concerns on the island.

Climate

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden under [654]
the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of the European 132
General Hospital. The minimum day temperature recorded was
69·1 in February, 1938, and the maximum was 101·5 in July, 1938.
The rainfall totalled 1·59 centimetres. Hot sandy winds prevailed
as usual during the south-west monsoon. There are no crops in [683]
Aden, which depends on supplies from other countries, principally
India and the interior.

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e., during the north-east monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e. in July and August, strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of May, June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and are often

132 very intense, though usually of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

654 204 Meteorological records are maintained at the European General Hospital and the data are published in the Aden Colony Gazette weekly.

History

504 Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible.

487 Prior to the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century the trade followed much the same course as the main trade route between the East and the West does today, i.e. across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. From the earliest times the great Empires of the world realised the importance of Aden. During the time of the Romans at least two endeavours were made by them to capture the Red Sea trade and they sent an unsuccessful expedition against Aden. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden
175 was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, and was for a time occupied by them. It was captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years until the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove them out. Aden thus passed under the Imams of Sana' who have never renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the Ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate. The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when it was only a village of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden resulted in an expedition being sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The fortress was captured on 19th January, 1839, and Captain Haines became the first British Resident.

The replacement of sailing ships by steam vessels was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British, and the revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for the town its old importance. As a result of the
[61] increased prosperity of Aden since the British occupation the population has risen from 500 to 46,000. The modern commercial
504 prosperity of Aden is primarily due to the fact that it is an important fuelling station, originally for coal and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian

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between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain on which has been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Naval wireless station, the Aden Protectorate Levy lines, and the golf course. Owing to lack of building space at Tawahi, dwelling-houses for senior Government officials have recently been constructed here. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the 241
form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Aden Settlement. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Settlement.

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and also from the Eastern Telegraph Company's station and 502
Lloyd's signal station being situated there. 504]

Climate.

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden 654
under the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of 132
the European General Hospital. The maximum day temperature recorded was 100·3 in June, and the minimum was 68·1 in December. The rainfall totalled 8 centimetres. Hot sandy winds prevailed as usual during the south-west monsoon. There are no crops in Aden, which depends on supplies from 137
other countries, principally India and the interior. 241

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e. during the 132
north-west monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e. from June to September, a hot sandy wind known as Shimal prevails on the peninsula, but on its western side the breezes are

132 from seaward and fairly cool. May, a part of June, and September are generally hot, damp, and airless. Sandstorms occur in the months of May, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and blow very strongly at times up to 10 p.m., the air being so thick with sand that it is only possible to see a short distance, and the temperature falls. During the month of August dense mists occur at times and it is not possible to see across the harbour.

654 Meteorological records are maintained at the European
204 General Hospital and the data are published in the Aden *Colony Gazette* weekly for the information of the public.

History.

175 Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Prior to the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade route between the East and the West does to-day, i.e. across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. From the earliest times the great Empires of the world realized the importance of Aden during this period, and during the time of the Romans at least two endeavours were made by them to capture the Red Sea trade and they sent an unsuccessful expedition against Aden.

The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years until the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove them out, Aden thus coming under the Imams of Sana', who have never renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence and included Aden in his Sultanate. The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden resulted in its capture by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The desire to establish coaling stations on trade routes, necessitated by the replacement of sailing ships by steamer, was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the population has risen from 500 to 46,000. The modern commercial prosperity

164
165

Causes of Deaths in 1947

Diseases		*Deaths*
Smallpox		—
Malaria		37
Enteric Fever		5
Other Fevers		223
Dysentery		16
Diarrhoea		265
Phthisis		244
Other Respiratory Diseases		240
Injuries		75
Deaths from child-birth		17
All other causes		701
Birth-rate		30·43
Death-rate:	Crude	23·50
	Actual	18·59

HOUSING

362 There are four types of housing in the Colony:

342I (*a*) Well-built bungalows or two-storeyed houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well-built multi-storeyed stone in lime-mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

(*c*) Single- and two-storeyed buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(*d*) Single-storeyed "mud brick" buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

342 [132] All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than 2 inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as *kutcha* dwellings. (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be replaced gradually by mud-brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1947, 80 of these dwellings had been constructed, and a further 116 were scheduled to be begun in 1948.

362
161 During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength

133 and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted 504 shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal-light, lie on the southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and an emergency landing-ground on the north side.

● 132 The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are often very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as 8 inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter 2: History

[181] Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between 175 Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and the West does to-day, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out; Aden thus came under the Imams of Sana, who never have renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate.

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342 (*c*) Single and two-storied buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

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During the war, and for a period afterwards, due to a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably and, in the absence of proper accommodation, were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas. While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, these areas can only be termed slum areas, and the solution would appear to be the construction by Government of several hundreds of working-class houses, and areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

511
362 The standard of living in these areas is very low indeed, but even this is apparently higher than in the hinterland, as no effort is being made by these people to return home, and any attempt at coercion with mass removal of the hovels would undoubtedly create serious difficulties.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

657
746 The Labour and Social Welfare Department began work in January, 1950, under the direction of the District Commissioner. The activities of the new department were confined largely to a study of conditions, and the presentation to Government of some reports and recommendations. The staff consists of a Labour and Welfare Officer, an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer (trained in the U.K.) and one clerk.

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are in the main not yet in existence in Aden. There are a certain number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent work, the majority of these depending on European workers and officials.

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8:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

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3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East

Aden MMI

sion was made in the Fortress Township for the election of three 632
members, who must be of Aden or British birth; the franchise was limited to males born or resident for a stipulated period in Aden, and with a property qualification which was reduced by half (giving an electorate of about 5,000) after the 1949 election had resulted in the return of an Arab merchant, a Pakistani advocate, and a Parsee merchant.

The climate of Aden Colony and of the southern coast is 132
generally pleasant between November and March. The summer heat, though great, is less intense than that of the interior of Arabia or of Iraq, but this is more than offset by the oppressive humidity between April and October. Rainfall is trifling, but heavy thunderstorms occur irregularly. The town relies for its 312
water-supply on bore-holes at Shaikh Othman, supplemented by supplies in the famous Tanks, which date from pre-Islamic times and were restored for use in 1856. They have a storage capacity of 8 million gallons. Aden is a free port and there are 651
no customs dues except on liquor, drugs, tobacco, motor spirit, and salt. Salt is a government monopoly, and is produced locally 655
in large quantities for export by evaporation from sea-water. 433
The only other local industries are dhow-building, soap manufacture, dyeing, cigarette-making, and fishing.

The present prosperity of the Colony depends on its importance 504
as a bunkering port for coal and oil, for which purposes 439
it handles a tonnage of shipping comparable with that of Liverpool. This balance will be altered when the Anglo-Iranian [382]
Oil Company's new 5-million-tons-a-year refinery, begun in November 1952, comes on stream in 1954.[1] Apart 439
from the export of salt (which supplied in 1950 75 per cent of India's imports of that commodity), the bulk of Aden's other trade consists of entrepôt and transhipment between neighbouring countries. The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft (sailing dhows, etc.) which entered the port during 1951 was 4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839, more than double the figure for 1938; the number of country craft was 1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201, a decrease of 17 per cent compared with the previous year. Recent estimates of imports and exports were:

	Imports	*Exports*
	(£ million)	
1948	2·29	1·88
1949	2·73	2·19
1950	3·49	3·25
1951	4·19	3·70
1952	4·71	3·80

(SOURCE: *Digest of Colonial Statistics*, no. 10, September-October 1953).

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[1] *Petroleum Press Service*, December 1952.

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

2

H 442 648 [635] are bound by protective treaties with Great Britain. Administratively, it is divided into two areas, the Western Aden Protectorate, covering roughly 45,000 square miles in the southwestern highlands, and the Eastern Aden Protectorate, which incorporates the remaining territory and the island of Socotra, about 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, the easternmost point in Africa.

H 133 The geography of the region is characterized by mountains and high plateaus which slope to a sandy plain along the coast and are intersected by deep and often fertile valleys. The topography of Western Aden Protectorate is particularly rugged. Four zones are differentiated: the littoral; the coastal hills reaching up to 2,000 feet in height; the inland plains, with slightly higher elevations; and the interior plateau, at an altitude of 5,000 to 8,000 feet. The dominant feature of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is the Wadi Hadhramaut. The valley, which is broad and well defined, parallels the coast for almost 200 miles before turning southeast toward the sea. It is hemmed in by massive plateaus, with an average elevation of 6,000 feet in the south and 3,500 feet in the north, which are terraced and dissected by numerous secondary wadies. The main valley lies over 100 miles inland, and is separated from the coast by a complex terrain of mountains, steppe and desert.

H 132 Few meteorologic observations have been recorded. Extreme heat, accompanied by high humidity, is encountered in the coastal region during the summer; slightly moderated temperatures at the time of the northeast monsoon, from October to April. A 132 The mean temperature in the Colony is estimated at 80° F.; 75° F. in the winter and 90° F. in the summer. The daily range is slight in the summer, but cool and sometimes cold nights are experienced during the winter months. The temperatures in the interior vary with the altitude and the season. Marked contrasts exist between the heat of the shut-in wadies and the cooler temperatures of the high plateaus. The rainfall is

p. 236(A)

ADEN MMU
HADHRAMAUT MMV

A 132 scanty and irregular throughout most of the region. At Aden, it averages about 3 to 5 inches a year, and is normally concentrated in the period from December to April. In contrast, the western highlands receive a summer rainfall which reaches 15 to 20 inches a year in most areas. H 132 The precipitation in the Hadhramaut region does not follow a seasonal pattern: it is appreciably lower and often localized in distribution. Torrential thunderstorms sometimes occur, while sandstorms are frequent, especially between May and September.

POPULATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Population

A 161 162 361 The population of the Colony is essentially cosmopolitan and urban in character. According to the last census in 1946, the inhabitants numbered 80,516, including 58,455 Arabs, 7,273 Jews, 4,322 Somalis, 9,456 Indians, 365 Europeans and 645 of other nationalities. A 161 167 563 Since that date, the population has increased markedly. In 1950, it was officially estimated at 100,000, and was generally believed to approach 110,000 to 120,000. The Arabs are mainly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Protectorate and Yemen: in 1946, slightly less than one half were registered as Aden-born. Most of the Jewish community has recently migrated to Israel, with the result that a remnant of less than 2,000 Jews remained in 1951.

A 632 162 The Colony consists of two incorporated townships, besides important military installations. The township of Aden, sometimes designated as the Fortress, embraces all the settlements on the Aden peninsula and isthmus. It had over 55,800 inhabitants in 1946, about 36,200 of whom lived in the main town of Crater and 12,000 in the modern harbor sections of Tawahi and Steamer Point. Sheikh Othman, the second township, had about 22,600 residents. It comprises the town itself, situated on an oasis behind the peninsula, several small out-

p. 236(B)

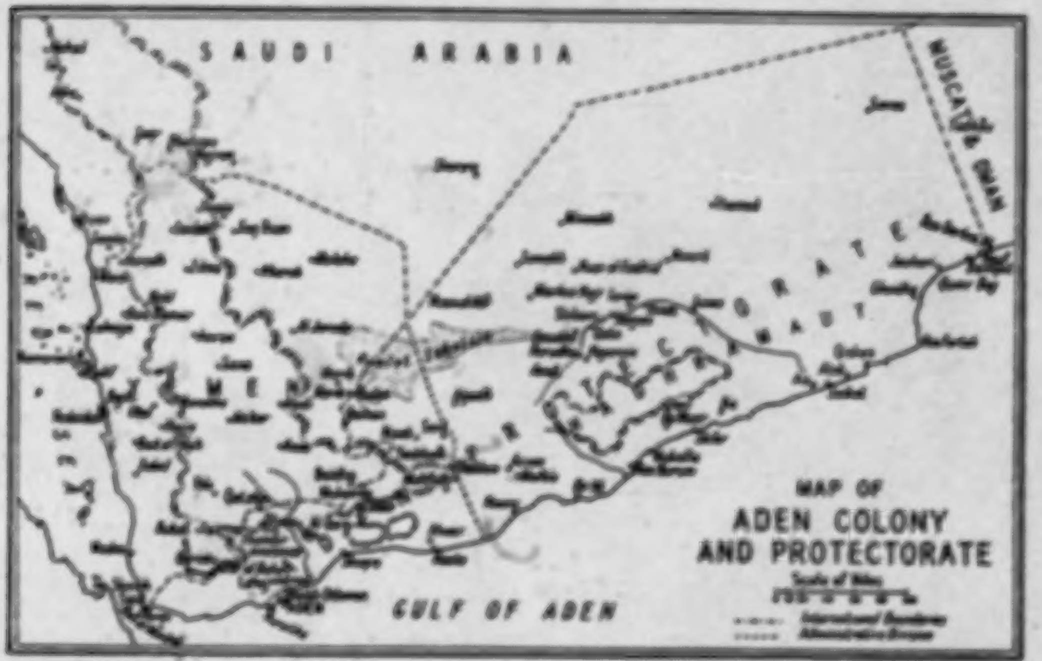
2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1953 MM1 Aden MM1

Foreword

Now at last Hickinbotham occupied a position in which the 114
scope of his responsibilities included the Aden Protectorate as 123
well as the Colony of Aden, for as Governor and Commander-
in-Chief he was Governor of the Protectorate as well as
Governor of the Colony. It has been thought by some that the 648
term "Governor of the Aden Protectorate" is a misnomer, for 643
it is not the policy of the British Government to govern the
Protectorate directly, but to leave the control of its internal
affairs to the local Arab Rulers in treaty relations with Her
Majesty's Government. Under these treaties the British
Government are bound to give the Rulers protection against
external attack, and through the Governor of Aden the Rulers
also receive, when necessary, assistance in preserving internal
security and also advice and financial help. The Colony of [131]
Aden is a small, mainly urban, territory of about 75 square [133] ●
miles: the Protectorate is a largely mountainous and thinly [134]
populated area with comparatively small fertile cultivable parts
and is about the same size as the United Kingdom. The role of [161]
the Governor in the Protectorate thus differs fundamentally 643
from his position in the Colony, where he is the head of a
direct administration, and the problems with which he has to
deal in the two areas are very different.

The Arabs of the Protectorate tribes made a natural appeal 114
to Hickinbotham, as they have done to many other British [123]
officers and others whose work has brought them into contact
with them and who can understand their outlook on life. In
this book he has given a fascinating account of the Protectorate
and its people based on practical sympathy and intimate
knowledge, as well as an interesting description of Aden
Colony and his experience in it in successive capacities. Sir
Tom's position as Governor of the Aden Colony and Protectorate
also necessitated his playing an active part in dealing
with the question of British relations with the Yemen, the
independent Arab Kingdom which lies to the north of the
western part of the Protectorate, and his book includes informative
chapters about this troublesome problem.

It is a pleasure to me to commend this work to all those 000
who seek reliable information about this part of the world and


SAUDI ARABIA
MUSCAT & OMAN
MAP OF
ADEN COLONY
AND PROTECTORATE
Scale of Miles
International Boundary
Administrative Division
GULF OF ADEN

2: Hickinbotham O-4.3 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1930 MMI Aden MMI [r. VII]

102
131
361
r33

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

narrow confines of the rocky headland on which Aden lies into 000
the interior of the Protectorate; a land of hills and deserts and
of wild and warlike people as lovable as they are childlike and
wayward. I have met many people who have passed through
Aden and they have all disliked it, while at the same time I
have met almost as many people who have lived there and they
have all spoken with affection of the place. Arabia is a hard
mistress who conquers slowly but, having conquered, never,
never relaxes her hold, nor does the victim wish for release.

The Colony of Aden, as it is known today, it was called the 131
Settlement when I first went there as a Government servant, 133 •
is quite a small area only 75 square miles in extent. In appear-
ance it resembles a lobster's claw, a maimed lobster, with one 361
half of the claw shorter than the other. The claw is open and
between the two halves lies the harbour. On one side of the [504]
harbour is the peninsula of Aden proper, and on the other the
peninsula of Little Aden, now re-named Bureikha—just two
promontories jutting out into the Gulf of Aden. The one on
which the town of Aden stands is connected to the mainland
by a narrow isthmus, the other is almost part of the mainland.
Both these promontories are hilly and are connected to each
other by a narrow strip of plain running round the northern
side of the harbour from Little Aden, widening considerably to
include the town of Sheikh Othman and the village of Imad
and eventually reaching the sea again at the Khormaksar beach
some eight miles to the east of Aden town. The boundary of
the Colony has been demarcated and has not been in dispute
for many years. The island of Perim, which lies at the bottom
end of the Red Sea, is part of the Colony, why, precisely, I
have never been able to understand. Perim was at one time a
relatively important coaling station, with a garrison of Indian
Army troops, but now that coal has been superseded by oil it
is deserted, except for the personnel of the two important light-
houses, a few fishermen, and a detachment of Armed Police
from the Colony Police Force.

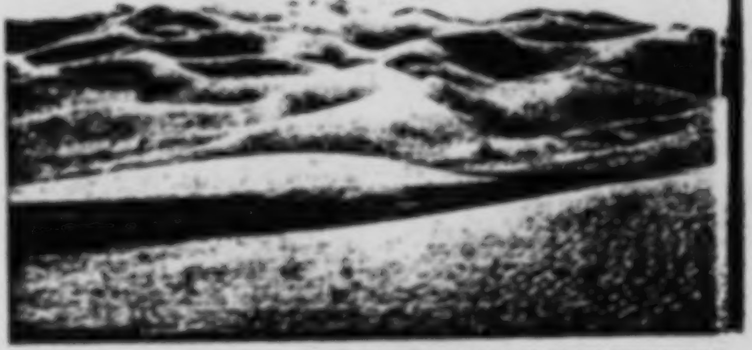
The main commercial centre of the Colony lies in the midst 566
of the old volcano and is appropriately called "Crater". The [133]
trading and maritime suburbs of Tawahi (Steamer Point to 361
133

361
133 passengers from ships) and Ma'alla are built on the northern
and western slopes of Jebel Shamsan, the highest peak of the
volcanic range of hills surrounding Crater. Jebel Shamsan is
quite a presentable hill, for it is just over 1,700 ft. in height
and was at one time adorned with a signal station.

361 The isthmus which joins Aden to the mainland is called
133 Khormaksar and is as flat as the proverbial pancake. During
132 the monsoon winds of summer it is a hellish place of drifting
508 sand and it is here that the Royal Air Force have their station;
707 the military and civil airport are also here. Close by the airport
are the houses of the more senior civil and military officials
361 and a few ordinary folk, who are, on the whole, much better
647 paid than the officials, but of course not nearly so important.
648 Originally there were only two rows of houses, one of brown
houses and the other of white houses, and since they were inhabited mainly by officials, they were, not unnaturally, known as Downing Street and Whitehall. Now there are rows and rows of houses, all variations of the usual colonial box theme in architecture, incredibly ugly but reasonably comfortable, but I am glad to say Whitehall and Downing Street are still the really fashionable roads.

361 At the northern and landward end of the isthmus there is the
351 town of Sheikh Othman with its pleasant gardens so well
known to many tourists. Sheikh Othman was also, until quite recently, well known in a less desirable way to visitors and residents alike, but in modern times morals seem to have improved, and while the gardens have been enlarged, the other
361 attractions have been reduced. The town was not acquired by
649 any splendid feat of arms, but by a purely commercial trans-
175 action. It was bought from the Sultan of Lahej in 1882. Aden, on the other hand, was invested in 1839 by an armed expedition from India, carried in ships of the Indian Navy. The reason for this expedition is said to have been to punish an outrage which had occurred when the crew of an English ship wrecked on the coast near Aden were maltreated. In point of fact the probabilities are that the reason for our somewhat drastic action was because we wished to control the only good harbour between India and Egypt and use it as a coaling station

THE AUDHALI ESCARPMENT



SAND DUNES OF THE RUB'-AL-KHALI IN THE NORTHERN REACHES OF THE PROTECTORATE

[facing p. 19]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

000 Just two sentences, but very revealing. What business was it of mine; what indeed? It was precisely the answer I should have given myself if I had been asked by a stranger a similar question on any day when I was feeling a trifle irritable. Also it was the exact opposite of the type of answer I should have received from an Indian, and it was then that I began to realise that the Arabs were fundamentally different from the majority of Asiatics I had met up to that time.

632 My first real trip into the Protectorate came in 1932 when I
361 drove to Dhala, the capital of the Amirate of the same name. Dhala, which continues to figure rather largely in the daily Press in this country as the result of Yemeni incursions into the area, is a small, rather uninteresting and rather sinister-looking town of dirty grey houses which climb up the side of a hill.
• [133] The Dhala plateau is about 4,500 ft. high and is surrounded by
[648] hill features, the finest of which is Jebel Jihaf, a magnificent massif 8,000 ft. high. The town is but a few miles from the Yemen border and raiding by the Yemen was by no means uncommon even in those days.

000 I stayed in the old castle which overlooks the town and crowns the hill, and well I remember having to leave the car and walk the last few hundred feet from where the road ended, up the steep footpath to the castle entrance. My luggage and that of my companion was unloaded by my servants, and the problem of carrying it up the hill was solved by a total stranger who called rather peremptorily to a half-dozen dreary passers-by, who I remember noticing had long side curls, not unlike the present-day Teddy boys. These dismal-looking fellows stopped without protest and at once seized the baggage and bore it off up the hill. When I reached the top myself and had exchanged preliminary courtesies with the Amir's representative, I inquired how much I should give the bearers, what amount would be a suitable reward for their labour. I was young and I had not been among the people of the Protectorate before and was, therefore, inexperienced in these matters. The Amir's representative looked surprised.

"Nothing," he said.

"But I must," said I.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

004 fascinated at a low rather disagreeable ridge at the end of the runway until it had passed underneath the aeroplane, or closed his eyes until he hoped that it had, depending entirely on his temperament. The rest of the journey was uneventful, and on arrival at Khormaksar, Macfadyen said to Portal:

"You came off very quickly, Sir."

"Yes, I hit something halfway down the runway, found myself in the air and thought I had better try and stay there," was the reply with a smile. He had stayed there, all was well, and so ended my first visit to the Audhali country.

The foregoing is just a preliminary introduction to the Protectorate and the independent people that live there, but I am afraid for the real understanding of much that I have got to say I shall have to give a more detailed description of the area.

131 On the south the Protectorate is bounded by the sea, the
133 Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, and it stretches from the rocky outcrop of small hills at Sheikh Said in the south-west corner of Arabia opposite to the island of Perim, some 740 miles to the East to Ras Darbat Ali where begins the territory of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat and Oman. The coast, except for the first 150 miles, is rugged with mountains rising steeply within a few miles of the beach; in places they rise abruptly from the sea, and for the most part, to use a nautical term, the coast is "steep to". Where the exception occurs is in the immediate neighbourhood of Aden itself, which is 100 miles from Sheikh Said and it is here that the coastal plain reaches its greatest depth of approximately 30 miles.

131 The next of the frontiers which can be quickly and easily described is that between the Protectorate and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. It is a straight line drawn from Ras Darbat Ali at right angles to the coast in a northerly direction up into the Ruba al Khali or "Empty Quarter", the great central desert of Arabia. Unfortunately the Ruba al Khali is empty no longer for of recent years it has been rather overfull of oil prospectors, most of whom are American, but I shall refer to this later. At latitude 19°, the most northerly point of this frontier, there meet the lands of the Protectorate, the territory of Muscat and Oman and the territory claimed by His Majesty

131 648 interested that trespassers would be dealt with in an appropriate manner; as indeed they were in 1955, as we shall see.

131 233 221 This northern frontier follows very closely the territorial limits of the bedouin tribes, who are based on the Aden Protectorate, rather I should say, it follows the limits of their home grazing areas, for they are great travellers and wander far up into Saudi Arabia when scarcity of grazing forces them to take their herds of camels farther and farther afield; just as the Saudi Arabian tribes came south into the Protectorate when their own grazing has suffered from lack of rain. One often hears a lot of nonsense about being as free as the Arab of the desert. The Arab of the desert is no more free than the city worker who has to catch the 7.30 a.m., or whatever train it may be, to London, on five days of the week. The Arab must go where God has willed the rain to fall and the grass and other herbage to grow, otherwise he and his flock will die; he is not free to wander at will, he is bound, inexorably bound to follow the rain.

[133] Another advantage of this line is that it follows generally, but not exactly, the southern limits of the great sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali, dunes which are clearly defined and which rise in places to several hundred feet, almost one could say a natural frontier. Lastly, it is the limit of our effective control and although it is not ideal, it is practical and definite and not subject to yet another conference.

131 So much for the limits of the Protectorate, and now I must correct a misapprehension which seems to be fairly general with regard to its size. Many people in this country are under the impression that the Aden Protectorate is a small area approximating in size to that of one of the larger English counties; in fact, of course, it is nearly twenty-five per cent. larger than the whole of the United Kingdom including Northern Ireland.
133 In the west it is predominantly hilly, once the coastal plain is crossed, and the average height of the territory is some 3,500 ft., that is very nearly as high as Snowdon. The mountain ranges run east and west and are separated by plains and plateaus, each successive range being higher than the last until, on the line of Yafa and the Audhali country, the mountains reach a

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML1

maximum height of 8,000 ft., and the plains range in height from that of Dhala in the west, which is 4,500 ft., to that of the Audhali plateau in the centre, which is 6,750 ft. Thereafter the mountains and plains decrease in height the farther north they go until nothing remains but the great central Arabian desert, the Ruba-al-Khali with an average height of 2,500 ft. A 133

Over in the east the coastal plain rapidly gives way to the great Plateau of the Jöl, a tableland deeply cut by rifts and valleys, the greatest of which is the famous Wadi Hadhramaut in the north. Thereafter the tableland ends abruptly and then begins the northern plain which runs up to the southern limits of the great sand dunes of the central desert.

The full history of South-west Arabia, that is, of the Aden Protectorate and the Kingdom of the Yemen, has never been written and the travellers' tales of the Aden Protectorate and the historical records that do exist of the early history of the Yemen give no more than a glimpse of a period of history or of the authors' immediate surroundings. I do not propose to attempt to remedy this deficiency, but I must, for the proper understanding of my subject, give a brief historical outline of the events which led to the coming into existence of the Aden Protectorate in the form in which it was in 1931 when I first came to have personal acquaintance with that fascinating country. There has been no fundamental change in the form of the Protectorate since then, although as we shall see later, there has, of recent years, been considerable political and economic development. A 175

At about the time that these islands of ours were being conquered for the last time in their history by William the Norman, the Imam of the Yemen had overrun much of what is now the Western Aden Protectorate and was in effective control of the tribes between Lahej, Aden's near neighbour, and Loder the capital of the Audhali Sultanate. The Imam was not left in possession for very long, and the records show that in the latter half of the eleventh century the Abdalis of Lahej and the other tribes more remote from the Yemen border broke away from the Imamic control and once again became Y 175 648 643 A 175 648 642

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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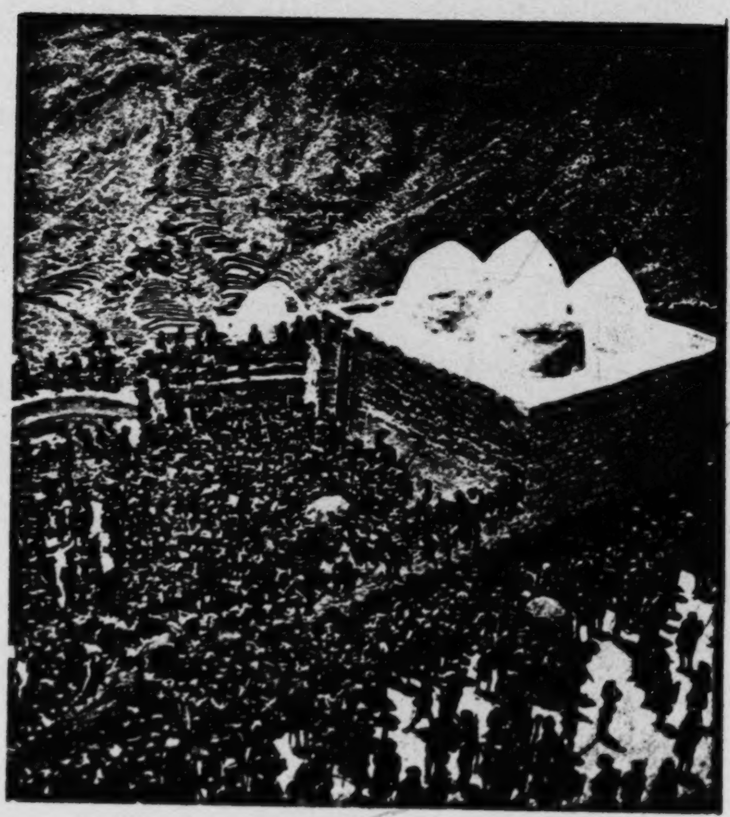


AL QARA—TRIBESMEN SWARMING ROUND THE MOSQUE AFTER OUR ARRIVAL

[facing p. 131]

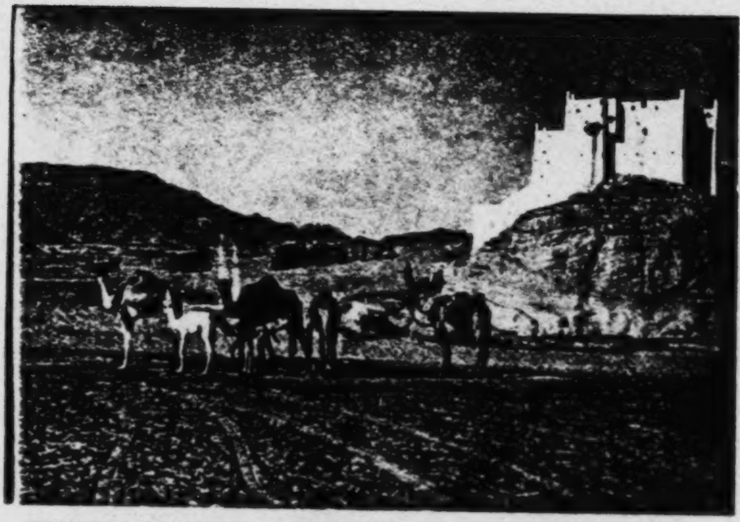
Government Guard Post above the headworks of the Bana 000
canal system, which irrigates the Western half of the plain and makes possible the valuable cotton crop.

The next day, leaving the motor transport on the flat ground below the Government Guard Post and taking to horses, camels or donkeys or our feet, as we felt inclined, we moved into the hills. My friend started on a horse but rather abruptly parting company with the animal he took to a camel the next day, but finding it no easier to keep his seat and rather farther to fall, he changed to a donkey on the third day. However, he was no more successful with the ass and he then walked without further misadventure.

Personally, I have always preferred to ride a donkey, which though not a very dignified proceeding was one which experience had taught me, especially in hilly country, was the most likely to get me to my destination in one piece and with the least fatigue. The Sultan had sent his own donkey for my use and I rode the animal there and back, except on the passes and on Al Qara hill itself, without mishap. The baggage travelled on camels and the two passes we had to negotiate on this journey tried severely even these hardy animals accustomed as they
were to stony wadis and rocky mountain paths. For the greater 133 •
part of the time we travelled along the beds of the steep-sided 312
mountain valleys, dry for most of the way, but in places a stream of clean fresh water rose unexpectedly to the surface and after flowing for a mile or so over the stony bed of the valley vanished underground as abruptly as it had appeared. The water was crystal clear and delightfully cool and looked most refreshing, but our doctor had warned us most strictly that we must on no account drink it for fear of infection with all sorts of dreadful diseases and must rely solely for drinking on the water we carried with us on the baggage animals.

The Sultan had gone on ahead of us to prepare for our 000
arrival at Al Qara and had left his eldest son, Sultan Muhammed, to act as our escort. Sultan Muhammed led the cavalcade on a horse with a motley assortment of tribesmen running at his stirrup, while I followed on my donkey with an ex-Jemadar of the Aden Police as my companion. He rode

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1



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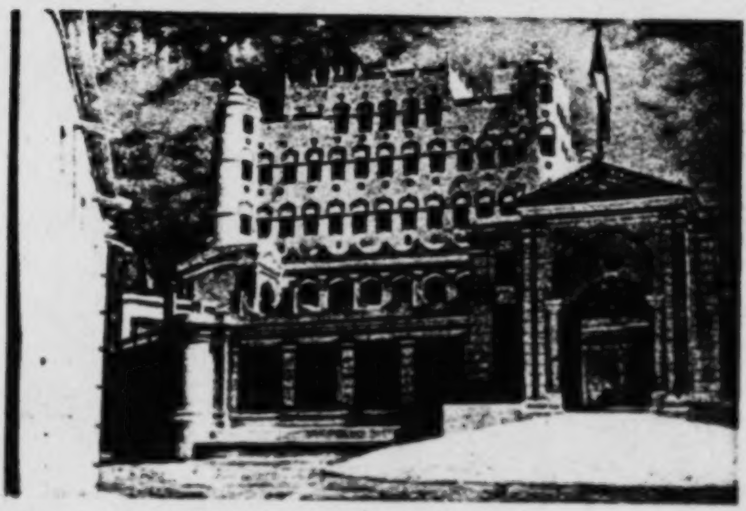
THE WELL BELOW A HADHRAMI BEDOUIN LEGION POST IN THE NORTHERN DESERT



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THE KATHIRI SULTAN'S PALACE AT SAIYUN

[facing p. 146]

CHAPTER EIGHT

Protectorate Development

THE people of all the States of the Protectorate are, for 241
the most part, hardworking and competent farmers
depending as they do primarily on agriculture for their
living. Fate has not treated them very kindly, having so [134]
arranged matters that the areas with the most tillable land [132]
have the smallest rainfall. The absence of rain is compensated [312]
for in some places by the presence of water-courses which,
though dry for most of the year, become flooded during the
late summer and autumn when there is, normally, heavy rain
in the hills. These flood waters have, in Lahej and in Abiyan [248]
and in one or two other areas, been harnessed and an irrigation
system spreads the water over the land and the valuable cotton
and other crops are the result.

The idea of developing the Abiyan plain was conceived by 654
Brian Hartley, the then Director of Agriculture in 1940, when 241
shortage of foodstuff, due to the World War, turned everyone's
thoughts to finding alternative local sources of supply
which would not be affected by shortage of shipping and the
interruption of normal sea communications. Abiyan is a flat 133 •
open plain triangular in shape with the apex buried in the
Yafa hills and the broad base along the shores of the Gulf of
Aden and the Indian Ocean. It slopes gently from north to
south and it is intersected by two large Wadis, the Bana and
the Hassan. These two Wadis run far up into the highlands of 133
the Yemen and every summer the seasonal floods come rushing 132
down them as the rain clouds from the Indian Ocean break 312
over the distant hills. These floods are rich in silt which fertil- 134
ises the soil on which it is deposited. Hundreds of years ago •oo

241 Hundreds of years ago Aden
133 the value of these silt-laden seasonal floods was realised by the
312 people of the plain, and they initiated an elaborate irrigation
134 system, the remains of which exist to the present day. Years of
726 inter-tribal warfare which benefited no-one, brought the
original system to ruin and the land went out of cultivation
and the silt-laden waters rushed unimpeded headlong to the
sea to discolour the ocean for many miles.

654 Hartley started with a modest capital of £10,000 granted
312 by His Majesty's Government for the purchase of seed grain
241 and for the hiring of bullocks to build dams and till the ground;
648 and with this modest sum he was able to bring 700 acres under
[726] cultivation. The tribes were loath to give up what had become
their battle-field, and their silly futile squabbles interrupted
Hartley's efforts until the patience of the Aden Government
was exhausted and measures were taken to enforce security
in the area.

648 Once the World War was over, food production was no
654 longer of paramount importance, and with the economic
248 future of the area in mind long staple Egyptian cotton cultiva-
178 tion was successfully introduced, and by an Administrative
Order of my predecessor, an organisation known as the Abiyan Board was set up to manage the whole agricultural project. Additional capital to the extent of £270,000 was obtained as a loan from His Majesty's Government and there was rapid development, so that by the time I became Governor several thousand acres were under cotton cultivation. The Board directed the agricultural policy of the area, was responsible for pest control, owned and operated the heavy agricultural machinery necessary for the economic working of the land, owned and operated two cotton ginning factories, controlled the distribution of flood water through the irrigation canals and channels, and was responsible for the shipping and marketing of the cotton crop.

648 In spite of the changed circumstances of the Board they continued to function by virtue of the original Administrative Order. All efforts by my predecessor to regularise the position by persuading the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, within whose territories Abiyan is situated, to enact decrees failed owing to

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

489 The
178 new displacing the old is an inevitable process and provided it is done at a reasonable pace need not be disturbing and is often imperceptible. It is the speed of change which matters, and that is what caused the trouble in the Protectorate. In England the change from horse-drawn transport to motor transport took twenty years or more and there was ample time for readjustment. In Aden it took as many days from the time a new major road was open to motor traffic, and the unemployed camel men sat nursing their rifles and wondering how to prevent their animals and themselves from starving. It was not long before they noticed the weapon in their hands and commenced to use it to drive the lorries off the roads. The State and Political Authorities intervened before too much damage was done and negotiations resulted in agreements which restricted the use of lorries to named kinds of merchandise, and so time was gained for readjustment.

[184] The Eastern Aden Protectorate was more affected than the
Western by road development and on more than one occasion
troops had to be used to persuade the camel men and their
friends to be sensible and not to interfere with the lorry traffic
133 which might have had very serious consequences. The Wadi
312 Hadhramaut, that vast cut through the limestone plateau of the
241 Jöl filled with palm groves and white-walled towns, peopled
231 by the most astute and the hardest business men in the world,
441 was subject to droughts which twice in living memory had
731 led to famine: the reason for this had been that the whole
361 irrigation system depended on the availability of bullocks to
134 draw water from the shallow wells and when, during the
droughts, the corn crops had failed, the animals had either to
be fed on seed grain or be left to die of starvation; in the former
case it meant that when the rains did come, there was no seed
to sow, in the latter that there were no animals to draw water.
402 The solution was to eliminate the dependence on bullocks and
177 make available to farmers and date garden owners small diesel
241 pumps with which to irrigate their land. They paid cash for
[432] the pumps if they could, or if they couldn't they put down a
deposit and paid the balance in monthly instalments. A maintenance service, based on a central workshop, which had been set

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF ADEN FOR 1938

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I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY

Geography

131 The Colony of Aden is situated on the south coast of Arabia and is bounded on the seaward side by the Gulf of Aden and on the landward side by the Aden Protectorate. It comprises:—

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(*a*) The peninsula, an extinct volcano in the crater of which lies the old town of Aden which is the main commercial and residential centre of the Colony. On the north shore is the modern harbour suburb of Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area usually referred to as Steamer Point, a large part of which is leased in perpetuity to the Air Ministry with the exceptions of the areas occupied by Government House, the Eastern Telegraph Company's buildings and the Political Secretary's house. To the North of Tawahi lies the dhow harbour and the village of Maala.

(*b*) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad and Buraikha and

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Fakum, the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula, are situated 133
in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

DESCRIPTION

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jabel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there are 504
some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward and
north-west of the peninsula. Crater, the main Arab town, is situated 361
at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the
crater of the extinct volcano on the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain which is barely ¾ mile wide at 133
its narrowest point near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at 311
Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden 241
belonging to the Aden Settlement, but except during the cold
weather months produce is very limited. There are also privately- 423
owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

PERIM

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is bare, 133
rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile
northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet (65 m.) high. The
surface of the island is grooved with dry water courses and covered
with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the subsoil being sand and
conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal [504]
light, lie on the southern side of the island. Perim was at one time
of importance as a coaling station, and the Eastern Telegraph
Company and Lloyd's were represented there. There are now no
commercial concerns on the island.

Climate

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden under [54]
the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of the European 132
General Hospital. The minimum day temperature recorded was
69·1 in February, 1938, and the maximum was 101·5 in July, 1938.
The rainfall totalled 1·59 centimetres. Hot sandy winds prevailed
as usual during the south-west monsoon. There are no crops in [813]
Aden, which depends on supplies from other countries, principally
India and the interior.

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e., during the north-east monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e. in July and August, strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of May, June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and are often

DESCRIPTION.

The Aden peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there 131
are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward
and north-west of the peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are 368
constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valleys 361
between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the
main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles
from the modern harbour and lies in the extinct volcano on
the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain on which has been laid out
the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Naval wireless
station, the Aden Protectorate Levy lines, and the golf
course. Owing to lack of building space at Tawahi, dwelling-houses
for senior Government officials have recently been constructed
here. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point
near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the 241
form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Aden
Settlement. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Settlement.

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watercourses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs,
the subsoil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim harbour
and False Bay, a small shoal bight, lie on the southern side of the
island. Perim was at one time of importance as a coaling station, [206
and also from the Eastern Telegraph Company's station and 502
Lloyd's signal station being situated there. 504]

Climate.

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden 654
under the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of 132
the European General Hospital. The maximum day temperature
recorded was 100·3 in June, and the minimum was 68·1
in December. The rainfall totalled 8 centimetres. Hot
sandy winds prevailed as usual during the south-west monsoon.
There are no crops in Aden, which depends on supplies from 137
other countries, principally India and the interior. 241

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e. during the 132
north-west monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from
November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e.
from June to September, a hot sandy wind known as Shimal
prevails on the peninsula, but on its western side the breezes are

PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude 131 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

(*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maala.

(*b*) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of 351 Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel 133 Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges 361 of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden 2111 belonging to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned 2115 date-palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay 317 by the process of solar evaporation.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky 133

133 and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted 504 shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal-light, lie on the southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and an emergency landing-ground on the north side.

132 The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are often very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as 8 inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter 2: History

[181] 175 Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and the West does to-day, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out; Aden thus came under the Imams of Sana, who never have renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship

The importance [504]

of Aden as a bunkering port, for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are 439 repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, HHH Indian and Arab.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

[317] The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans 3,682 acres in extent. The export in 1948 amounted to 261,361 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, and three Indian. The year 1948 showed a considerable improvement in production as compared with the previous two years. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1944	205,308
1945	139,945
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108

FISHERIES

The coast of the Colony proper extends for approximately 16 sea miles 133 as the crow flies, but is much indented. The bottom shelves steadily to 226 around 50 fathoms 10 miles offshore, beyond which it falls sharply to over 100 fathoms.

In general the fishing is not to be compared with that of the Eastern Aden Protectorate. During the South-West Monsoon, however, an *easterly migration of shoals of* large pelagic fish occurs and, while these are in the vicinity, heavy landings may take place. During the summer of 1948 this fishery was well below average. For the remainder of the year, migratory fish occur spasmodically and the location of shoals calls for skill and experience.

Bottom fish are few and small except on certain rocky patches where handlines and basket traps achieve good results.

There are approximately 1,300 fishermen whose homes are in the 166 Colony. Many of them migrate with the fish shoals along the Protectorate coast and, when fish are abundant at Aden, Protectorate fishermen come to fish in the Colony.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

131 361 712 504 The Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

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(c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(d) The island of Perim.

133 361 The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

712 241 The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden belonging to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned date-palms there. 142

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

317 Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, by the process of solar evaporation.

133 504 Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour

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Chapter 6: Production

SALT

258 439 There are four salt works, which are owned by private companies. Export of salt to India has been discontinued as India is now producing almost all the salt it needs. Japan is still buying large quantities at competitive prices. The tonnage produced during the two years is as follows:

Year	*Tons*
1951 . .	304,302
1952 . .	376,079

FISHERIES

Fishing Areas and Methods

133 226 The Colony coast extends for approximately 16 sea miles in a straight line but is heavily indented with rocky bays and sandy beaches. Fishing is almost totally coastal and shoals of small fish are caught in the shallow waters of the inner harbour. The only deep-sea fishing carried out is just inside the 100-fathom line on rocky heads in the otherwise sandy bottom at distances up to 16 miles from the coast. No inland fisheries exist because of the arid geography of the Colony.

226 501 Fishing methods are mostly ancient having been handed down through generations of fishermen. Dugout canoes from 9 feet to 30 feet long and sewn or nailed planked surf boats (sambuks) up to 35 feet long are the principal fishing craft. The small canoes (houris) are fished by one man with handline for rock fish and trolling for migratory shoaling fish. The larger houris are used by a crew of three or four with cotton nets for shoals of a type of mackerel, and with handlines on the rocky coast. In addition, beach seines and rectangular bottom set nets are set by this type of craft. The surf boats are mostly used during the summer months with a crew of eleven using encircling gill nets, and during the months of March, April and May for deep-sea hand lining.

Principal methods used are hand lines, trolling lines, fine cotton gill nets, a form of encircling gill triangular net in cotton or heavy Indian twine, a rectangular bottom set net with leader, lift nets and various tangle and beach seine nets.

Organisation

226 426 The fishing industry is split into net and line fishermen. The latter are mostly self-supporting and generally take their own fish to market. The net fishermen are almost all completely indebted to substantial salt fish exporters who advance money to the captain (*nakhooda*) of

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MS21 Aden

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[illegible]
[illegible] Middle East

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

10

Aden Colony and Protectorate

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Aden Colony and the tribal states comprising the Aden Protectorate have a long and varied history, but they have been under the influence of Great Britain for over a century. The Colony of Aden consists of two small peninsulas, located about 100 miles east of the straits of Bab el Mandeb, the short strip of connecting mainland, Perim Island at the entrance to the Red Sea, and the small offshore islands of Kuria Muria to the east. It became a British dependency in 1839, but remained under the jurisdiction of India until constituted a Crown Colony in 1937. Exclusive of the islands, the Colony has an area of about 75 square miles, 21 square miles of which comprise the peninsula of Aden proper. The historic settlement is located on a rocky promontory, 5 to 6 miles in width and 3 to 4 miles in length, which is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. It is an

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131

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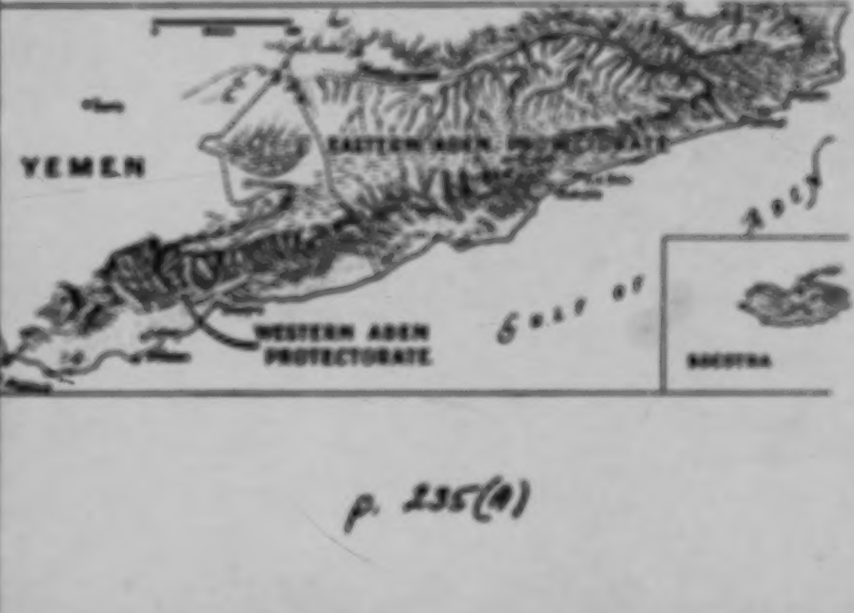
133

A
[102]



p. 235(A)

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954

M1 Middle East

ADEN 1491

HADHRAMAUT 1492

A 183 extinct volcano with a broad crater which is surrounded on three sides by peaks rising to over 1,800 feet, while the fourth side slopes gradually to the sea. Kamaran Island, important as an international quarantine station until 1951, is administered independently under the Colony.

M 631 The Aden Protectorate has an approximate area of 112,000 square miles, with a coastline of about 740 miles, extending from Ras Murad, at the entrance to the Red Sea, to Ras Dharbat 'Ali, which marks the frontier with Muscat and Oman. It is bounded on the northwest by the Kingdom of the Yemen, on the east by the Dhofar country under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Muscat, on the north by the desert of Rub' al Khali, the so-called "Empty Quarter" of Arabia, and on the south by the Gulf of Aden. The Protectorate is a composite of independent sultanates and tribal confederations, the rulers and the chiefs of which

M 642 644

p. 235(6)

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1953 MM1 Aden MM1

Foreword

Now at last Hickinbotham occupied a position in which the 114
scope of his responsibilities included the Aden Protectorate as 12.3
well as the Colony of Aden, for as Governor and Commander-
in-Chief he was Governor of the Protectorate as well as
Governor of the Colony. It has been thought by some that the 648
term "Governor of the Aden Protectorate" is a misnomer, for 643
it is not the policy of the British Government to govern the
Protectorate directly, but to leave the control of its internal
affairs to the local Arab Rulers in treaty relations with Her
Majesty's Government. Under these treaties the British
Government are bound to give the Rulers protection against
external attack, and through the Governor of Aden the Rulers
also receive, when necessary, assistance in preserving internal
security and also advice and financial help. The Colony of [131]
Aden is a small, mainly urban, territory of about 75 square [133]
miles: the Protectorate is a largely mountainous and thinly [134] •
populated area with comparatively small fertile cultivable parts
and is about the same size as the United Kingdom. The role of [161]
the Governor in the Protectorate thus differs fundamentally 643
from his position in the Colony, where he is the head of a
direct administration, and the problems with which he has to
deal in the two areas are very different.

The Arabs of the Protectorate tribes made a natural appeal 114
to Hickinbotham, as they have done to many other British [12.3] –
officers and others whose work has brought them into contact
with them and who can understand their outlook on life. In
this book he has given a fascinating account of the Protectorate
and its people based on practical sympathy and intimate
knowledge, as well as an interesting description of Aden
Colony and his experience in it in successive capacities. Sir
Tom's position as Governor of the Aden Colony and Protectorate
also necessitated his playing an active part in dealing
with the question of British relations with the Yemen, the
independent Arab Kingdom which lies to the north of the
western part of the Protectorate, and his book includes informative
chapters about this troublesome problem.

It is a pleasure to me to commend this work to all those 000
who seek reliable information about this part of the world and

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER EIGHT

Protectorate Development

THE people of all the States of the Protectorate are, for 241
the most part, hardworking and competent farmers
depending as they do primarily on agriculture for their
living. Fate has not treated them very kindly, having so [134] ●
arranged matters that the areas with the most tillable land (132)
have the smallest rainfall. The absence of rain is compensated [312]
for in some places by the presence of water-courses which,
though dry for most of the year, become flooded during the
late summer and autumn when there is, normally, heavy rain
in the hills. These flood waters have, in Lahej and in Abiyan [248]
and in one or two other areas, been harnessed and an irrigation
system spreads the water over the land and the valuable cotton
and other crops are the result.

The idea of developing the Abiyan plain was conceived by 654
Brian Hartley, the then Director of Agriculture in 1940, when 241
shortage of foodstuffs, due to the World War, turned every-
one's thoughts to finding alternative local sources of supply
which would not be affected by shortage of shipping and the
interruption of normal sea communications. Abiyan is a flat 133
open plain triangular in shape with the apex buried in the
Yafa hills and the broad base along the shores of the Gulf of
Aden and the Indian Ocean. It slopes gently from north to
south and it is intersected by two large Wadis, the Bana and
the Hasan. These two Wadis run far up into the highlands of 133
the Yemen and every summer the seasonal floods come rushing 132
down them as the rain clouds from the Indian Ocean break 312
over the distant hills. These floods are rich in silt which fertil- 134
ises the soil on which it is deposited. Hundreds of years ago ●●●

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Áden MMI

241 Hundreds of years ago Aden
133 the value of these silt-laden seasonal floods was realised by the
312 people of the plain, and they initiated an elaborate irrigation
• 134 system, the remains of which exist to the present day. Years of
926 inter-tribal warfare which benefited no-one, brought the
original system to ruin and the land went out of cultivation
and the silt-laden waters rushed unimpeded headlong to the
sea to discolour the ocean for many miles.

654 Hartley started with a modest capital of £10,000 granted
312 by His Majesty's Government for the purchase of seed grain
241 and for the hiring of bullocks to build dams and till the ground;
648 and with this modest sum he was able to bring 700 acres under
[926] cultivation. The tribes were loath to give up what had become
their battle-field, and their silly futile squabbles interrupted
Hartley's efforts until the patience of the Aden Government
was exhausted and measures were taken to enforce security
in the area.

648 Once the World War was over, food production was no
654 longer of paramount importance, and with the economic
248 future of the area in mind long staple Egyptian cotton cultivation
178 was successfully introduced, and by an Administrative
Order of my predecessor, an organisation known as the
Abiyan Board was set up to manage the whole agricultural
project. Additional capital to the extent of £270,000 was
obtained as a loan from His Majesty's Government and there
was rapid development, so that by the time I became Governor
several thousand acres were under cotton cultivation. The
Board directed the agricultural policy of the area, was responsible
for pest control, owned and operated the heavy agricultural
machinery necessary for the economic working of the land,
owned and operated two cotton ginning factories, controlled
the distribution of flood water through the irrigation canals
and channels, and was responsible for the shipping and marketing
of the cotton crop.

648 In spite of the changed circumstances of the Board they
continued to function by virtue of the original Administrative
Order. All efforts by my predecessor to regularise the position
by persuading the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, within whose
territories Abiyan is situated, to enact decrees failed owing to

489 The
178 new displacing the old is an inevitable process and provided it
is done at a reasonable pace need not be disturbing and is often
imperceptible. It is the speed of change which matters, and that
is what caused the trouble in the Protectorate. In England the
change from horse-drawn transport to motor transport took
twenty years or more and there was ample time for readjustment.
In Aden it took as many days from the time a new major
road was open to motor traffic, and the unemployed camel
men sat nursing their rifles and wondering how to prevent
their animals and themselves from starving. It was not long
before they noticed the weapon in their hands and commenced
to use it to drive the lorries off the roads. The State
and Political Authorities intervened before too much damage
was done and negotiations resulted in agreements which restricted
the use of lorries to named kinds of merchandise, and
so time was gained for readjustment.

(184] The Eastern Aden Protectorate was more affected than the
Western by road development and on more than one occasion
troops had to be used to persuade the camel men and their
friends to be sensible and not to interfere with the lorry traffic
133 which might have had very serious consequences. The Wadi
312 Hadhramaut, that vast cut through the limestone plateau of the
241 Jol filled with palm groves and white-walled towns, peopled
221 by the most astute and the hardest business men in the world,
441 was subject to droughts which twice in living memory had
731 led to famine: the reason for this had been that the whole
361 irrigation system depended on the availability of bullocks to
134 draw water from the shallow wells and when, during the
droughts, the corn crops had failed, the animals had either to
be fed on seed grain or be left to die of starvation; in the former
case it meant that when the rains did come, there was no seed
to sow, in the latter that there were no animals to draw water.
402 The solution was to eliminate the dependence on bullocks and
177 make available to farmers and date garden owners small diesel
241 pumps with which to irrigate their land. They paid cash for
[432] the pumps if they could, or if they couldn't they put down a
deposit and paid the balance in monthly instalments. A maintenance
service, based on a central workshop, which had been set

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63 Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954
M1 Middle East

Plants. The shrub, *Catha edulis*, colloquially known as qat, is extensively cultivated in sections of the western highlands. The leaves yield a stimulant which dissipates fatigue and causes loss of appetite and of desire for sleep. Qat chewing is a popular custom in the Colony and Western Aden Protectorate, as it is in Yemen.

A 135 738

Cases of poisoning, caused by the contamination of imported wheat with grains of *Lolium temulentum* (Darnel grass), are recorded frequently. Species of *Euphorbia* grow in many areas, and contact poisoning is sometimes observed.

A 136 752

FOOD SANITATION

Regulations governing the sanitary quality of milk, meats and other products are in force only in the Colony. The markets and the slaughterhouses, which are located at four points—in Crater, Tawahi and Maala, on the peninsula, and in Sheikh Othman—are operated under the supervision of sanitary inspectors. Eating houses, coffee shops, date stalls and other premises where foods are prepared or sold, and the aerated water and ice factories, are licensed and inspected from time to time. No controls are exercised over food handlers, however, and many food vendors and workers in small shops are immigrants among whom the standards of cleanliness are generally poor.

A 744

Meat animals are inspected by veterinary officers at the slaughterhouses, but no postmortem examinations of the carcasses are made. The dairy cows are housed in municipal or private sheds within the town limits. Samples of milk from commercial herds are collected at regular intervals and tested for adulteration. There are no facilities for pasteurization. Opportunities for the spread of infection through contaminated milk are minimal, however, due to the universal custom of boiling milk before it is used. Brucellosis is enzootic among the goats, and infections undoubtedly are transmitted to man occasionally through cheese and other milk products. Bovine tuberculosis is pre-

A 744 A54

p. 243(6)

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

789 171 396 fullness of time present her husband with a son. Unfortunately it is equally firmly believed that having given a life in this way the vessel will demand a life from her crew once she is afloat, and so all new vessels are closely guarded in the builders' yards until the planking has reached such a height that the most agile female would not be able to jump over the keel.

eca It was not long before I could manage my dhow reasonably well with the aid of my two Arab fishermen, and for excitement and exhilaration I have never met anything to equal a racing dhow in a stiff breeze being driven hard on a reach. When I became Governor I was more conventional and had a fine Bermuda-rigged "Seabird" of my own, by name Osprey, but I never had as much pleasure from the new boat as I had from my dhow which still sails the seas and was fishing off the British Somaliland coast when I last heard of her.

My second main amusement, either in the evenings or on Sundays and other public holidays, or when I was on tour in 136 the Protectorate, was shooting. Duck and sand grouse were to be had at Lahej in the Wadi Tibban; the former flighting up and down the Wadi and the latter when they came down to the Wadi to drink or were feeding in the stubble on the fields bordering the Wadi. It was a tiresome drive to Lahej over very corrugated desert and if I was just out for an evening's amusement I preferred to go down the Khormaksar beach to Abiyan eoe in the hope of two or three ducks. When we went to Abiyan to shoot in earnest we used to set out any time after midnight on Saturday in order to work the tides. The only way to get to Abiyan was on the hard sand of the beach between high and low water, and in order to have as much time to shoot as possible the outward journey had to be made just after high water. This was a variable factor, hence the uncertainty of the time of departure when the actual driving time was only about an hour on the beach itself. I drove one Land-Rover and my guards followed in the second, more to act as beaters and retrievers than as an armed escort, though they always had their rifles just in case. When driving on the beach the trick was to follow the outgoing wave down on to the hardest part of the sand and then run up the sand again in front of the next incoming wave. Sometimes I was not successful in the manoeuvre and we ran into the sea and we all had a very chilly shower bath, but no-one was ever hurt and we never got stuck in the sand. We turned off the beach at a place called Al Kod and made our way on foot to the artificial lakes formed by flood water behind irrigation dams. I and my two friends—there were seldom more than three guns—have had many a happy Sunday morning wandering from lake to lake and many were the mallard or pintail or shoveller or teal that fell to our guns. We had to work hard for what we got, and twelve birds was a good individual bag. 000

When the sun was well up and all the birds had flown out to sea to wait there until we had gone away, we would foregather on the beach and count the bag and have breakfast. There was intense rivalry among the guards, each one championing the gun he had been detailed to attend, and my own two men were bitterly disappointed if I did not shoot at least as many birds as either of my friends. Breakfast on the sands by the lovely blue sea in the warm sun was quite delightful after a fairly strenuous couple of hours walking very often up to our waist in muddy water. I always brought enough food for everybody, the guards included, and they enjoyed these trips as much as any of us. After breakfast we drove home again and would get back in time for a hot bath and a glass of cold beer before lunch.

136 In the highlands of the Protectorate I shot chikor, the greater hill partridge, a very handsome bird not unlike the ordinary French partridge of this country but much bigger and very beautifully marked on the sides of the breast, and see-see the small hill partridge which runs like a hare and only as a last resort takes the air to skim just above the ground in a very disconcerting manner. There were blue rock pigeons on the Audhali plateau and very occasionally I saw the greater bustard, but only once was I lucky enough to shoot one, a truly magnificent bird weighing over twenty pounds and very good eating. The hares on the Audhali plateau were as big as our own hares in England and better eating, but they were difficult to get in the rocky ground. They always succeeded,

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

156 or almost always, in dodging behind a rock just as I pressed the trigger. The last hare I shot was just before I left Aden when I was paying a farewell visit to the Audhali Sultan at
000 Mukeiras. I determined one morning to walk over the hills to the north-east of the village to see if I could find a covey of chikor which I knew lived in the area. The Yemen border was only a mile or so from where I was going and there was always the likelihood of running into some rascals from that country who might be engaged in less harmless hunting; so I agreed to the Sultan's suggestion that I should take two of his trusted men as well as my own six guards. I deployed my troops as two flank guards and a rear guard each of two men and kept the Sultan's two men and the Assistant Adviser with me. We set off and walked for an hour into the hills without seeing a sign of chikor, hares, or even Yemenis and we had reached a small plateau surrounded by granite boulders well up into the high hills, when suddenly there was a rifle shot fairly close to us over to the left on the Yemen side. My left flank guard was out of sight and in two seconds so were my companions who dashed madly off in the direction of the shot and were immediately hidden from my view by the boulders. I glanced round and saw that the right flank guard was in position and obviously very excited, while the rear guard was racing in the direction of the Yemen presumably to the assistance of their companions. I was left to my own devices armed with a twelve-bore shot-gun, a very useful weapon at close quarters, and as there seemed no point in doing anything else, I continued to walk forward across the plateau. I had gone only a few yards when there was another rifle shot, this time very close to me on my left and I stopped dead and waited to see what would happen next, with my gun ready to give any assailant a warm welcome. Then round a boulder in front of me there came a very large hare moving as if all the devils in hell were behind him. I shot him and as I did so all the devils in the shape of my guards, the Sultan's men and the Assistant Adviser came rushing round the boulder in hot pursuit of the unfortunate animal who had been the cause of all the excitement. He had been put up by the flank guard and the man nearest to him had had a shot

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

and started the confusion. I cursed all and sundry and we 600 re-formed and continued our advance, but the rest of the morning was uneventful, not even the Yemenis putting in an appearance, and we returned to Mukeiras with the hare alone to show for our trouble.

Shooting blue rock pigeon on the Audhali plateau was an /36 amusing pastime and required a certain knack. The best time was from 6.30 a.m. to 7.15 a.m. when they flew in packs of from five to fifty up the steep Wadis, from their nesting places on the edge of the escarpment, out on to the fields of the plateau to feed. They returned two or three hours later, but they then flew far too high and were too scattered to make it worth while going out. The plan was to station the guns on the sides of a Wadi where they could intercept the outward flight. The birds flew at about the same level as the guns and preferred to fly along the Wadi sides rather than up the centre. It looked very simple shooting, but what the inexperienced gun did not realise was that the birds were advancing on him at between thirty and forty miles an hour, with the result that he invariably fired too late and to his annoyance often registered a phenomenal number of clean misses. The trick was to fire the right barrel when you thought the birds were just out of range. This broke up the formation and gave a chance for a second shot. If the birds passed to one side of the gun they could be enfiladed, but this was a risky business because all the little boys from any nearby village came out as soon as they heard the first shot fired and hid among the rocks on the hillside ready to rush down and collect the empty cartridge cases as soon as the shoot was over.

There were a few quail among the sweet potatoes in the Lahej oasis and they could be good fun, but there were always too many people working in the fields for my peace of mind. I never did hit anyone, I am glad to say, but the cattle were less 008 fortunate and one afternoon I peppered a cow. The No. 8 shot produced an extraordinary rash on the animal, but otherwise it did not seem to be much the worse for wear, though from the shrill lamentations from the old woman who was in charge of the animal anyone would have imagined I

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

had shot her and not her cow. A judicious gift of hard cash put an abrupt end to the cries and the old creature hustled the unfortunate cow along in front of her with a sharp pointed stick in her haste to get home to her family and display her wealth.

It was on my way back from this quail shoot that a small boy put me very neatly in my place. He was in charge of a string of camels moving down the middle of what passed for a road, each tied by a cord through the nose to the tail of the one in front. I was driving very carefully and I slowed down when I saw the camels so as not to frighten them, but in spite of my care they stampeded and got themselves all mixed up as a
576 nylon line does when the reel overruns. The boy gave His Excellency the Governor, myself, one very expressive look
125 as he rushed off to sort out the tangle and asked this pertinent or impertinent question—it depends on the point of view:

"Who gave birth to you?"

Rude, but very neat, and I burst out laughing, but not so my guards who were furious and had to be restrained from teaching the young man manners.

136 So much for the small game possibilities of Aden. There were still oryx in the Rub-al-Khali, in spite of Land-Rovers, gazelle on the plains and ibex in the Wahidi country, but they are very hard to reach and impossible unless one happens to be stationed in the Protectorate and even then access is not easy; the country is wild and so are the people.

To the big game enthusiast (and I am no longer one since I sickened of seeing animals' heads on my walls), British Somaliland is only eighteen hours away across the Gulf of Aden by local steamer from Aden. There is game in plenty there, and always the chance, no more, of a lion. The last time I was there was to shoot sand grouse with the Governor, Sir Theodore Pike, in a dry season. We were stationed by the only water for many miles round and the birds came in hundreds to drink. We contented ourselves with taking a few single birds, to shoot at the coveys would have been murder, and then by mutual consent we stopped and watched. I was amazed at what I saw. We were standing within ten yards of the water

B 364 shafts lead from lavatories in the upper stories to a reception chamber on the ground floor, is widely used in the larger houses in Western Aden Protectorate and the Hadhramaut. Pit or surface privies are sometimes found in the courtyards of the smaller houses, but the majority have no facilities for the disposal of sewage wastes. Indiscriminate pollution of the soil is a general practice.

FAUNA AND FLORA

A 657 Few entomologic surveys have been made in this region, and data regarding the insect vectors and animal hosts of human disease are fragmentary. It is probable, however, that the species identified in the neighboring territories are present in Aden Protectorate under similar physiogeographic conditions.

A 156 164 *Arthropods. Mosquitoes. Anopheles adenensis* (= *A. culicifacies adenensis*) is the most important anopheline mosquito in Aden Colony. Although it has been eradicated from Aden and Sheikh Othman townships, it persists in near-by oases, and is a major vector of malaria wherever it is encountered. In the last local outbreak in the *Bataka* hut district of Sheikh Othman, *A. adenensis* was found breeding in large numbers in the soakpits. It normally breeds A [364] in wells, shallow cisterns, irrigation canals and sluggish streams, and, before the institution of effective control measures, had become adapted to the high salinity of the saltpan seepages.

A 156 164 *A. gambiae* is widely distributed in the Protectorate, where it probably acts as the principal vector of malaria. It breeds along the edges of pools and streams, in irrigation canals, in wells and in numerous other collections of water. *A. turkhudi, A. coustani, A. d'thali, A. pretoriensis* and *A. barbirostris* have also been reported from various localities.

Aedes aegypti, the usual urban vector of yellow fever elsewhere, and *A. vittatus*, a tree-hole breeder implicated in the transmission of yellow fever in endemic foci in

p. 242(A)

[illegible]

H 156 164 Africa, are found in the coastal area. Numerous species of *Culex* are present, including *C. quinquefasciatus* (= *C. fatigans*), a potential vector of filariasis. A species of *Taeniorhynchus* has been described from Western Aden Protectorate.

A 744 156 Mosquito control measures have been carried on by the health authorities in the Colony for several decades. They involve weekly inspections of all premises to eliminate breeding sites, the protection and the larvicidal treatment of permanent bodies of water, the reclamation of swamps and low-lying lands in the vicinity of the towns, and the supervision of the dhows using the port. The *Aedes* index was 0.014 per cent in 1950, in contrast with 4 per cent in 1930.

A H 156 164 871 FLIES. *Flies* are abundant in towns and villages, where the insanitary conditions around markets, cattlesheds and dwellings favor prolific breeding. They are most numerous between November and March. The house flies, *Musca domestica* and related species, are ubiquitous and undoubtedly play a role in the spread of intestinal and eye infections. The stable fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, is prevalent. Sandflies are numerous, among which A 156 *Phlebotomus papatasii* is presumably of primary medical concern. The tsetse fly, *Glossina tachinoides*, was reported early in this century from the Haushabi and the Subeihi tribal districts in Western Aden Protectorate.[9] It has not been collected in recent surveys, however, and the original observations remain the only record of its appearance outside Africa.[10] A 744 Campaigns against flies, employing DDT, Gammexane and other insecticidal sprays in markets and public buildings, are undertaken periodically by the health authorities in the two townships of the Colony.

A H 156 164 LICE. All forms of human lice are found, particularly among the inhabitants of towns and villages in the interior. *Pediculus humanus corporis* is prevalent in the highland villages, where it is the vector of louse-borne typhus and louse-borne relapsing fever.

FLEAS. Both *Xenopsylla cheopis* and *X. astia* parasitize the rats in this region.

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ADEN PART I
[illegible] MAPS

They are potential vectors of plague, but no cases have been recorded for several decades. The human flea, *Pulex irritans*, is common and has been suspected of transmitting plague from man to man in past outbreaks. Species of *Ctenocephalides* undoubtedly occur, as in the adjacent territories.

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Ticks and Mites. Several species of ticks infest both wild and domestic animals in the rural areas. The human itch mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, is unusual among the schoolchildren in the Colony, although it is widespread in the poor communities in Yemen and the Protectorate.

Reptiles. The puff adder, *Bitis arietans*, inhabits some portions of the western highlands. The carpet viper, *Echis coloratus*, and the sand vipers, *Aspis cerastes* (— *Cerastes cornutus*) and *A. vipera* (— *C. vipera*), are described from southern Arabia, but their prevalance within Aden territory is uncertain.

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Rodents. *Rattus rattus rattus* and *R. rattus alexandrinus* are widely distributed. At least 90 to 95 per cent of the rats captured in the Colony have been identified as *R. rattus*. In spite of the diversity of shipping activities, *R. norvegicus* is seldom encountered. Active measures for the destruction of rodents in the bazaars and the dwellings in the towns and on the dhows visiting the port are carried on by the Colonial health authorities. No controls are exercised over the larger vessels, which have to anchor in the harbor. A representative proportion of the captured rodents are examined annually for evidence of plague.

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Wild rodents are common, including species of *Meriones*, *Jaculus* and *Gerbillus*.

Mollusks. Foci of *Schistosoma haematobium* and *S. mansoni* infection exist in Western Aden Protectorate, but the intermediate snail hosts have not been positively identified. Planorbis and Bulinus snails have been reported from Mukeiras and Museimir, and Bulinus from the Dhala' plateau. *Melanoides tuberculata* and other species are found in several areas.

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p. 243 (A)

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thorities regard undernutrition and incorrect methods of feeding as important underlying factors. The deaths in infants under 1 year of age totaled 175 in 1950, or about 44 per cent of the known dysentery deaths.

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No precise information is available regarding bacillary and amebic dysentery in the Protectorate, but the high rate of infection among visitors to Aden Colony suggests that both are widespread.

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Cholera. Cholera has not been reported from Aden within the present century, although outbreaks have followed its introduction in the past. Since no record exists of its presence in the Hadhramaut, it is probable that the disease was largely confined to the port towns.

During the 1947 outbreak in Egypt, traffic through Aden was increased due to the quarantine restrictions imposed on Egyptian ports. Special precautions were taken by the health authorities to prevent the admission of infected individuals or

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goods by sea, land or air routes. Immunization against cholera was also provided for all persons handling shipping and for all health service personnel.

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Helminthiases. Schistosomiasis. Schistosomiasis is endemic in scattered localities in Western Aden Protectorate, especially in the highland districts above 2,000 feet elevation. Foci of *Schistosoma haematobium* are known to exist in the Jebel Jehaf and Dhala' plateau country, in the Wadi Tiban area around Museimir, and in the vicinity of Tor am Baha, Huweni and Khor 'Umeira. *S. mansoni* is apparently more restricted in distribution, but it is found in the Jebel Jehaf and the Wadi Tiban regions.

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No locally acquired infections are reported from the Colony, although numerous cases among persons from the interior are treated in the civilian hospitals each year. A large proportion of the cases seen in Aden Colony come from Yemen or from the Dhala' and the Museimir districts.

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The intermediate snail hosts of *S. haematobium* and *S. mansoni* have not been definitely established, but Bulinus and Planor-

p. 246(B)

his results have been described from some of the affected feet. 8 8 136

Ancylostomiasis. Hookworm infection occurs in Lahej and a few agricultural centers in Western Aden Protectorate. *Necator americanus* has been identified in the cases treated at the Civil Hospital in Aden.[38]

Other Helminthic Infections. Infections with one or more types of intestinal worms are prevalent, particularly among the peoples of the Protectorate. Ascariasis is widespread. Trichuriasis and, to a lesser extent, enterobiasis are common. Hydatid disease is reported among individuals from the Colony and from the interior. Infection with the beef tapeworm, *Taenia saginata*, is enzootic among the cattle in the tribal districts, and human infections are undoubtedly frequent. Cases are occasionally encountered among immigrant families in the Colony. The pork tapeworm, *T. solium*, is rare, but infections are sometimes seen in the Aden hospitals. A 164 136 232 A 164 167 136

Other Infections. Brucella melitensis is enzootic among the goats in this area, and Malta fever is diagnosed from time to time in the Colony hospitals and dispensaries. A 232 136

Diseases Spread Chiefly Through the Respiratory Tract

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is one of the most prominent diseases affecting the inhabitants of southern Arabia, but no precise information is available, except for Aden Colony. The high degree of undernutrition and overcrowding, and the low standards of personal hygiene and sanitation prevailing among large sections of the population, favor the spread of the infection. The disease is probably prevalent among the women who are confined to close quarters by the *purdah* system and among the young children in close contact with them. In a small tuberculin test survey covering 95 Aden township schoolboys of 7 to 12 years of age, in 1945,[8] positive reactions were obtained in 56 per cent—a rate which ranks high among those usually found in A 164 146 575 364 A 164 837 361 659

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areas and P. vivax are found in most regions, but P. malariae is apparently relatively rare. A. gambiae is widely distributed, and is regarded as the principal vector in the Protectorate.

Rickettsial Infections. Louse-borne typhus has been recognized in the highlands of southwestern Arabia since 1919, and occasional imported cases are admitted to hospitals in the Colony. In 1944-45, epidemics of typhus were recorded from Western Aden Protectorate which were secondary to foci in Yemen. The disease first appeared in Aden in January, 1944, among Jewish emigrants who had traveled overland from Yemen and were awaiting transport to Israel. Fifteen cases were reported, all but 2 of which were members of the Jewish community. The movement of Yemenis across the frontiers was restricted, and a camp at Lahej which at that time harbored some 1,600 Jewish emigrants was transferred to a quarantine site in the desert. Sick individuals from the Jewish quarters in the town were removed to the camp, and wholesale delousing measures were enforced both at the camp and in infected areas in the town. The spread of the infection in the Colony was curtailed, but new outbreaks developed in the Amiri and the Subeihi tribal districts, near the Yemeni border, and progressed along the trade routes to within 40 miles of Aden Colony. The importance of the port and military installations during the prevailing war emergency necessitated the creation of a sanitary cordon to isolate the Colony from the interior.

The infection persisted in epidemic form in the Protectorate, spreading eastward to the Dhala' plateau and the mountainous villages of the Lower Yafa'i country. In many localities, 10 to 25 per cent of the inhabitants are believed to have suffered from the disease. Insecticidal powders, as well as antityphus vaccine, were supplied by the United States Typhus Commission, and mass dusting campaigns were carried on in the villages visited by the medical

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1937)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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KHAN BAHADUR SD MUHAMMED MACKAWEE, O.B.E.

[facing p. 18]

8: Hickinbotham G-4,5 (ca. 1951-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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A TRIBAL GUARDSMAN

[facing p. 114]

2: Hickinbotham C-4, 5 (ca. 1931–ca. 1957)
1956 MMI Aden MMI

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[facing p. 115]

2: Hickinbotham C-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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SAYID MUHAMMED ABDULLAH ASH SHAMI—YEMENI GOVERNOR OF BEIDHA PROVINCE

[facing p. 130]

8: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

outside the town, and as darkness fell the guns of the fort ceased to boom their still unfinished salute. 648

The next day the Political Officer took me to see the place where Seager had been attacked as he, all unsuspecting, walked with his wife, a brave lady who did her best to beat off her husband's assailants until the Government Guard escort could come up. They had been told by Seager to follow some little distance behind so that he and his wife could enjoy their stroll in private. There I found a small heap of stones marking the spot and I had them scattered because there was no point in perpetuating the memory of a shameful incident. Seager had, I am glad to say, recovered, and the would-be assassins had been punished, that is, those who had not fled to the security of the Yemen. As far as I was concerned the chapter was closed.

There was time to spare before we were due to lunch with the Naib, so I formed my escort into a line of beaters and for an hour or so we wandered over the slopes of the nearby hills and found some hares among the scrub. Then back across the plateau to Dhala and up to the castle where I had first stayed twenty years before.

The Naib met us at the entrance and after I had inspected the Guard of Tribal Guards I was ushered into a long narrow room where some of the guests had already assembled. We shook hands and took our seats on the floor around the walls. I was seated at one end on the right of the Naib and on his left was the Political Officer, and as more and more guests entered they gave the customary salutation and we rose and I shook hands with them and they took their places round the walls. The guests were a curious collection, most of those present being tribal leaders and notables from the area, but there were others from neighbouring districts and, of course, the soldiers of my escort and my own personal servants. The people of 146
Dhala have one serious vice and that is that they grow and eat 184
Qat, which absorbs a great deal of their vitality and practically 147
all their money; in consequence, they are physically well below the ordinary standard of the Protectorate, and in appearance I think they are best described by the American adjective "mean". Personally, I have always liked the country better

is known of the mineral reserves of this region, and most of the local industries are small and primitive. Salt is the chief export of the Colony; tobacco, honey and fish products, of the Protectorates.

A 135 437 A 439

The port of Aden is visited regularly by ships from all parts of the world. Within the last few years, the Colony has also become a regional center for air services to Cairo and other cities in the Near East and East Africa. Communications between the Colony and the interior are mainly by roads and caravan trails, supplemented by a coastwise dhow trade. Camels and donkeys are the primary means of transport, but the use of motor vehicles is increasing along the main routes. Roads suitable for motor traffic link Aden Colony with certain population centers in Western Aden Protectorate, and Mukalla with the larger towns of the Hadhramaut and adjacent coastlands. Access to the interior is also provided by military air services.

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FOOD AND NUTRITION

Aden Colony is a cosmopolitan community, in which a variety of food habits is found among the peoples of different racial and economic groups. With the exception of fish, milk and limited supplies of garden vegetables, all foodstuffs are imported. Undernutrition is prevalent among the poorer inhabitants, and particularly among the transient laborers from the interior.

A 262 439 [illegible] 264

Food supplies are never abundant in the Protectorate, where cultivation is restricted by the nature of the terrain and the scarcity of water in many areas. Anything which interferes with normal production, such as droughts or an invasion of locusts, may result in local food shortages, often approaching famine conditions. The Hadhramaut was seriously affected during the widespread drought in 1943, and children were evacuated from some of the famine areas to relief camps in Mukalla.

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The average Arab diet is simple, while that of the pastoral tribes is almost invari-

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H 164 of which are almost invariably associated with widespread undernutrition.

DISEASES SPREAD OR CONTRACTED CHIEFLY THROUGH INTESTINAL OR URINARY TRACT

H A 164 **Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.** Typhoid fever is sporadic, and 10 to 15 cases are reported from the Colony each year. Over one half of the known cases occur usually among nonresident laborers. Paratyphoid fevers are grouped with typhoid in the morbidity statistics. The rate of infection is not known, but both paratyphoid A and paratyphoid B fevers are undoubtedly present. Typhoid fever is apparently endemic in the Protectorate, although recognized cases are reportedly rare in the Hadhramaut.

H A 164 616 **Dysenteries.** Dysentery is prevalent throughout this region, where the unhygienic habits of the people and the abundance of flies promote the spread of intestinal infections. From 900 to 1,200 cases are treated annually in the civilian hospitals and dispensaries in the Colony. Amebic dysentery predominates among the few cases in which the differential diagnosis is established, but a large proportion of the remainder are probably bacillary infections. Of the 189 cases recorded in 1948, 1 was diagnosed as bacillary dysentery and 48 as amebic, while 140 were unclassified. H A 164 164 The percentage of carriers of *Endamoeba histolytica* is believed to be high: it has been estimated at 40 to 50 per cent among immigrants from Yemen, many of whom are engaged in the handling of foodstuffs in the Colony.

H A 164 Amebic and bacillary dysentery, as well as diarrhea and enteritis, are grouped together as "dysentery" in the official statistics. A 165 167 364 166 In each of the 3 years 1948-50, the dysentery deaths numbered 334 to 406, or approximately 20 to 25 per cent of the recorded mortality in the Colony. Among the 393 deaths reported in 1950 as due to dysentery, 107 were among the immigrant population. The younger age groups are most seriously affected, and the local in-

p. 246 (A)

thorities regard undernutrition and incorrect methods of feeding as important underlying factors. The deaths in infants under 1 year of age totaled 173 in 1950, or about 44 per cent of the known dysentery deaths.

No precise information is available regarding bacillary and amebic dysentery in the Protectorate, but the high rate of infection among visitors to Aden Colony suggests that both are widespread.

Cholera. Cholera has not been reported from Aden within the present century, although outbreaks have followed its introduction in the past. Since no record exists of its presence in the Hadhramaut, it is probable that the disease was largely confined to the port towns.

During the 1947 outbreak in Egypt, traffic through Aden was increased due to the quarantine restrictions imposed on Egyptian ports. Special precautions were taken by the health authorities to prevent the admission of infected individuals or goods by sea, land or air routes. Immunization against cholera was also provided for all persons handling shipping and for all health service personnel.

Helminthiases. SCHISTOSOMIASIS. Schistosomiasis is endemic in scattered localities in Western Aden Protectorate, especially in the highland districts above 3,000 feet elevation. Foci of *Schistosoma haematobium* are known to exist in the Jebel Jehaf and Dhala' plateau country, in the Wadi Tiban area around Museimir, and in the vicinity of Tor am Baha, Hawsani and Khor 'Umeira. *S. mansoni* is apparently more restricted in distribution, but it is found in the Jebel Jehaf and the Wadi Tiban regions. No locally acquired infections are reported from the Colony, although numerous cases among persons from the interior are treated in the civilian hospitals each year. A large proportion of the cases seen in Aden Colony come from Yemen or from the Dhala' and the Museimir districts.

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his results have been described from some of the affected feet.

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Other Infections. *Brucella melitensis* is enzootic among the goats in this area, and Malta fever is diagnosed from time to time in the Colony hospitals and dispensaries.

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DISEASES SPREAD CHIEFLY THROUGH THE RESPIRATORY TRACT

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is one of the most prominent diseases affecting the inhabitants of southern Arabia, but no precise information is available, except for Aden Colony. The high degree of undernutrition and overcrowding, and the low standards of personal hygiene and sanitation prevailing among large sections of the population, favor the spread of the infection. The disease is probably prevalent among the women who are confined to close quarters by the *purdah* system and among the young children in close contact with them. In a small tuberculin test survey covering 95 Aden township schoolboys of 7 to 12 years of age, in 1941,[3] positive reactions were obtained in 36 per cent—a rate which ranks high among those usually found in

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p. 247 (A)

[illegible]

[illegible]

year for evidence of plague. The disease has not been reported from the Protectorate. [illegible]

Other Infections. Localized outbreaks of louse-borne relapsing fever have been recorded from the Protectorate, but no indigenous cases have been encountered in Aden. Cases of relapsing fever were frequently discovered at the time of the typhus outbreaks in 1944-45. S A 164

Occasional cases of kala-azar are seen in the Colony hospitals, usually among immigrants from Yemen. Two cases, in which the diagnosis of kala-azar was confirmed by spleen puncture, were recently reported from the Civil Hospital.[illegible] Both originated in southern Yemen, one from the vicinity of Ta'izz and the other from a village near the border of Western Aden Protectorate. Sporadic cases of Oriental sore are also treated in Aden, but the extent of infection in the interior is uncertain. S A 167 164

Cases suspected of being sandfly fever are common. The vector, *Phlebotomus papatasii*, is widely distributed. Guinea worm infection is endemic in the Hadhramaut and in certain coastal districts in the Protectorate. Imported cases are often observed in Aden Colony. Travelers from endemic centers in Africa thought to be suffering from yellow fever are sometimes admitted to the Colony hospitals, but no indigenous cases have been reported.

NUTRITIONAL DISEASES

Undernutrition is prevalent, particularly among the immigrant laborers in Aden and the poorer villagers and the Bedouin in the interior. Few studies of the prevalence of nutritional diseases have been made, but, in view of the inadequate diet of large sections of the population, deficiency conditions are probably numerous, particularly as regards protein and vitamins C, A and riboflavin of the B complex. Rickets is common in the Protectorate, while minor symptoms of the disease were detected in 17 per cent of 264 schoolchildren examined in Aden township in 1945. Spongy gums, gingivitis and other signs of vitamin C de- A 146 464 511 361 A H 146 164

p. 251 (A)

ficiency are widespread. Pellagroid lesions of the skin are often encountered among the peoples of the Protectorate. In a survey of 318 Arab schoolboys in Aden township in 1948, no cases of overt deficiency were found, but enlargement of the liver, possibly suggestive of low protein intake, was revealed in 27 per cent.

Miscellaneous Conditions

A small outbreak of epidemic muscular rheumatism, classified as Bornholm disease, was reported from Aden in 1946. It involved 35 persons—34 British and 1 Arab.

Hepatic cirrhosis is one of the most frequent conditions seen at the Civil Hospital. Local physicians have noted that most of the cases come from malarious regions where qat is widely used, but the underlying causes have not been investigated.

Chewing the leaves of *Catha edulis*, or qat, is a general custom in Western Aden Protectorate. The leaf juices contain a stimulant, and habitual indulgence is said to produce loss of appetite, sleeplessness and a variety of more serious nervous disorders. Local observers believe that addiction to the drug contributes to the widespread undernutrition among the people.

SUMMARY

The Colony of Aden and the adjacent Protectorate, on the southern coast of Arabia, have been British dependencies for over a century. The population of the Colony, including the port of Aden, was enumerated at 80,516 in the census of 1946, and calculated at over 100,000 in 1950. The Protectorate territory comprises two administrative divisions—Western Aden Protectorate and Eastern Aden Protectorate, in which the estimated population for 1948 was about 350,000 and 300,000, respectively. The local governments are tribal and diverse in organization, ranging from sultanates to smaller autonomous units. The inhabitants of both the Colony and the Protectorate are predominantly Arabs and adherents of Islam.

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p. 251 (8)

the Colony. Undernutrition and avitaminosis are widespread, but the prevalence of specific nutritional deficiencies is not accurately known.

Dysentery, tuberculosis, trachoma and malaria are the most prominent disease problems, although indigenous malaria has now been largely eradicated from the Colony. Smallpox is frequently epidemic in the interior, but vaccination is compulsory in the Colony, and no outbreaks of local origin have been recorded since 1939. Serious epidemics of louse-borne typhus have occurred within recent years in the Western Aden Protectorate. Skin diseases, pneumonia, helminthiases and venereal infections are prevalent and widely distributed. Typhoid fever, measles and other respiratory diseases of childhood, and probably murine typhus and sandfly fever, are endemic. Leprosy, schistosomiasis and louse-borne relapsing fever exist in certain localized areas. Diphtheria, meningococcus meningitis and poliomyelitis are sporadic in the Colony and probably in the Protectorate. The last outbreak of plague in the Colony was recorded in 1928, while cholera has not been present within this century. Cases of kala-azar, Oriental sore, hookworm and guinea worm infection are occasionally admitted to the Colony hospitals among individuals from the Protectorate or Yemen.

p. 252 (a)

outside the town, and as darkness fell the guns of the fort ceased to boom their still unfinished salute. 648

The next day the Political Officer took me to see the place 000 where Seager had been attacked as he, all unsuspecting, walked with his wife, a brave lady who did her best to beat off her husband's assailants until the Government Guard escort could come up. They had been told by Seager to follow some little distance behind so that he and his wife could enjoy their stroll in private. There I found a small heap of stones marking the spot and I had them scattered because there was no point in perpetuating the memory of a shameful incident. Seager had, I am glad to say, recovered, and the would-be assassins had been punished, that is, those who had not fled to the security of the Yemen. As far as I was concerned the chapter was closed.

There was time to spare before we were due to lunch with the Naib, so I formed my escort into a line of beaters and for an hour or so we wandered over the slopes of the nearby hills and found some hares among the scrub. Then back across the plateau to Dhala and up to the castle where I had first stayed twenty years before.

The Naib met us at the entrance and after I had inspected the Guard of Tribal Guards I was ushered into a long narrow room where some of the guests had already assembled. We shook hands and took our seats on the floor around the walls. I was seated at one end on the right of the Naib and on his left was the Political Officer, and as more and more guests entered they gave the customary salutation and we rose and I shook hands with them and they took their places round the walls. The guests were a curious collection, most of those present being tribal leaders and notables from the area, but there were others from neighbouring districts and, of course, the soldiers
of my escort and my own personal servants. The people of 146
Dhala have one serious vice and that is that they grow and eat 184
Qāt, which absorbs a great deal of their vitality and practically 147
all their money; in consequence, they are physically well below the ordinary standard of the Protectorate, and in appearance I think they are best described by the American adjective
"mean". Personally, I have always liked the country better 000

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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First Acquaintance with the Protectorate [157]

The people are, as I was quick to realise after I had seen and
spoken to the tribesman at the Khormaksar races, independent
and virile, and later I was to find that they did not lack a sense
of humour. In the Highlands they dress, even to this day, in [291]
blue cotton kilts which reach to the knee, leaving the upper [302]
part of the body bare, except for the vegetable oil and blue
dye with which they rub their skin as a protection against the
sun in summer and the cold in winter. The kilt is held in place [411]
by a leather cartridge belt which in turn supports a dagger,
generally with a silver scabbard. A rifle and a pair of leather
sandals complete the picture, except in the Colony where
rifles and daggers, except for the privileged few, have to be
surrendered to authority on entrance, and may not be carried 177
on the person. In the Colony, too, and indeed in the more 178
developed areas of the Protectorate, the blue kilt has given 291
place to brightly coloured kilts made from silk and cotton 439
cloth imported from Indonesia and India, and the blue dye and
oil have been replaced by shirts and coats, and indeed, by
collars and ties and trousers when the owners have come to
this country either on business or for pleasure.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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The most outstanding personality that Aden has ever produced was the late Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammed Abdul Qadar Mackawwi, K.B.E. I came to know him intimately in course of time and to benefit greatly, not only in my early days in Aden, but later when I was Governor, from his wise advice. He was a fine man and a credit to any country, and it was Aden's misfortune that ill health should overtake him just when his wise counsel was most needed. He died in 1953.

The first time that I came in contact with him occurred in this way: One morning I was in my office in the Secretariat and the Resident rang his bell, and as I entered his office he said:

"Here are the nominations to the Port Trust Board which I have discussed with the Chairman. They must go to Bombay for the Governor's approval as soon as possible," and he handed me a file.

"Have you made any alterations, Sir?" I inquired.

"No. The Chairman wants me to drop Mackawwi, he thinks he is on too many committees and that he should have a rest. At least that is what he says, but in fact he finds him an infernal nuisance. No. I am not going to drop Mackawwi; if I did there would be no-one to keep the Chairman up to his work," was the answer I got.

It was later the same morning that Mackawwi came to see me. Tall and almost incredibly thin, with ears even more prominent than my own, he wore a small grey moustache and a tuft of white hair which would have been an imperial if it had only been rather higher up on his chin. He had that quiet dignity of manner which is a characteristic of all well-bred Arabs. He was dressed, as was his normal custom, in a long white cotton gown which reached to his feet, over which he wore a coat of the same material and colour and a waistcoat adorned with a gold watch-chain. His head-dress in winter was an embroidered red woollen turban, and in summer a lighter one of silk surrounding a small, white, knitted cotton cap. On ceremonial occasions and sometimes when it was really cold in the winter, he wore a black overcoat which he had bought in London on the only occasion that he had visited the United Kingdom. Though invariably polite, even when

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annoyed, he was rather a trying visitor because he never spoke above a whisper and was in consequence at the best of times very difficult to hear; in Committees it was often quite impossible to follow what he was saying unless one was seated next to him. His family, as the name implies, came originally from Mecca, but he himself was of mixed blood; one of his grandmothers was a Somali and his mother was of Egyptian descent. His father had been the Settlement engineer, a man of unusual talents who had written two small books, one on Chemistry and the other on Muslim Law; and being a man of remarkable integrity had died with no fortune to leave to his sons. Mackawwi was largely self-educated and started to earn his living as a petition writer and a teacher of Arabic to the Officers of the garrison. Ambitious and restless he turned to trade and began to deal in hides, skins and coffee on borrowed capital. He was fortunate and industrious, and as his business expanded he travelled in the Red Sea area, visiting the Yemen ports, Abyssinia and the Sudan.

In the Sudan he met General Sir Reginald Wingate and Lady Wingate whose brother, General Sir Leslie Rundle, had been a pupil of his as a young officer. Sir Leslie and his sister were the children of Mr. Rundle, the Royal Naval Mate who first planted the Red Ensign on the soil of Aden in 1839 at Sirah Island in Crater. He was promoted to Lieutenant for his courage and leadership on that occasion, and his flag has been framed and now hangs in Government House.

Realising the need in Aden for a good contractor, Mackawwi added building to his other activities. He was so successful in this new venture that by the time I came to know him his trading activities had ceased completely and he devoted his working hours to contracting. His leisure, if it can be so described, was spent in public work and charitable enterprises.

On this our first meeting he came to the point immediately. "I want to talk to you about the Port Trust Board and the Settlement Committee. There should be more Arabs on them; this is essentially an Arab country and I alone represent my people on the Port Trust," he said, "and on the Settlement Committee there are only two of us."

Foreword

Now at last Hickinbotham occupied a position in which the 114
scope of his responsibilities included the Aden Protectorate as 123
well as the Colony of Aden, for as Governor and Commander-
in-Chief he was Governor of the Protectorate as well as
Governor of the Colony. It has been thought by some that the 648
term "Governor of the Aden Protectorate" is a misnomer, for 643
it is not the policy of the British Government to govern the
Protectorate directly, but to leave the control of its internal
affairs to the local Arab Rulers in treaty relations with Her
Majesty's Government. Under these treaties the British
Government are bound to give the Rulers protection against
external attack, and through the Governor of Aden the Rulers
also receive, when necessary, assistance in preserving internal
security and also advice and financial help. The Colony of [131]
Aden is a small, mainly urban, territory of about 75 square [133]
miles: the Protectorate is a largely mountainous and thinly [134]
populated area with comparatively small fertile cultivable parts
and is about the same size as the United Kingdom. The role of [161]
the Governor in the Protectorate thus differs fundamentally 643
from his position in the Colony, where he is the head of a
direct administration, and the problems with which he has to
deal in the two areas are very different.

The Arabs of the Protectorate tribes made a natural appeal 114
to Hickinbotham, as they have done to many other British [123]
officers and others whose work has brought them into contact
with them and who can understand their outlook on life. In
this book he has given a fascinating account of the Protectorate
and its people based on practical sympathy and intimate
knowledge, as well as an interesting description of Aden
Colony and his experience in it in successive capacities. Sir
Tom's position as Governor of the Aden Colony and Protectorate
also necessitated his playing an active part in dealing
with the question of British relations with the Yemen, the
independent Arab Kingdom which lies to the north of the
western part of the Protectorate, and his book includes informative
chapters about this troublesome problem.

It is a pleasure to me to commend this work to all those 000
who seek reliable information about this part of the world and

132 very intense, though usually of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

654 Meteorological records are maintained at the European General
204 Hospital and the data are published in the Aden Colony Gazette weekly.

History

504 Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible.

487 Prior to the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century the trade followed much the same course as the main trade route between the East and the West does today, i.e. across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. From the earliest times the great Empires of the world realised the importance of Aden. During the time of the Romans at least two endeavours were made by them to capture the Red Sea trade and they sent an unsuccessful expedition against Aden. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden
175 was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, and was for a time occupied by them. It was captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years until the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove them out. Aden thus passed under the Imams of Sana' who have never renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the Ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate. The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when it was only a village of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden resulted in an expedition being sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The fortress was captured on 19th January, 1839, and Captain Haines became the first British Resident.

The replacement of sailing ships by steam vessels was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British, and the revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for the town its old importance. As a result of the
[161] increased prosperity of Aden since the British occupation the population has risen from 500 to 46,000. The modern commercial
504 prosperity of Aden is primarily due to the fact that it is an important fuelling station, originally for coal and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian

III.—POPULATION

161 According to the census of 1931, the total (civilian) population of the Aden Settlement was 45,992. This excludes the military forces and the population of Perim.

162 The following table shows the population distribution by race and sex:—

No.	Race.	Sex.	
		Males.	Females.
1.	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2.	Indians (Moslems)...	2,829	2,393
3.	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4.	Indians (Hindus)	1,992	622
5.	Jews	2,114	2,006
6.	Parsis	236	96
7.	Native Christians	339	207
8.	Europeans	213	39
	Total	28,181	17,811

The marked disproportion between the numbers of males and females is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and labouring class from the interior come to Aden without their women-folk.

IV.—HEALTH

743 759 The staff of the Medical Department in Aden consists of the Senior Medical Officer, a Civil Surgeon, two Resident Medical Officers and eight Assistant Medical Officers. There is a fully-qualified Lady Doctor attached to the Civil Hospital in Crater. The Senior Medical Officer is also Port Health Officer and has charge of the European General Hospital. There is also a Medical Officer of Health with an adequate subordinate staff.

743 657 741 The two Government hospitals are the European General Hospital at Steamer Point and the Civil Hospital in Crater. The nursing staff of these institutions is maintained from funds provided by the Government of the Colony and the Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association in approximately equal proportions. The Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association is a charitable organization with invested funds raised originally by voluntary subscription, and the Association issues appeals to the public from time to time to supplement the amount of money available from interest on its investments. 743 750 Two dispensaries in charge of Assistant Medical Officers at Maala and Sheikh Othman respectively cater for the minor ailments of the local population in these districts, and serve as clearing stations

Military Garrison.

701 The Military Garrison of the Colony is under the immediate command of an Air Officer Commanding and consists of Air Headquarters with its various departments, Headquarters Royal Artillery, 9th (Minden) Heavy Battery, R.A., 20th (Fortress) Company, R.E., No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F., a Section of Armoured Cars and the Aden Protectorate Levies. Air Headquarters, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and the Section of Armoured Cars are stationed at Tawahi (Steamer Point), while No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F. is at Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman.

There is a Naval Office (H.M.S. *Norfolk* III) in charge of the Naval Officer-in-Charge who also exercises general control over the Naval wireless station at Khormaksar.

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No.	Caste.	Sex.	
		Males.	Females.
1	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2	Indian Mohammedans	2,829	2,393
3	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4	Hindoos	1,992	622
5	Jews	2,114	2,006
6	Parsis	236	96
7	Native Christians	339	207
8	Europeans	213	39
	Total	28,181	17,811

167 The total numbers of males and females show a marked disproportion, the males being 28,181 in number, whereas the females are only 17,811. This is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and coolie class from the interior come to Aden without their women folk.

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PART II

Chapter 1: Population

As far as is known there has been little change in the population since the 659 1946 census was taken. In that census separate classification was for the first time made of Arabs born in Aden, those born in the Aden Protectorate 161 and those born in the Yemen, as well as the usual classifications. 162 The results showed that only one-third of the total civil population consists of Aden-born Arabs, the actual figures being: Arabs, 58,500 (Aden-born 27,500, Aden Protectorate 6,500, Yemen and others 24,500); Jews, 7,200; Somalis, 4,300; Indians, 10,000 (Moslem 7,400, Hindu 2,000, Parsi 300, Christian 300); Europeans, 300; others, 300.

Races	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Arabs	58,455	38,785	19,670
Jews	7,273	3,816	3,457
Somalis	4,322	2,282	2,040
Indians	9,456	5,113	4,343
Europeans	365	218	147
Others	645	375	270
	80,516	50,589	29,927

Religions	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Moslems	70,163	44,913	25,250
Jews	7,290	3,825	3,465
Hindus	1,957	1,191	766
Parsis	315	214	101
Christians	745	420	325
Others	46	26	20
	80,516	50,589	29,927

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The following table shows the number of persons who entered and 000 left the Colony during 1947:

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Causes of Deaths in 1947

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Diseases		*Deaths*
Smallpox		—
Malaria		37
Enteric Fever		5
Other Fevers		223
Dysentery		16
Diarrhoea		265
Phthisis		244
Other Respiratory Diseases		240
Injuries		75
Deaths from child-birth		17
All other causes		701
Birth-rate		30·43
Death-rate:	Crude	23·50
	Actual	18·59

HOUSING

362 There are four types of housing in the Colony:

3421 (*a*) Well-built bungalows or two-storeyed houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well-built multi-storeyed stone in lime-mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

(*c*) Single- and two-storeyed buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(*d*) Single-storeyed "mud brick" buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

342 [132] All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than 2 inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as *kutcha* dwellings. (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be replaced gradually by mud-brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1947, 80 of these dwellings had been constructed, and a further 116 were scheduled to be begun in 1948.

362 161 During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength

of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population 362 increased considerably and in the absence of proper accommodation 161 were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcate[illegible]

Whil[illegible] exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, 362 these are[illegible] which can only be cleared by Government building several hu[illegible]ing-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpo[illegible] being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow process. Relaxation on the restriction of building by private enterprise has, however, led to the issue of 78 Permanent Building Permits in 1947 compared with 21 during 1946. [656]

The shortage of some building materials, particularly semi-manufactured iron and steel products and sanitary fittings, is still acute and many projects are held up for this reason. [339]

During 1947 the Township Authority was able to embark on two housing schemes.

(1) In Sheikh Othman 40 houses were erected for working-class families. The scheme is financed in part from a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

(2) An area in Crater was planned on which Government intends to erect 36 working-class houses of a slightly better type and in which 86 plots were made available for owner-occupiers to erect houses for themselves, a standard plan having been drawn up and approved by the Township Authority so that building could be done as cheaply as possible. Both Township Authorities of Aden and Sheikh Othman set up permanent Housing Committees whose functions are to allocate all houses erected by Government other than houses erected specifically for occupation by Government employees. The Committee set up in the Fortress Area decided on the allocation of plots referred to above on which houses were to be erected by private enterprise. As town planning legislation has not yet been enacted, there has been some delay in making available plots of land in the Fortress Area on which better-class houses could be erected by private enterprise on any substantial scale. Residential building has been confined mainly to reconstruction or adding storeys to existing houses.

In addition, private building was encouraged where possible.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony. [745]

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, 657 but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through 735

Training

759 This year has seen a considerable extension of facilities for training. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was absent on study leave for the greater part of the year to take a post-graduate course. He has since obtained the F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow). One Arab student proceeded to Birmingham University to take a medical course. Two hospital assistants were sent to the United Kingdom for three years' training as male nurses.

One hospital assistant was enrolled at a London hospital for one year's training as laboratory technician.

One Sanitary Inspector proceeded to Bombay to take a six-month course of training prior to examination for the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

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Vital Statistics: 1948

Population—1946 Census	82,359
Births	2,192
Birth-rate	26·61 per thousand
Deaths	1,360 (338 non-residents)
Death-rate	20·62 per thousand
Deaths under one year of age	385
Infant Mortality Rate	171·18 per thousand
Still-births	125

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0 00 of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained
161 for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of
Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has
439 risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946).
The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it
504 is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is
nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the
Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf.
The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase
in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia,
Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

631 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the
British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year.
625 It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under
the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the
Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent,
but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

648 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Govern-
643 ment of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden
has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a
645 Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944,
a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The
Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor
as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members,
and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the
Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an 631
Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The 161
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fisher- 226
men, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl
fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken.

There is a small Police detachment in the island together with medical 625
staff and lighthouse staff. 759

There is no natural water supply on the island; sea-water distilling
plant provides sufficient water for the supply of the population and for 312
the occasional ship which comes in for emergency water supplies.

Up to the end of 1948 Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communica- 206
tion by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it
was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be
established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island
once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, 643
which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the
Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a 000
British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on
the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the [692]
Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases
and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate
is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of
Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and
Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti,
K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

During 1948 the local government of the Colony remained vested in 632
two Township Authorities. The larger is known as the Fortress Town- 161
ship Authority and the area covered by it embraces the Isthmus and
Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The Military [712]
and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority
is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name 361
from the built up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated 463
some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed by it includes
this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found
four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood
mainly by fishing, basket making and lime burning, using shells collected
on the sea shore for this last purpose, and who look on the built up area
of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre and the place in which
they find their simple means of recreation. The total population of these
villages is approximately 2,000.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings in the exercise 632
of their functions of superintending various services of municipal character,
such as control of markets, maintenance of public health and sanitary

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE population at the 1946 census was 80,500. Since then three classes of movement are known to have taken place, though, as no records are kept of land movements, these numbers are only roughly estimated. There has been a substantial influx of traders and clerks, mostly from India, amounting to about 2,000 since the census. Secondly, all the Jews in transit from Yemen to Israel have moved on from Hashid Camp and about 2,000 Aden Jews have gone with them. But by far the biggest factor is the continual movement of Arabs from the Yemen into Aden. Despite good harvests in the Yemen in 1950, the security, the greater political freedom, and above all the higher standard of living and the wealth of the Colony attract an average of 100 to 150 persons a week, almost entirely single men, coming mostly to casual unskilled employment at Rs. 1/6/- a day when working, or in some cases to better paid jobs as masons. The continued rise in the traffic of the port and the amount of new building work in progress have also brought labour into the Colony till the population stands at the highest in its history. [161] 167 464

The following are the latest estimates by race and area : 162

	Total	*Tawahi*	*Maalla*	*Khor-maksar*	*Crater*	*Sh. Othman*	*Villages*
Europeans ..	500	200	—	100	200	—	—
Indians, Christians, etc. ..	500	300	—	—	200	—	—
Hindus	3,500	1,000	—	—	2,500	—	—
Jews	1,500	—	—	—	1,500	—	—
Somalis	6,500	1,500	2,500	500	2,000	—	—
Muslims (India & Pakistan) ..	8,000	1,000	500	—	6,500	—	—
Arabs	79,500	10,000	6,000	500	34,000	25,000	4,000
TOTAL ..	100,000	14,000	9,000	1,100	46,900	25,000	4,000

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

The following table gives the totals of persons who entered and left the Colony by sea and air. It takes no account of the very large movement by land across the frontier with the Protectorate and the Protectorate's frontier with the Yemen, of which no statistics are kept, nor of the Jewish emigration of nearly 42,000 to Israel (see Part I). Nor is it clear how many of the Arabs who arrive by sea pass through Aden in transit by land to the Protectorate and Yemen. 167

The rapidly growing demand for in-patient and out-patient care at the Clinic has created a situation which can only be met by providing increased accommodation and staff. Plans to meet these needs are under consideration. 743

Training

One Senior Assistant Medical Officer obtained the Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (London); one attended a six months' refresher course at Edinburgh on skin and venereal diseases; and a third proceeded to Glasgow to study for a diploma in radiology 759

One female and one male nurse went to the United Kingdom for training. This was the first time an Arabian female nurse had been sent from Aden for training. The total number of nurses now training in British hospitals is four males and one female.

In addition two Arab males were awarded scholarships in medicine and both are studying in the United Kingdom.

VITAL STATISTICS; 1949 161

Population (estimated) ..	100,000 163
Births	2,553
Birth-rate	25·53 per thousand 165
Deaths	1,658 (376 non-residents included)
Death-rate	16·58 per thousand
Deaths under one year of age	413
Infant Mortality Rate (excluding imported cases) ..	158·63 per thousand live births
Still-birth rate	54 per thousand total births

Throughout the period, the Principal Medical Officer, British Forces, and his staff have rendered most valuable assistance in dealing with medical and health problems and this generous and friendly co-operation has been greatly appreciated; and without the skilled assistance of the medical staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital and the Charitable Dispensaries the department would have found it impossible to meet all the demands made upon it. 657

HOUSING

There are four types of housing in the Colony: 342

(*a*) Well built bungalows or two-storied houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms, and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well built multi-storied stone in lime mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

Medical and Public Health Department

647 The Medical Department is divided into three sections under the
743 control of a Director. The three sections include a Medical Division,
744 Public Health Division and Port Health Division.

The Medical Division is responsible for the curative side and comprises a large hospital of 350 beds and three smaller dispensaries for the treatment of out-patients.

The Public Health Division is responsible principally for environmental hygiene and sanitation. In a more specialised field greater attention is being paid to tuberculosis. It is intended in the future to lay more emphasis on the prevention of tuberculosis and towards this end one of the first priorities is the recruitment of a whole-time tuberculosis officer.

Preliminary plans have been produced for the construction of a new hospital.

759 The following medical staff were in the Colony at the end of 1952 :

	Government	*Mission*	*Companies*	*Private Practice*
Director of Medical Services . .	1			
Medical Superintendent . . .	1			
Medical Superintendent, Clinic . .	1			
Surgical Specialist	1			
Medical Officers	9	3	3	11
Assistant Medical Officers . .	9			
Lady Assistant Medical Officers .	2			
Matron	1			
Nursing Sisters	15	2		
Dental Officer (part time) . .	1			
Assistant Dental Officer . . .	1			
Nursing Orderlies	148			

Expenditure

652 Central Government capital expenditure during 1951 was estimated at £13,000 and recurrent expenditure on the whole Medical Department was estimated at £155,000.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

[161] Because the population is continually increasing, there is still a
362 serious housing shortage and it is estimated that there are 25,000 squatters' huts in the Colony. Delay over the preparation of town planning schemes held up housing development, which is now getting under way. Outline town plans for most of the areas of the Colony are almost complete.

Government has already built 524 working-class houses at Sheikh Othman, with the assistance of a 33⅓ per cent grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A further 240 houses are planned for the next two years. Several of the large employers of labour have embarked on extensive housing schemes for their staff.

The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and 132
humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sand storms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as eight inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter 2: History

Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession 504
of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and West does today, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up to the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of 175
considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out; Aden thus came for a period under the Imams of Sana. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. The plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden led to the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The need to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes because of the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to the occupation of Aden by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has risen from 500 to 300,000 161
(according to the latest estimate).

504 The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that
131 it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil.
It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes
439 to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

175 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the
British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same
631 year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

Chapter 3: Administration

642 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the
643 Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is
645 administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

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161 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by
226 an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are
625 fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police
659 detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained com- 206
munication with Perim by marine cable, which became unserviceable in that year, and it was decided not to repair it. A wireless set is maintained by the Police.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protec- 643
torate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There
is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate ; various Rulers and 000
Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. In both the Western and the Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

In addition under the provision of the Kamaran Order in Council 643
1949, the Governor of the Colony is also Governor of Kamaran, a small island about 200 miles north of Perim on the eastern shore of the Red Sea. This island was formerly the site of a quarantine station but the station has been reduced to a care and maintenance basis.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local Government bodies in the Colony. The larger 632
is known as Fortress Township Authority and the area governed 161
embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 80,000 to 100,000. This area includes the Military and the
R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman 361
Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 30,000 persons, nearly all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

The Fortress Township Authority now includes three elected mem- 632
bers in addition to four nominated official and three nominated un-
official members. At the 1951 elections two Arabs and one Pakistani, 666
who unfortunately died during the period of his service, were elected. At the by-election an Arab newspaper editor was elected. Both the general and the by-election passed off without incident.

The qualifications for a voter are Aden or British birth and two 666
years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence. In addition
a voter must be a male of over twenty-one years and own property 632
worth *Sh.*1,500, or pay rent of *Sh.*18 a month, or have an income *Sh.*200 a month. A candidate must be of Aden or British birth and possess the qualifications of a voter. At the 1951 elections the electoral roll for the Fortress Township contained the names of 4,930 persons.
In the Sheikh Othman Township Authority area the people are not so 632
developed politically and a fully nominated Authority is retained with three officials, one Arab resident and one European resident as members.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities and the control of building operations.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MMI

000 edge of the Rub al-Khali desert. The depth of the northern frontier from the southern coast varies from 50 miles in the west to 200 miles in the east.

ADEN COLONY

131 The area of the Crown Colony is small, only about 80 square
miles, exclusive of its two dependencies: Perim Island (5 square
miles) and the Kuria Muria Islands (30 square miles). The
161 population of the Crown Colony was estimated at the end of
1950 at 100,000, an increase of almost 20,000 over the figure
167 at the 1946 census. The increase was mainly due to the influx
of Arabs from the Yemen at an average rate of 100–150 per
[464 week, for the most part to take casual unskilled employment at
511] higher living standards and in greater security than in their own
country. Some 2,000 traders and clerks, mainly from India,
had also immigrated since the census, and in May 1950 new
Immigration Rules were introduced to secure preference in
employment and housing for the local population, of whatever
162 race. The population of the Colony is approximately classified
as follows: Arabs 79,500; Muslims (India and Pakistan) 8,500;
Somalis 6,500; Hindus 3,500; Jews 1,500 (about 2,000 having
departed for Israel); Europeans 500; Indian Christians and
others 500.

642 From the date of its capture by the British in 1839 until 1923 Aden was administered under the Government of Bombay. For the next five years control was vested in the Governor-General of India in Council. Finally, on 1 April 1937 it was constituted a Crown Colony administered by a Governor who is responsible to the British Colonial Office and is assisted by an Executive Council. Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order of 1944, a Legislative Council was inaugurated in January 1947. It consists of the Governor as President; the Air Officer Commanding the British Forces in Aden, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary, as *ex-officio* members; four official members; and eight unofficial members, of whom at the end of 1950 four were British and four residents of Aden. Aden Colony also includes Perim Island (pop. 381) which is administered by the Commissioner of Police, Aden.

632 For local government purposes the Colony is divided into the Fortress Township, with a population estimated at 70,000, and the Shaikh Othman Township four miles away,[1] with a population of some 25,000. The members of both authorities were all nominated by the Aden Government until 1949, when provi-

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[1] Shaikh Othman was sold to Britain by the Sultan of Lahej in 1882.

Hadhramau: MM2
Aden MM1.

COTTON IN ARABIA

PESTS AND DISEASES

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"At first, as was to be expected, the cotton crop as a whole was remarkably free from major pests and diseases, but these are now beginning to appear. Bacterial blight *(X. malvacearum)*, has not so far been evident, the land having started clean and the seed having been introduced from Tokar where the disease is not prevalent. The almost complete absence of rain during the growing season also makes any secondary spread of the disease unlikely.

"Jassids are present in small numbers and may tend to increase, and American bollworm *(Heliothis armigera)* is beginning to appear in quite large numbers in Abyan.

"At Lahej the most serious pests are the red bollworm *(Diparopsis castanea)* and the pink bollworm *(Platyedra gossypiella)*.

PROSPECTS

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"It is unlikely that production of cotton in the Aden Protectorate will ever be on a very large scale as the area of land which can conveniently be flooded is limited. At present some 30,000 acres are in use in Abyan, of which 9,000 are under cotton and the target, when all proposed canals are finished, is about 50,000 acres, with cotton on about 20,000 acres in a good flood year. With developments in other areas the total area under cotton may be extended to 30,000 acres.

RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTATION

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"The Senior Entomologist of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, at the request of the Director of Agriculture, visited Aden in January 1951 to make a survey of the insect pest position, and the Corporation's senior officer in the Sudan is now spending half his time in Aden pending full time employment by the Abyan Board later. He has started selection work on the X1730 A seed from the Sudan and is arranging for regular supplies of pure seed to be produced in the area. In addition other strains are being tested in the variety trials and observation plots, including a strain of Wilds which matures very early and occupies the land for only six months. If this proves successful it might enable a food crop to be grown in the same year as the cotton crop.

"A Colonial office mission also visited Aden early in 1951 to examine the technical, agricultural and financial problems involved and to make recommendations for the development of the scheme and the establishment of any research work that may be needed."

ADEN

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The crown colony of Aden located on a tiny peninsula on the coast of the protectorate actually dominates the area. Though the colony is only 75 square miles in area it has almost 100.000 people. The port of Aden has been an important trading center since the time of the ancients. This was the crossing point for the Abyssinians as early as 3,000 B.C. It was the final port of call for the Indian traders in the same century. It was also a chief port on the Indian trade route during the Roman times. Today Aden is the principal port and the commercial center for the entire Arabian Peninsula and one of the main crossing points for the African Moslems trekking to Mecca.

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

A 132 scanty and irregular throughout most of the region. At Aden, it averages about 3 to 5 inches a year, and is normally concentrated in the period from December to April. In contrast, the western highlands receive a summer rainfall which reaches 15 to 20 inches a year in most areas. The precipitation in the Hadhramaut region does not follow a seasonal pattern: it is appreciably lower and often localized in distribution. Torrential thunderstorms sometimes occur, while sandstorms are frequent, especially between May and September. H 132

POPULATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Population

A 161 162 361 The population of the Colony is essentially cosmopolitan and urban in character. According to the last census in 1946, the inhabitants numbered 80,516, including 58,455 Arabs, 7,273 Jews, 4,322 Somalis, 9,456 Indians, 365 Europeans and 645 of other nationalities. Since that date, the population has increased markedly. In 1950, it was officially estimated at 100,000, and was generally believed to approach 110,000 to 120,000. The Arabs are mainly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Protectorate and Yemen: in 1946, slightly less than one half were registered as Aden-born. Most of the Jewish community has recently migrated to Israel, with the result that a remnant of less than 2,000 Jews remained in 1951. A 161 167 563

A 632 162 The Colony consists of two incorporated townships, besides important military installations. The township of Aden, sometimes designated as the Fortress, embraces all the settlements on the Aden peninsula and isthmus. It had over 55,800 inhabitants in 1946, about 36,200 of whom lived in the main town of Crater and 12,000 in the modern harbor sections of Tawahi and Steamer Point. Sheikh Othman, the second township, had about 22,600 residents. It comprises the town itself, situated on an oasis behind the peninsula, several small out-

p. 236(B)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM 2

ficiency are widespread. Pellagroid lesions of the skin are often encountered among the peoples of the Protectorate. In a survey of 518 Arab schoolboys in Aden township in 1949, no cases of overt deficiency were found, but enlargement of the liver, possibly suggestive of low protein intake, was revealed in 27 per cent.

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Miscellaneous Conditions

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A small outbreak of epidemic muscular rheumatism, classified as Bornholm disease, was reported from Aden in 1946. It involved 35 persons—34 British and 1 Arab.

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Hepatic cirrhosis is one of the most frequent conditions seen at the Civil Hospital. Local physicians have noted that most of the cases come from malarious regions where qat is widely used, but the underlying causes have not been investigated.

Chewing the leaves of *Catha edulis*, or qat, is a general custom in Western Aden Protectorate. The leaf juices contain a stimulant, and habitual indulgence is said to produce loss of appetite, sleeplessness and a variety of more serious nervous disorders. Local observers believe that addiction to the drug contributes to the widespread undernutrition among the people.

SUMMARY

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The Colony of Aden and the adjacent Protectorate, on the southern coast of Arabia, have been British dependencies for over a century. The population of the Colony, including the port of Aden, was enumerated at 80,516 in the census of 1946, and calculated at over 100,000 in 1950. The Protectorate territory comprises two administrative divisions—Western Aden Protectorate and Eastern Aden Protectorate, in which the estimated population for 1948 was about 350,000 and 300,000, respectively. The local governments are tribal and diverse in organization, ranging from sultanates to smaller autonomous units. The inhabitants of both the Colony and the Protectorate are predominantly Arabs and adherents of Islam.

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p. 251 (B)

ing eager purchasers to make a satisfactory choice of a political garment and altering the model to suit their particular figure. It was just with this purpose in view that the Federation plan was conceived. 642 643 646

In all the Western and Middle Eastern countries outside the Iron Curtain, with the exception of the temporary experiment in Egypt and the last remnant of the patriarchal conception in Saudi Arabia, governments are fundamentally democratic whether the head of State be designated Queen, King, or President, and Aden looks Westwards for guidance and inspiration. 642 171 177

The contacts between the nineteenth-century Aden Protectorate and the West are daily becoming closer. Incessant broadcasts from London, Cairo and Aden itself, very different though they may be in their political approach, bring the modern West and modern Middle East into the remotest villages of the Protectorate. At the same time roads and landing grounds—of the latter there are at least eight with regular Civil Airline services, made possible by better security—have changed the mode of travel from the camel and the donkey to the lorry and the aeroplane and thereby greatly accelerated and increased personal contact with the outside world, and thus with people with Western ideas. 642 177 648

In Aden Colony there are 38,000 Arabs from the Protectorate in close contact with a democratic form of government, many of whom exercise their voting right when elections to the Legislative and Municipal Councils take place. These people have become accustomed to a democratic system of government, not only in Aden, but also in countries in the West to which many of them travel. When they return to their Protectorate homes, which many of them do at frequent intervals, they find the old-fashioned autocratic rule of their Sheikh or Sultan irksome. They would like at home what they have become used to abroad, an ever-increasing say in the government of the country. At present these people are in the minority, but it will not be long before the wish of the few becomes the demand of the majority, and the wisest of the Protectorate Rulers are ready and willing to accept change and bow before the inevitable. 641 [162] 642 177

3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

III.—POPULATION

161 According to the census of 1931, the total (civilian) population of the Aden Settlement was 45,992. This excludes the military forces and the population of Perim.

162 The following table shows the population distribution by race and sex:—

No.	*Race.*	*Sex.*	
		Males.	*Females.*
1.	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2.	Indians (Moslems)...	2,829	2,393
3.	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4.	Indians (Hindus)	1,992	622
5.	Jews	2,114	2,006
6.	Parsis	236	96
7.	Native Christians	339	207
8.	Europeans	213	39
	Total	28,181	17,811

The marked disproportion between the numbers of males and females is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and labouring class from the interior come to Aden without their women-folk.

IV.—HEALTH

743 759 The staff of the Medical Department in Aden consists of the Senior Medical Officer, a Civil Surgeon, two Resident Medical Officers and eight Assistant Medical Officers. There is a fully-qualified Lady Doctor attached to the Civil Hospital in Crater. The Senior Medical Officer is also Port Health Officer and has charge of the European General Hospital. There is also a Medical Officer of Health with an adequate subordinate staff.

743 657 741 The two Government hospitals are the European General Hospital at Steamer Point and the Civil Hospital in Crater. The nursing staff of these institutions is maintained from funds provided by the Government of the Colony and the Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association in approximately equal proportions. The Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association is a charitable organization with invested funds raised originally by voluntary subscription, and the Association issues appeals to the public from time to time to supplement the amount of money available from interest on its investments.
743 750 Two dispensaries in charge of Assistant Medical Officers at Maala and Sheikh Othman respectively cater for the minor ailments of the local population in these districts, and serve as clearing stations

Military Garrison.

701 The Military Garrison of the Colony is under the immediate command of an *Air Officer Commanding* and consists of Air Headquarters with its various departments, Headquarters Royal Artillery, 9th (Minden) Heavy Battery, R.A., 20th (Fortress) Company, R.E., No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F., a Section of Armoured Cars and the Aden Protectorate Levies. Air Headquarters, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and the Section of Armoured Cars are stationed at Tawahi (Steamer Point), while No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F. is at Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman.

There is a Naval Office (H.M.S. *Norfolk* III) in charge of the Naval Offic[illegible]in-Charge who also exercises general control over the Naval [illegible]eless station at Khormaksar.

III.—POPULATION.

161 According to the census of 1931, the total (civilian) population of the Aden Settlement was 45,992. This excludes the military forces and the population of Perim.

162 The following table shows the population distribution by caste and sex:—

No.	Caste.	Sex.	
		Males.	Females.
1	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2	Indian Mohammedans	2,829	2,393
3	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4	Hindoos	1,992	622
5	Jews	2,114	2,006
6	Parsis	236	96
7	Native Christians	339	207
8	Europeans	213	39
	Total	28,181	17,811

167 The total numbers of males and females show a marked disproportion, the males being 28,181 in number, whereas the females are only 17,811. This is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and coolie class from the interior come to Aden without their women folk.

IV.—HEALTH.

744 743 The staff of the Medical Department in Aden consists of the Senior Medical Officer, one Civil Surgeon, two Resident Medical Officers and eight Assistant Medical Officers. There is a fully-qualified Lady Doctor attached to the Civil Hospital in Crater. The Senior Medical Officer is also Port Health Officer and has charge of the European General Hospital. There is also a Medical Officer of Health with an adequate subordinate staff.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

463 The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading and shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large numbers of coolies employed by the salt-works, shipping concerns and contractors are from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are manned by Somalis, who take kindly to this form of semi-stationary employment.

162 More than half of the personal servant class is from the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen. Clerical labour in public offices
464 and large commercial firms is mostly Indian, although as education improves more and more local Arabs are finding employment in Government offices and European firms. Local Arab firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

[465] Masons and building operatives are principally from the Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid:—

Coolies from 8 to 12 annas a day (8 hours).
Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Clerks from Rs.35 to Rs.250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servants Rs.15 to Rs.50 a month.
Motor-drivers Rs.40 to Rs.100 a month.

511 The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of
262 ghee, and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

511 The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments of the individual concerned. European standard would average Rs.5 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses.

X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.

Education.

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

871 While Aden was attached to India, the administration of education followed, with some local modifications, the system obtaining in the Bombay Presidency, and no radical changes in internal organization have been effected since the constitution of Aden as a Colony.

The administration is carried out, under the Governor, by an Education Officer, assisted by a clerical staff. The post of Education Officer was held until November, 1937, by an Indian officer seconded from the Indian Education Service. It is now held by a British officer of the Colonial Education Service. From March, 1933, to March, 1937, there was also an Assistant Education Officer whose main duty was to improve the teaching in

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

As far as is known there has been little change in the population since the 659
1946 census was taken. In that census separate classification was for the
first time made of Arabs born in Aden, those born in the Aden Protec- 161
torate and those born in the Yemen, as well as the usual classifications. 162
The results showed that only one-third of the total civil population
consists of Aden-born Arabs, the actual figures being: Arabs, 58,500
(Aden-born 27,500, Aden Protectorate 6,500, Yemen and others 24,500);
Jews, 7,200; Somalis, 4,300; Indians, 10,000 (Moslem 7,400, Hindu
2,000, Parsi 300, Christian 300); Europeans, 300; others, 300.

Races	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Arabs	58,455	38,785	19,670
Jews	7,273	3,816	3,457
Somalis	4,322	2,282	2,040
Indians	9,456	5,113	4,343
Europeans	365	218	147
Others	645	375	270
	80,516	50,589	29,927

Religions	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Moslems	70,163	44,913	25,250
Jews	7,290	3,825	3,465
Hindus	1,957	1,191	766
Parsis	315	214	101
Christians	745	420	325
Others	46	26	20
	80,516	50,589	29,927

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The following table shows the number of persons who entered and 000
left the Colony during 1947:

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

[65 9] 162 As far as is known there has been little change in the population since the 1946 census was taken. In that census for the first time Arabs born in Aden were separately classified from those born in the Aden Protectorate and those born in the Yemen. The results showed that only one-third of the total civil population consists of Aden-born Arabs, the actual figures being: Arabs, 58,500 (Aden-born 27,500, Aden Protectorate 6,500, Yemen and others 24,500); Jews, 7,200; Somalis, 4,300; Indians, 10,000 (Moslems 7,400, Hindus 2,000, Parsis 300, Christians 300); Europeans, 300; others, 300.

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Others	46	26	20
	80,516	50,589	29,927

167 As considerable migration takes place over the land frontier with the rest of Arabia it is not possible to keep statistics of the population of Aden or population trends between Census dates. Favourable rains in the hinterland and a slackening of trade in the port result in a large recession of Yemeni and Protectorate Arabs to their homes; conversely, prosperous trade, and, to a far greater extent, short rains or famine conditions in the interior drive large numbers of Arabs into the town.

No abnormal movements have taken place in 1948.

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors ; conversely, the 65 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis. 494 422

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors : 471 568

Salt Works . . .	. Italian, Indian. 162 ●
Soap Works . . .	. French. 474
Dyeing and Printing	. French, Indian. 281
Aluminium Factory .	. Indian.
Shipping Agencies .	. British, Indian, French.
Ship-owning . . .	. British, French, Arab, Indian.

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. Animals were imported as follows : 231

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Donkeys*	*Dogs*
By land . .	41,393	5,031	44	6	1	Nil
By sea . .	105,729	76	3	Nil	Nil	13
TOTAL .	147,122	5,107	47	6	1	13

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of School. Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the lower secondary school, the suggestion for its introduction into the primary schools having been rejected by reason of pressure for fuller teaching of Arabic. 871

Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujrati, Hebrew and Urdu.

There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion was very impressive. There was much pleasure expressed at the provisions of the Five-Year Plan but this was tempered with much scepticism. The "special" class worked well and all pupils passed into the Government Secondary School.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE population at the 1946 census was 80,500. Since then three classes of movement are known to have taken place, though, as no records are kept of land movements, these numbers are only roughly estimated. There has been a substantial influx of traders and clerks, mostly from India, amounting to about 2,000 since the census. Secondly, all the Jews in transit from Yemen to Israel have moved on from Hashid Camp and about 2,000 Aden Jews have gone with them. But by far the biggest factor is the continual movement of Arabs from the Yemen into Aden. Despite good harvests in the Yemen in 1950, the security, the greater political freedom, and above all the higher standard of living and the wealth of the Colony attract an average of 100 to 150 persons a week, almost entirely single men, coming mostly to casual unskilled employment at Rs. 1/6/- a day when working, or in some cases to better paid jobs as masons. The continued rise in the traffic of the port and the amount of new building work in progress have also brought labour into the Colony till the population stands at the highest in its history. [161] 167 464

The following are the latest estimates by race and area : 162

	Total	*Tawahi*	*Maalla*	*Khormaksar*	*Crater*	*Sh. Othman*	*Villages*
Europeans ..	500	200	—	100	200	—	—
Indians, Christians, etc. ..	500	300	—	—	200	—	—
Hindus	3,500	1,000	—	—	2,500	—	—
Jews	1,500	—	—	—	1,500	—	—
Somalis	6,500	1,500	2,500	500	2,000	—	—
Muslims (India & Pakistan) ..	8,000	1,000	500	—	6,500	—	—
Arabs	79,500	10,000	6,000	500	34,000	25,000	4,000
TOTAL ..	100,000	14,000	9,000	1,100	46,900	25,000	4,000

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

The following table gives the totals of persons who entered and left the Colony by sea and air. It takes no account of the very large movement by land across the frontier with the Protectorate and the Protectorate's frontier with the Yemen, of which no statistics are kept, nor of the Jewish emigration of nearly 42,000 to Israel (see Part I). Nor is it clear how many of the Arabs who arrive by sea pass through Aden in transit by land to the Protectorate and Yemen. 167

A 631 162 228 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken. A 206 There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

H 631 642 The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. A 643 There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

A 692 671 The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. H 692 671 The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari' a code of Muslim law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A 631 632 There are two local government bodies in the Colony: the larger is known as the Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 70,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this Township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

A 666 642 In 1949 the principle of election was first introduced into the constitution of the Fortress Township Authority, so as to provide three elected members in addition to the existing four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. In Crater ward there were elections, resulting in the success of one Arab merchant and one Pakistani advocate who was previously a nominated member of the Authority. In the other ward objections were raised against two Arab candidates, who were found not to be of British birth, and a

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

[619] THE last census of Aden Colony was taken in 1946 ; the total civil population then was 80,516, made up as follows :

•/162

		Males	Females
Arabs born in	Aden	13,471	14,126
	Protectorate	4,658	1,752
	Yemen	20,659	3,789
	Jews	3,816	3,457
	Somalis	2,283	2,042
Indians	Muslims	3,708	3,473
	Hindus	1,190	766
	Parsee	214	101
Europeans		219	147
Others (including Indian Christians)		375	270

The end of year estimates of the total population were as follows :

1951	100,000
1952	130,000

167 This can be taken only as a very rough guide as there are no reliable figures of land immigration or emigration. Comparatively large numbers of Arabs enter the Colony from the Protectorates and Yemen in search of work and, judging from the increase in the number of persons demanding houses, the large majority must be staying in Aden. Part of the increase is also due to the extra employment offered by the Refinery project.

165
163 The number of births and deaths in 1951 and 1952 were as follows :

	Births			*Deaths*		
	M.	*F.*	*Rate**	*M.*	*F.*	*Rate**
1951	1,323	1,130	24.53	894	613	11.62
1952	1,640	1,333	29.73	884	530	11.84

* per 1,000 on an assumed population of 100,000.

167 The number of persons entering the Colony through the Port were as follows :

Race	*Passengers in Transit and Residents Returning*		*Arriving on New Entry Permits*		*Arriving on Visitors' Passes*	
	1951	*1952*	*1951*	*1952*	*1951*	*1952*
United Kingdom Nationals	**1,303**	**1,765**	**57**	**337**	**167**	**388**
Indians and Pakistanis Hindus, Parsees & Others	**1,353**	**1,420**	**198**	**191**	**279**	**443**
Indians and Pakistanis—Muslims	**599**	**627**	**53**	**20**	**111**	**143**
Arabs	**5,913**	**8,357**	**25**	**3**	**554**	**508**
Somalis	**2,349**	**1,343**	**7**	**—**	**910**	**1,342**
Jews	**157**	**142**	**1**	**—**	**3**	**1**
Others	**1,279**	**1,586**	**102**	**153**	**487**	**384**
TOTALS	**12,953**	**15,240**	**443**	**704**	**2,511**	**3,209**

9:Møller et al D-5 (1952)1954 MMI Aden MMI

on a card on the first visit, and a record was made of the test given. On 744 the next visit, when the reactions were read, measurements of the size of the reaction (transverse diameter of induration) were recorded and, if vaccination was given, this was noted together with the lot number of the vaccine and the initials of the vaccinator. Follow-up visits were made after several months to examine the post-vaccination responses.

Group cards were used for the testing and vaccinating in public centres and in a few of the schools. (See sample card, Annex 2.) The number of persons tested during the first visit to a centre was simply tabulated on one side of a single card by three broad age-groups : 0-6 years, 7-14 years, 15 years and over. On the second visit, the number of positives, vaccinated, and negatives not vaccinated, in each of the three age-groups, was recorded on the other side of the same card. Each person tested was marked with a colour stain above the site of the test, the shape of the mark indicating the day of the week on which the test was given ; this made it possible on the reading day to check when the test had actually been given.

The data reported on both kinds of cards were tabulated in the monthly statistical reports giving the overall results of the campaign. The numbers of tested, positives, vaccinated, and negatives not vaccinated during the period February-May 1952 are given in table I by month, population group, and age-group. Altogether, 31,287 persons were tuberculin-tested; of these, 22,110 (about 71%) returned to have the test read. Percentages of completed tests among the total numbers tested, according to population group and the three age-groups, are as follows :

Age-group (years)	*School-children*	*General public*	*Total*
0-6	89.6	53.7	56.8
7-14	96.1	71.3	80.6
15+	96.6	64.4	66.3
All ages	95.7	64.8	70.7

It will be seen that the percentage of schoolchildren completing the test is uniformly high, averaging around 96 for all age-groups. In contrast, records for the non-school population show that the percentage varies from about 54 for the age-group 0-6 years to about 71 for the age-group 7-14 years, with an average of only 65 for completed tests.

The figures of the 1946 census gave 52,657 males and 29,202 females. 162 About 80% of the population are Arabs. In 1952, the total population was estimated at 100,000-120,000. The campaign aimed at testing everybody 744 aged 1-18 years, and it is estimated that roughly half of this age-group was covered by the campaign in terms of completed tests. As shown in table I, 7,751 persons (about 35%) of the population having a completed test were vaccinated ; of these, 4,795 persons (62%) belonged to the age-group 7-14, 2,135 (28%) to the age-group 0-6, and 821 (10%) to the age-group 15 years and over. Only 14 negatives were not vaccinated.

000 edge of the Rub al-Khali desert. The depth of the northern frontier from the southern coast varies from 50 miles in the west to 200 miles in the east.

ADEN COLONY

131 The area of the Crown Colony is small, only about 80 square
miles, exclusive of its two dependencies: Perim Island (5 square
miles) and the Kuria Muria Islands (30 square miles). The
161 population of the Crown Colony was estimated at the end of
1950 at 100,000, an increase of almost 20,000 over the figure
167 at the 1946 census. The increase was mainly due to the influx
of Arabs from the Yemen at an average rate of 100–150 per
[464 week, for the most part to take casual unskilled employment at
511] higher living standards and in greater security than in their own
country. Some 2,000 traders and clerks, mainly from India,
had also immigrated since the census, and in May 1950 new
Immigration Rules were introduced to secure preference in
employment and housing for the local population, of whatever
162 race. The population of the Colony is approximately classified
as follows: Arabs 79,500; Muslims (India and Pakistan) 8,500;
Somalis 6,500; Hindus 3,500; Jews 1,500 (about 2,000 having
departed for Israel); Europeans 500; Indian Christians and
others 500.

642 From the date of its capture by the British in 1839 until 1923 Aden was administered under the Government of Bombay. For the next five years control was vested in the Governor-General of India in Council. Finally, on 1 April 1937 it was constituted a Crown Colony administered by a Governor who is responsible to the British Colonial Office and is assisted by an Executive Council. Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order of 1944, a Legislative Council was inaugurated in January 1947. It consists of the Governor as President; the Air Officer Commanding the British Forces in Aden, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary, as *ex-officio* members; four official members; and eight unofficial members, of whom at the end of 1950 four were British and four residents of Aden. Aden Colony also includes Perim Island (pop. 381) which is administered by the Commissioner of Police, Aden.

632 For local government purposes the Colony is divided into the Fortress Township, with a population estimated at 70,000, and the Shaikh Othman Township four miles away,[1] with a population of some 25,000. The members of both authorities were all nominated by the Aden Government until 1949, when provi-

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[1] Shaikh Othman was sold to Britain by the Sultan of Lahej in 1882.

A 132 scanty and irregular throughout most of the region. At Aden, it averages about 3 to 5 inches a year, and is normally concentrated in the period from December to April. In contrast, the western highlands receive a summer rainfall which reaches 15 to 20 inches a year in most areas. H 132 The precipitation in the Hadhramaut region does not follow a seasonal pattern: it is appreciably lower and often localized in distribution. Torrential thunderstorms sometimes occur, while sandstorms are frequent, especially between May and September.

POPULATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Population

A 161 162 361 The population of the Colony is essentially cosmopolitan and urban in character. According to the last census in 1946, the inhabitants numbered 80,516, including 58,455 Arabs, 7,273 Jews, 4,322 Somalis, 9,456 Indians, 365 Europeans and 645 of other nationalities. A 161 167 563 Since that date, the population has increased markedly. In 1950, it was officially estimated at 100,000, and was generally believed to approach 110,000 to 120,000. The Arabs are mainly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Protectorate and Yemen: in 1946, slightly less than one half were registered as Aden-born. Most of the Jewish community has recently migrated to Israel, with the result that a remnant of less than 2,000 Jews remained in 1951.

A 632 162 The Colony consists of two incorporated townships, besides important military installations. The township of Aden, sometimes designated as the Fortress, embraces all the settlements on the Aden peninsula and isthmus. It had over 55,800 inhabitants in 1946, about 36,200 of whom lived in the main town of Crater and 12,000 in the modern harbor sections of Tawahi and Steamer Point. Sheikh Othman, the second township, had about 22,600 residents. It comprises the town itself, situated on an oasis behind the peninsula, several small out-

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1964
M1 Middle East
ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

lying fishing villages on the coast and the A
second peninsula of Little Aden. 632 162

The Protectorate population is not accu- H
rately known, but estimates for 1948 place 161
the total for Western Aden Protectorate at 644
about 350,000, and for Eastern Aden Pro-
tectorate at 300,000. The local governments
are tribal, and range in organization from
sultanates to smaller autonomous units of H
varying size and complexity. The principal 635
state in the western protectorate is the
Abdali Sultanate of Lahej, with its capital
in the oasis town of Lahej, about 20 miles
inland from Aden. The Qu'aiti Sultanate
of Mukalla and Shihr and the Mahri Sulta-
nate of Qishn and Socotra are the largest
and the most influential states in the east. H
Probably about three quarters of the in-
habitants in Eastern Aden Protectorate 361
dwell in the Hadhramaut, the region of the 632
Wadi Hadhramaut and the adjacent coast-
lands. The term is often loosely applied to
the entire central portion of the Protecto-
rate, but politically it is restricted to the
Qu'aiti and the Kathiri Sultanates. Several
sizable and important towns are found on
the slopes of the Wadi Hadhramaut and the
connecting valleys, while Mukalla, the seat
of government of the Qu'aiti, and Ash Shihr
are prominent ports on the eastern coast.
In addition to the settled peoples, numerous H
nomadic Bedouin tribes roam the steppes [162]
with their flocks. The residence of the
Mahri Sultan is on Socotra, a rocky island
with a population of about 5,000.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate are H 563
mainly of south Arabian stock, but Malay
admixtures are encountered in many parts
of the Hadhramaut. Small colonies of In-
dians and Somalis are settled along the
coast. Jewish communities of ancient origin
are located in scattered villages in the west- H
ern highlands and the Hadhramaut. They [162]
totaled only about 1,500 in 1948, and their
numbers have since been depleted by emi- H
gration to Israel. The Hadhramis have long 167
tended to emigrate to the islands of south-
eastern Asia, to East Africa and to countries
bordering on the Red Sea, and many sub-

p. 237(A)

65:Landshut S-4 (no date)1950 Ml Middle East
Yemen MLI
Aden MML

Y

exodus, it is said to have housed about 8,000. There are smaller com- 563
munities in various towns like Sa'da, Dhamar and Kaukaban. The 361
rest are scattered in numerous villages, mostly situated in the interior of
the mountain plateau. A good many of these must have been almost Y
emptied of Jews by the recent mass emigration.

From all accounts it would seem that the personal régime of the 563
late Imam Yahya was not among the worst known to the Yemeni Jews,
who speak of him with some respect. It is said that the Jews living in
the capital under the Imam's personal control were far better treated
than those in the provinces. In 1942, when news reached the Yemeni
Jews in Palestine that the old Imam was seriously ill, prayers were
offered by them for his recovery.

The most likely reason for the widespread desire of the Jews in
Yemen to emigrate is the fact that they believe that the time of the
Messiah has arrived. At the same time, account must be taken of their
pitiful economic condition and their status of inferiority. It would seem
likely that the accounts they have received from early emigrants to
Palestine of the conditions of life to be enjoyed there have had con- Y
siderable influence.

There was great anxiety at the time of the 1948 revolt, when the 167
late Imam Yahya's chief adviser—Abdullah ibn Ahmad al-Wazir— 563
revolted against his master, who was already then at an advanced age.
In due course, after a long struggle, however, the Imam Yahya's eldest
surviving son—the Emir Saif al-Islam Ahmad—defeated the rebels in
battle, and, after imprisoning their leader, was proclaimed Imam in
succession to his late father.

The new Imam—who, on ascending the throne, changed his name from Saif al-Islam Ahmad to Ahmad al-Nasir li-Din Allah—appears to have been more ready to listen to representations from Jewish organisations in the West. Thus, while up to his accession Jews who left the country did so at their own peril and risked arrest on the outward journey to Aden, instructions have now been issued that they should be allowed to leave without hindrance. Hence the fact that between August, 1949, and the time of writing, about 42,000 Yemeni Jews have been flown from Aden—where they had gone as soon as the ban was lifted—to Israel.

The British authorities in Aden have done much to assist the emigrants by putting a military camp in the colony at their disposal, and have been generous in the supply of medical facilities.

So general an exodus has meant that yet another Jewish community of great antiquity has been to a great extent disbanded.

ADEN

A

When the Aden riots broke out on December 2, 1947, the Jewish 162 ●
community numbered 8,550. That, at any rate, is the figure given in 563
the official British *Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Disturbances in Aden*, though other sources put the total at somewhat

65:Landshut S-4 (no date)1950 M1 Middle East
Aden MMI

● 162 563 fewer. Be that as it may, of the total only 4,700 belonged to the original Jewish community of Aden: the rest—about 3,800—were Yemeni Jews in transit to Palestine. On arrival in Aden, after a most hazardous journey across the desert, the Yemeni emigrants were usually destitute and in a complete state of exhaustion.

563 361 Formerly they used to be quartered either in the Jewish part of the Crater district of the town or in the Jewish quarter of Sheikh 'Othman, about eight miles inland from the Crater. More recently, so much has their number increased, that a separate camp, known as Hashad camp, was for a time set up for them a mile and a half from Sheikh 'Othman. The Hashad camp, which has now been replaced by another—made available by the Aden Government—was subsidised by the Joint Distribution Committee and directed by a woman physician (a remarkable woman in many ways), Dr. Olga Feinberg.

563 463 Many of the Yemeni Jews in Aden are employed as coolies, casual labourers and hawkers, a number dwelling in the Coolie Lines and in caves in the rocks. The rest are mainly craftsmen (as they were in Yemen)—gold- and silversmiths, weavers, carders, thatchers, and so forth.

563 The Jewish community of Aden proper, numbering until recently between 4,000 and 5,000, is centred in the Crater, where Jewish shops, many of them in the Suq, are mingled with those of Muslims, Hindus, and Parsees. A few of the wealthier Jewish merchants have shops in the Steamer Point district, where the Government offices and better-class shops are situated.

563 871 Thanks to the generosity of the Menahem Messa family, until the riots, the community had a large and well-equipped school and a spacious new synagogue. In addition, there was another somewhat smaller school. Owing to the lack of qualified teachers, however, the standard of education is low. The new and richly decorated synagogue was also used as a kind of clubhouse, and was an habitual rendezvous when services were not in progress.

563 The relations between the old Jewish community of Aden and the Muslims used to be tolerably good. But the growing influx of Yemeni Jews led to the development of a certain degree of tension between them and the Muslim coolies, many of whom—incidentally—are themselves of Yemeni origin. It is also likely that inflammatory nationalist broadcasts from Egypt and other Arab stations in the Middle East, blaring out daily through loudspeakers in Aden cafés, have played their part in stirring up anti-Jewish feeling.

Following the appeal of the Arab League for a three-day protest
579 strike against the decision of the United Nations to partition Palestine,
625 an anti-Zionist demonstration in Aden developed into a riot. Jewish
shops and houses in the Crater and in Sheikh 'Othman were attacked,
563 many being burnt and looted.

From the official report of the Commission of Inquiry, it is evident that the reason why the British authorities were unable to bring the

4:Serjeant-U-8(no date)1942 ML1 Yemen ML1
Hadhramaut MM2
Aden MM1

H there are still slaves in the Hadhramaut but
567 sweeper class, they are not untouchables. unlike the
The Arabian attitude toward the slave is
not unkind: the slave has certain customary
rights, and is better fed and clothed than
many who are free.

Y These mountaineers hardly resemble the
Arab of popular imagination, nor do they wear
142 headbands and flowing robes. The Yemenite
Arabs are usually of slight stature, dark-skinned
and beardless, though there are so
many types that it is impossible to generalize.
000 They are a charming people, and civilized.
Their condition would be much improved
had they lasting peace and good government,
though the complete opening-up of the country
to outside influence and commerce would spell
disaster for an economic system which has
worked with success for two or three thousand
Y years. To an ever-increasing degree the Pro-
H tectorate and South Yemen have become
A economically dependent on the port of
167 Aden. Labour is drawn from the up-country
464 villages. The villager will go to Aden and
earn £1 : 10 : 6 a month at coolie work, live
465 on 7s. 6d. out of that sum, and save the rest
A to return to his village. There he will remain
until necessity drives him to earn more. A
162 large proportion of the inhabitants of Aden
must be composed of these floating elements of
population.

Internally the motor-lorry has made com-
H munications between the towns much easier;
494 the aeroplane, too, has made a difference
to the Protectorate and is a familiar sight in
509 some places. It is now possible to control
178 areas with a handful of planes where formerly
thousands of ground troops were necessary
to penetrate.

Y
346

R. B. Serjeant

The Turkish mosque in San'a, capital of the Yemen

P 72 (B)

22: Reilly G-3 (1933-41) 1941 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
ADEN MM1

H 000 long been distracted by blood feuds and brigandage. An energetic
653 Agricultural Officer appointed by the Colonial Office has initiated
185 experiments that are producing very promising results on the Audhali
plateau to the north-east of Aden, and in other districts where water is
available for irrigation. Medical and educational progress is as yet only
in its initial stage, but a beginning has been made in the establishment
of local dispensaries, and the institution at Aden of a Protectorate
A College for the sons of chiefs has met with encouraging success.

101 It is a fundamental principle of our policy in the Aden Protectorate
● 162 that the Arab character of the country must be preserved. In this
177 respect the Protectorate differs from the colony of Aden, which it
H
648 adjoins. The colony is a small territory comprising the town and port
of Aden; and, although the majority of its inhabitants are Arabs, it has
long been a cosmopolitan community, in which Europeans, Indians,
Jews, and Somalis mingle with the Arabs in friendly co-operation and
a common loyalty to the British Crown and administration. The
Protectorate, on the other hand, is recognized to be wholly Arab
country. There is no intention on the part of the British Government
to annex any part of it or to introduce any direct British administration.
H Our ambition and our hope are to produce in Southern Arabia an
648 example of friendly and willing British and Arab co-operation, in
which we give the best we can in the shape of advice and technical
help without disturbing the national characteristics of the people. All
efforts at reform are fated to meet with opposition from some quarters,
and especially from those that are interested in the maintenance of old
abuses, and our experience in the Aden Protectorate is no exception in
this respect. On the whole, however, we have received a cordial, and
often an eager, response. British officers working in Aden and the
Protectorate have been rewarded not only with understanding and
support, but also with liking and friendship that have bound them by
personal ties to these Arabs, who have so much in common with the
H British in their individualism, their adventurousness, their humour,
609
648 and their love of freedom. Now, when the Empire is at war and is
186 passing through critical days, it is a pleasure and an encouragement to
see the spontaneous loyalty and affection that have been displayed by
the people of Aden reflected also in the Protectorate that we so long
neglected but are now at last trying sincerely to befriend. In the towns
and in remote villages in the mountains the people have gathered in
their mosques to pray for British victory. Their friendship did not
falter in the dark days of last summer, and now that victories have

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden M MI

Training

759 This year has seen a considerable extension of facilities for training. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was absent on study leave for the greater part of the year to take a post-graduate course. He has since obtained the F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow). One Arab student proceeded to Birmingham University to take a medical course. Two hospital assistants were sent to the United Kingdom for three years' training as male nurses.

One hospital assistant was enrolled at a London hospital for one year's training as laboratory technician.

One Sanitary Inspector proceeded to Bombay to take a six-month course of training prior to examination for the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

161 *Vital Statistics*: 1948

●163 165

Population—1946 Census	82,359
Births	2,192
Birth-rate	26·61 per thousand
Deaths	1,360 (338 non-residents)
Death-rate	20·62 per thousand
Deaths under one year of age	385
Infant Mortality Rate	171·18 per thousand
Still-births	125

342
HOUSING

362 There are four types of housing in the Colony:

(*a*) Well-built bungalows or two-storeyed houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well-built multi-storeyed stone in lime-mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

(*c*) Single and two-storeyed buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(*d*) Single-storeyed "mud brick" buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than 2 inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as *kutcha* dwellings. (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be replaced gradually by mud-brick dwellings with proper sani-

The rapidly growing demand for in-patient and out-patient care at the Clinic has created a situation which can only be met by providing increased accommodation and staff. Plans to meet these needs are under consideration. 743

Training

One Senior Assistant Medical Officer obtained the Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (London); one attended a six months' refresher course at Edinburgh on skin and venereal diseases; and a third proceeded to Glasgow to study for a diploma in radiology 759

One female and one male nurse went to the United Kingdom for training. This was the first time an Arabian female nurse had been sent from Aden for training. The total number of nurses now training in British hospitals is four males and one female.

In addition two Arab males were awarded scholarships in medicine and both are studying in the United Kingdom.

VITAL STATISTICS; 1949

161

Population (estimated)	100,000	163 ●
Births	2,553	
Birth-rate	25·53 per thousand	165
Deaths	1,658 (376 non-residents included)	
Death-rate	16·58 per thousand	
Deaths under one year of age	413	
Infant Mortality Rate (excluding imported cases)	158·63 per thousand live births	
Still-birth rate	54 per thousand total births	

Throughout the period, the Principal Medical Officer, British Forces, and his staff have rendered most valuable assistance in dealing with medical and health problems and this generous and friendly co-operation has been greatly appreciated; and without the skilled assistance of the medical staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital and the Charitable Dispensaries the department would have found it impossible to meet all the demands made upon it. 657

HOUSING

There are four types of housing in the Colony: 342

(*a*) Well built bungalows or two-storied houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms, and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well built multi-storied stone in lime mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

[619] THE last census of Aden Colony was taken in 1946 ; the total civil population then was 80,516, made up as follows :

162

		Males	Females
Arabs born in	Aden	13,471	14,126
	Protectorate	4,658	1,752
	Yemen	20,659	3,789
	Jews	3,816	3,457
	Somalis	2,283	2,042
Indians	Muslims	3,708	3,473
	Hindus	1,190	766
	Parsee	214	101
Europeans		219	147
Others (including Indian Christians)		375	270

The end of year estimates of the total population were as follows :

1951	100,000
1952	130,000

167 This can be taken only as a very rough guide as there are no reliable figures of land immigration or emigration. Comparatively large numbers of Arabs enter the Colony from the Protectorates and Yemen in search of work and, judging from the increase in the number of persons demanding houses, the large majority must be staying in Aden. Part of the increase is also due to the extra employment offered by the Refinery project.

165 The number of births and deaths in 1951 and 1952 were as follows :

163

	Births			Deaths		
	M.	F.	Rate*	M.	F.	Rate*
1951	1,323	1,130	24.53	894	613	11.62
1952	1,640	1,333	29.73	884	530	11.84

* per 1,000 on an assumed population of 100,000.

167 The number of persons entering the Colony through the Port were as follows :

Race	Passengers in Transit and Residents Returning		Arriving on New Entry Permits		Arriving on Visitors' Passes	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
United Kingdom Nationals	1,303	1,765	57	337	167	388
Indians and Pakistanis Hindus, Parsees & Others	1,353	1,420	198	191	279	443
Indians and Pakistanis—Muslims	599	627	53	20	111	143
Arabs	5,913	8,357	25	3	554	508
Somalis	2,349	1,343	7	—	910	1,342
Jews	157	142	1	—	3	1
Others	1,279	1,586	102	153	487	384
TOTALS	12,953	15,240	443	704	2,511	3,209

H
212 in the Protectorate has recently been undertaken
185 by the British authorities, while
658 in some areas, particularly in the Qu'aiti
Sultanate, schools are now supported by the local governments. Scattered primary and Koranic schools, and at least one postprimary school, are found in each of the pro-
H tectorates. In the course of a medical survey
212 in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40,[20]
565 the degree of literacy was found to average 20 per cent among the men and practically zero among the women. The highest literacy rates were encountered among the Seiyids, a group recognized as the social and the
H religious leaders. A college for the sons of
[873] chiefs from Western Aden Protectorate is located at Aden.

VITAL STATISTICS

A
659 Registration of births and deaths is com-
663 pulsory in the Colony. In the 5 years
165 1946-50, the birth rate, calculated on the basis of the census returns for 1946, ranged from 26.6 to 31.7 per 1,000 population; the
A death rate, from 20.1 to 23.5 per 1,000 pop-
165 ulation. The significance of the mortality
464 statistics is influenced adversely by the continuous movement of laborers between the Colony and their homes in Yemen and the Protectorate, and the influx of sick individuals from the interior to Aden hospitals, many of whom are in a seriously debilitated condition on arrival. In 1950, for example, the recorded deaths totaled 1,644, of which 511 were among nonresidents. The death rate, as reported, was 20.1 per 1,000 of the 1946 census population, but, eliminating the nonresident deaths, it is reduced to 14.2 per 1,000 population. Corrected to the estimated population for that year, the crude death rate figured at 16.4 per 1,000 and the resident rate at 11.3 per 1,000 population.

A The infant mortality rate has declined
165 appreciably within recent years. It had been
731 less than 200 per 1,000 live births for several decades, but it reached a peak of 239 per 1,000 in 1943, when famine conditions prevailed throughout much of southwestern Arabia. The annual rates averaged 176 per

748 178 a few years ago there came into being the Protectorate Health Service which owes much to Dr. N.L. Corkill, M.M., M.S.M., M.D., who came with me to Al Qara. Health Units have been built on standardised lines in all the States where they did not previously exist; and from money contributed by the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, a hospital has been built on the boundary between these two States in a central, though rather windswept, position reasonably easy of access to the people of the Abiyan plain. In Mukalla there is another hospital and up in the Wadi Hadhramaut are two small hospitals at Shibam and Saiyun.

759 The Health Assistants are trained in simple medicine and hygiene at the Fadli-Yafa hospital or in Mukalla and then go to one of the Health Units where, not only do they attend to surgery patients, but also tour the neighbouring villages and are responsible for reporting any outbreak of an infectious disease that may come to their notice to their headquarters in Aden or Mukalla, depending on which part of the Protectorate they are serving.

744 164 Anti-malarial measures and Public Health work are also the responsibility of the Health Service and the decrease in the incidence of malaria and other mosquito and fly-borne diseases since the inception of the Service, is remarkable. At the same time and within the limits imposed by inadequate staff, attention is being paid to the general health of school children with particular emphasis on diseases of the eye. With adequate funds and personnel it would be possible if not to eliminate completely so to reduce trachoma that impaired vision and blindness from this cause would be a rarity rather than, as it still is today, all too common.

743 648 Today, as in the past, the Royal Air Force is always ready to fly Medical Officers into the Protectorate to deal with casualties in inter-tribal scrimmages or to attend to the desperately ill who are beyond the reach or the capacity of the Health Assistants, and there are many tribesmen and women who owe their lives to the Royal Air Force. Stretcher cases from the remotest areas are flown to hospital in Aden and no call for help is ever unanswered because the sender was too humble or

for the more serious cases which are transferred to the Civil Hospital. 743
One Assistant Medical Officer is stationed on Perim Island where 759
there is a small dispensary, with limited accommodation for in-patients.

The Keith Falconer South Arabia Mission has a large and well- [797]
equipped hospital at Sheikh Othman staffed normally by two
European doctors and a European nursing staff. Other charitable
institutions are two dispensaries, one maintained by public
subscription with a Government subsidy and the other supported
entirely by the prominent Parsi firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw
& Brothers.

The Royal Air Force hospital meets the medical requirements of the British Forces in Aden.

There are several dentists practising in the Colony, and the 759
Royal Air Force has a fully qualified dentist, who is permitted
private practice.

A total of 19,141 out-patients, and 2,366 in-patients received 758
treatment during the year 1938 in the two Government hospitals, 748
and, excluding the Royal Air Force hospital, but including other
hospitals and dispensaries, a total of 67,694 out-patients and 3,872
in-patients were treated in the Colony during the year 1938 as
compared with 60,069 and 3,206 in 1937.

The general health of Aden has remained satisfactory throughout 164
the year. Many of the insect-borne diseases commonly found in 758
tropical and subtropical countries are absent and, although a mild
intestinal infection is very common, serious diseases such as typhoid
fever and dysentery are rare. 1,292 cases of malaria were treated
in the hospitals. From the investigation of the histories of these it
was proved that all except 11 were due to infection acquired outside
the Colony: all these cases were among service personnel resident
in the leased military areas. The 12 cases of typhoid reported
during the year show an increase on previous years, which is
probably due to increased care taken in confirming the diagnosis
of prolonged fevers. Minor outbreaks never assumed epidemic
proportions, and in all cases water and milk supplies were examined
and cleared from suspicion.

There is a leprosy hospital at Sheikh Othman supported partly by 743
the Government of Aden and partly by Aden Settlement funds and 758
administered medically by the staff of the Keith Falconer South
Arabia Mission. Here again the Colony of Aden acts as the kind 797
sister to her neighbours, as almost all the patients hail from the
interior.

There has been no epidemic of major infectious or contagious 164
diseases during the year. Chickenpox, measles and mumps crop up
from time to time and are treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital
on Maala plain.

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

The two Government hospitals are the European General at 745
Steamer Point and the Civil Hospital in Crater. The nursing staff of these institutions is provided for from funds made available by the Government of the Colony and the Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association in the proportion of approximately half and half. The Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association is a charitable organization with invested funds raised originally by voluntary subscription, and the Association issue appeals to the public from time to time to supplement the amount of money available from interest on their investments. Two dispensaries in charge of Assistant Medical Officers at Maala and Sheikh Othman respectively cater for the minor ailments of the local population in these districts and serve as clearing stations for the more serious cases which are transferred to the Civil Hospital. One Assistant Medical Officer is stationed on Perim island, where there is a small dispensary with limited accommodation for in-patients.

The Keith Falconer South Arabia Mission have a large and well-equipped hospital at Sheikh Othman staffed normally by two European doctors and a European nursing staff, and other charitable institutions are two dispensaries, one maintained by public subscription with a Government subsidy and the other supported entirely by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers.

The Royal Air Force hospital meets the medical requirements of the British forces in Aden.

There are several dentists practising in the Colony, and the 759
Royal Air Force have a fully-qualified dentist, who is permitted private practice.

A total of 16,636 out-patients and 2,213 in-patients received 743
treatment during 1937 in the two Government hospitals, and excluding the Royal Air Force hospital, but including the other hospitals and dispensaries, a grand total of 60,069 out-patients and 3,206 in-patients were treated in the Colony.

The general health of Aden has remained satisfactory through- 164
out the year. There is a pleasing absence of the many insect-borne diseases commonly found in tropical and sub-tropical countries, and although a mild intestinal infection is very common, the more serious disease, such as typhoid fever and the dysenteries are gratifyingly rare. A number of cases of malaria appear in the returns, but all of these are imported from the Protectorate or other places outside the Colony, not one single case having been contracted locally.

There is a leprosy hospital at Sheikh Othman, partly sup- 743
ported by the Government of Aden and partly by the Aden Settlement funds and administered medically by the staff of the Keith Falconer South Arabia Mission. Here again the Colony of Aden acts as the kind sister of her neighbours, since the great majority of the patients hail from the interior.

There has been no epidemic of the major infectious or con- 164
tagious diseases during the year. Chickenpox, measles and 743

164 mumps occur from time to time and are treated in the infectious 143 diseases hospital on Maala plain.

748 A small lunatic asylum is situated outside the walls of the Civil Hospital and is administered from it.

The port health work is a very important feature in the medical and sanitary organization of the Colony. The proximity of Aden by sea to ports which are subject to periodic infections makes the careful inspection of vessels a vital matter, and in addition the services of the Port Health Officer are in constant demand to assist the masters of the many cargo ships carrying no doctor which use the port. Passengers and members of the crew requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in the European General Hospital or, if the illness is an infectious one, in suitable isolation. It is usual to have patients of four or five different nationalities, European and Eastern, in the wards at the same time, which is a compliment to the hospital and indicative of the service it renders to shipping, but tests very thoroughly the linguistic capabilities of the staff.

During 1937 2,274 bills of health were issued to mechanically-propelled vessels and 1,222 to native craft.

V.—HOUSING.

General.

342 Houses in Aden are of stone masonry, except at Sheikh Othman where mostly they are built with sun-dried bricks.

In every case particular attention is paid to efficient lighting and ventilation. Each residential quarter is provided with proper sanitary accommodation and kitchen which are suitably detached from the living-rooms by large and open court-yards or by large shafts open to the sky.

[361] Most of the houses are provided with floors made of cement-concrete; this is insisted upon in all new proposals, and the height of the houses is never allowed to exceed the width of the streets.

Back-to-back houses are not allowed; a few still exist in the village of Maala, but these are being eradicated as opportunity occurs.

364 At the rear of all houses there are open spaces from 5 ft. to 10 ft. wide. They are called sweeper passages, and the sanitary accommodations abut on to these spaces and drain into them. Each such passage is connected with the main drainage system in all divisions of the Settlement except Maala, where it is connected with a big soak-away pit.

With these aims every building plan is carefully scrutinized by the Public Health Department before it is allowed to be constructed.

342 Most of the dwelling-houses within the Settlement limits are well ventilated and lighted and are satisfactory from a public health point of view. Endeavours are being made to effect an improvement in the architectural standard of the buildings.

•164
165

Causes of Deaths in 1947

Diseases		*Deaths*
Smallpox		—
Malaria		37
Enteric Fever		5
Other Fevers		223
Dysentery		16
Diarrhoea		265
Phthisis		244
Other Respiratory Diseases		240
Injuries		75
Deaths from child-birth		17
All other causes		701
Birth-rate		30·43
Death-rate:	Crude	23·50
	Actual	18·59

HOUSING

362 There are four types of housing in the Colony:

3421 (*a*) Well-built bungalows or two-storeyed houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well-built multi-storeyed stone in lime-mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

(*c*) Single- and two-storeyed buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(*d*) Single-storeyed "mud brick" buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

342 [132] All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than 2 inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as *kutcha* dwellings. (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be replaced gradually by mud-brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1947, 80 of these dwellings had been constructed, and a further 116 were scheduled to be begun in 1948.

362 161 During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden NMI

in the history of the Prison. The daily average for the month was 434. 697
This imposed a great strain on the prison resources in accommodation, equipment and staff.

Most of the prisoners, about 80 per cent., were from the Yemen and the Protectorate, the rest being local men.

Juvenile convicts under the age of 15 were as far as possible kept apart from the adults and were provided with separate sleeping accommodation. Sixty-four juvenile convicts were admitted during the year compared with 73 in 1946. They do not form a serious problem, so far as the prison is concerned, for at any one time there are not more than 3 or 4 of them.

Cane work, both new and repairs, of various types, shoe-repairing, sports-net making, re-stringing of tennis racquets, and gardening were taught to some of the long-term prisoners.

The health of the prisoners was good on the whole, there being no outbreak of any serious illness. The sickness rate was, however, higher than in 1946. The main prevailing diseases were scabies, dermatitis, [164]
ulcers, influenza, venereal diseases and malaria—the last two being contracted before admission to the Prison.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attends the Prison Dispensary every morning and gives necessary treatment to the sick. Those needing in-patient treatment are admitted into the Civil Hospital.

There were no deaths during the year.

There is no system of probation or of welfare for discharged prisoners in Aden at present, but the matter will receive the attention of Government as soon as a Welfare Officer is appointed.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

Both the waterworks and the electricity supply to the Colony are publicly 365
owned and form part of the Public Works Department. A brief description of each is given below.

WATERWORKS

Prior to 1928 the domestic water supply of Aden was almost wholly 312
derived from condensed sea water. From 1924 to 1928 experimental 365
boreholes were sunk at Sheikh Othman and potable water was found in two thin layers of sand and gravel at 136 and 208 feet respectively below the surface.

Since that date 10 additional boreholes (including one in 1947) have been sunk and pumping plant installed, and the table on page 44 shows the increase in the consumption of water over the years:

743 X-ray examinations were performed. In previous years the annual figures for such work were in the neighbourhood of 500.

The encouraging aspect of the Civil Hospital's activities was the marked rise in female out-patient attendances, 7,447 as compared with 5,573 in 1947.

[759] The creation of the temporary post of Sister-Tutor resulted in regular training courses for the subordinate nursing staff.

The opening of a new temporary ward for male T.B. patients has increased the number of male beds from 21 to 55.

Communicable Diseases

164 744 *Smallpox.* There were two imported cases landed from ships. No case of the other Convention diseases occurred.

Malaria. There was a sharp rise in the number of cases reported from the outlying town of Sheikh Othman. In view of this a combined search by the staff of the Public Health Department, of No. 7 R.A.F. Hospital and of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital was instituted in that area. No evidence at all was found of anopheline breeding and it was obvious that the infection had been contracted, at any rate in the great majority of cases, outside the boundaries of the Colony.

Venereal Diseases. There was a considerable increase in the notification figures for 1948 following a drive to ensure that medical practitioners notified cases as required by the Venereal Diseases Amendment Ordinance, 1947.

The subvention to the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital for its Venereal Disease Treatment Centre was increased from £225 to £750 in order to assist the campaign against venereal disease.

A gratifying aspect of the work of the Venereal Diseases Officer was the large decrease in the number of defaulters, particularly in respect of syphilis. Hitherto the defaulting rate has been over 50 per cent. The figures for the Venereal Disease Treatment Centre in 1948 are:

	Number treated	*Number cured (clinically)*	*Defaulters*
Syphilis	1,992	1,957	35
Gonorrhoea	1,126	1,007	119
Chancroid	206	206	—
Other V.D. including Granuloma Inguinale	177	174	3

Dysentery and Typhoid. Figures for dysentery are not yet available but no untoward outbreak has occurred. The returns for typhoid and paratyphoid showed 15 cases notified, exactly the same figures as in 1947. Whereas in 1947 in seven of these cases the infection was contracted, as far as could be ascertained, in Aden, during 1948 only one case was of local origin, the remaining 14 cases were from outside the Colony.

744 743 *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* The year has been marked by considerable progress in the anti-tuberculosis campaign due to the full-time services

of the X-ray department, an increase in hospital beds and additional 744 staff provided by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis— 743 one full time T.B. Inspector and one voluntary home visitor.

The new male T.B. Ward, the provision of 17 beds in the Jewish Emergency Hospital and the increase of beds in the T.B. Hospital, Sheikh Othman, mean that there are 100 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis patients compared with 10 in 1944.

X-ray examinations, screening or film, totalled 2,160 compared with 20 in 1944. By the end of the year another 100 cases were being treated in their own homes as compared with none in 1944. While the total of notified cases rose to 481 for the year, only 159 of these were Aden born residents. In 1944 no notifications were entered and in 1947 the number was 282.

The results of treatment continued to be satisfactory, over 40 cases being discharged during the year as fit to resume work.

The most notable advance was in the introduction of regulations whereby 657 Government employees contracting pulmonary tuberculosis in the course of their duties were granted full-pay leave if it was considered by a Medical Board that they would benefit sufficiently from such treatment to return to work. The result has been that cases have come up for investigation at an early stage as they knew that they would receive pay throughout their course of treatment.

Of 18 Government employees so entitled, seven have been treated and resumed work, 10 are under treatment and making good progress, one has not improved. There were also two cases who elected to take gratuities and return to Somaliland Protectorate. Both have since got much worse.

These figures show that the standard of recovery is high and it is 164 further proved by the following small but interesting figures. Since 1945 four male and two female nurses contracted pulmonary tuberculosis, of these two were sputum negative; of these cases, five are now back on full nursing duties, and the sixth case was on the point of being discharged as sufficiently well to resume work, when he had a severe mental breakdown and had to be medically boarded on this account.

Deaths from T.B. were 209 as compared with 244 in 1947. 165

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic has shown a welcome increase 743 in attendances by the Arab community. All other communities have taken full advantage of its facilities during the last two years but Arab women have hitherto been held back by old-fashioned ideas. This prejudice is beginning to break down and this is proof that the excellent work done by this institution is now being recognised more adequately.

A gratifying addition to the already heavy routine duties of the Medical Officer and her staff of midwives was the voluntary undertaking of a 844 course of training for local midwives, all of whom are quite untrained.

The course proved very popular and the average attendance was 31, which includes a considerable proportion of the women known to be earning their livelihood by undertaking midwifery work.

875 204 The monthly teachers' journal completed its third year and was well run by a small committee of teachers. Its popularity is such that it was increased in size to eight pages, and a considerable number were sold to the public. It contains departmental and professional news, articles and world news.

875 No complaint in general could be made about the enthusiasm of teachers ; there was a much better corporate feeling and a growing sense of professional prestige, but their cultural background remains poor.

Weekly meetings of all women teachers were held during the cooler months. Talks on general education were given by the Principal of the Government Secondary School, and lectures in method and games by the Egyptian teachers.

Building

653 871 Considerable progress has been made with the school buildings foreshadowed in the five-year Development Plan. Work has already begun on the Aden College and the Technical College has been completed. It is hoped that the former will be opened early in 1952 and the latter accepted students early in 1951. Two further girls' schools and a boys' school have been built in Crater and the boys' school at Maalla has been doubled in size. Extensions have been made to three other schools. As a result of these developments there are now 4,000 places available in Government schools compared with 2,000 in 1947.

874 *Technical Education*

This continued satisfactorily on the lines drawn up by the Principal-Designate of the Technical College, and two Arabs who had been on two-year technical scholarships in England returned in 1950 and assisted in the implementation of the new syllabuses of handwork and art.

873 *Adult Education*

Evening classes for women and girls were unfortunately not given during 1949-50 owing to shortage of Egyptian staff. Normally dressmaking, knitting, embroidery and Arabic are taught. Classes should be resumed shortly.

Weekly talks were given at the British Institute. A privately-run commercial school provided evening instruction in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased to hold classes.

871 *Parents' Committee*

Meetings of this committee were held every six weeks and many points of great value and interest were discussed. It continued to be a most useful contact between the officers of the Department and the public.

HEALTH

164 A steady improvement in the general state of the public health was revealed by the continued, in some cases marked, decline in the various health indices such as the death rate, infant mortality rate and the T.B. death rate.

On an estimated basis of 100,000 population the death rate for 1949 was 16·58 per 1,000, but of the 1,658 deaths 376 occurred among immigrants, as Aden receives many sick from adjoining territories where no health services exist. 165

The Civil Hospital is the only well-equipped hospital in a large area and among both out-patients and in-patients an analysis of attendances shows that 60 per cent of those seeking treatment come from outside the Colony, the major portion being alien Yemenis who have no claim either by residence or by nationality on the social services of Aden. Their only claim is on the score of humanity, a plea which is difficult to resist for many of them have dragged themselves along for distances varying from 150 to as much as 500 miles to obtain care and attention in Aden. 743 167

The various departments of the Civil Hospital showed evidence of increased activity. On the surgical side major operations exceeded 1,000, the average for previous years having been between 400 and 500. 743

Operations for diseases peculiar to women were performed by a woman medical officer. This was the first time that the services of a skilled woman surgeon were available and this innovation was particularly welcome in a territory where Muslim tradition precludes a number of women from seeking surgical treatment at the hands of male doctors. [759]

Other improvements included the establishment of a physiotherapy department and the purchase of a wide range of modern equipment for the eye department.

The opening of another ward for pulmonary tuberculosis resulted in one-third of the beds in the Civil Hospital being allocated for the treatment of this disease. The T.B. Ward at Sheikh Othman was abandoned. Plans for another ward for female T.B. patients, the gift of the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, were approved and its construction was begun.

During this two-year period about 42,000 Yemenite Jews passed through the transit camp on their way to Israel. While the bulk of the camp staff were recruited from Israel, the responsibility for camp sanitation and for providing specialist medical and surgical services fell on the Medical Department. 744 167

Communicable Diseases

Smallpox. Despite the importation of a number of smallpox cases and the occurrence of a smallpox epidemic in the neighbouring port of Mukalla, the disease did not spread. 164

There were two imported cases of typhus, one by sea and one by land.

Venereal Diseases. The campaign against the social diseases made steady progress while the marked reduction in the number of defaulters reported in 1948 was well maintained.

Dysentery and typhoid. The incidence of dysentery, both bacillary and amoebic but particularly the latter, showed a marked falling-off.

164 An important factor influencing this reduction has been the intensification of the methods of fly control.

No outbreak of typhoid occurred, all notified cases were sporadic in origin and a number of them were among recent arrivals from the interior.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In 1950 the total deaths from this disease amounted to 113 compared with 293 per 100,000 of population in the period 1930-44. The decrease is directly attributable to the measures taken since 1945. These include the provision of more beds—there is now one bed for each T.B. death as compared with one bed for 25 deaths in 1944; domicilary care for cases for whom no hospital accommodation could be provided; and financial aid by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to the dependants of those undergoing treatment either in hospital or at home.

The results of treatment have been encouraging, about 70 per cent of those treated in hospital have recovered sufficiently to return to work. [657] From 1948 to 1950 there were 58 Government employees admitted to hospital under the regulations granting 12 months' full-pay sick leave to T.B. sufferers. It is estimated that 80 per cent of those have resumed, or will be fit to resume, work following treatment.

Notifications of pulmonary T.B. reached the record figure of 530 in 1950. This rise was due to the ever increasing numbers of those who came to Aden from other countries attracted by the news of successful treatment. As far as the Aden born population was concerned the cases notified in 1950 showed a definite decrease as compared with 1949.

Malaria

The Colony remained completely free from malaria and the vigorous anti-mosquito campaign reduced the number of breeding places of domestic mosquitoes to the record low figure of one detected breeding place in every 5,000 houses and surroundings inspected.

165 *Maternity and Child Welfare*

For the first time in six years the infant mortality rate for 1949 showed a definite fall as opposed to a small but steady rise since 1946. Preliminary figures for 1950 show there has been a further decrease bringing the infantile mortality rate down to around 140; in 1944 it was 187.

748 758 Another advance has been the recruitment of four Home Visitors to go into the homes and teach the mothers the elementary principles of infant care. Three of the Home Visitors are Muslim women and it is an achievment to have persuaded them to break with tradition and undertake outdoor work.

743 758 Not only have the attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic shown large increases, but the proportion of Arabian women and children reached 60 per cent of total attendances as compared with 25 per cent in 1944.

658 Technical College in November, 1951, the only remaining capital project was the Intermediate School for Girls.

Health

Although a special medical officer for schools was not appointed the amount of medical and dental attention was increased. The system of school dressers and of attendance at hospital was improved. There was no epidemic during the year. The supply of school milk was extended to the full three terms instead of, as previously, two terms.

HEALTH

General

164 Although the port is astride the main sea route between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea it has remained conspicuously free 744 from any of the Convention diseases. Plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever and typhus did not occur in the Colony during 1951–52—indeed they have not occurred as endemic diseases for a number of years. Many ships and dhows of many nationalities reach the port in transit to other parts of the world, but vigilance by the Port Health Authorities and the Public Health Department combined with growing appreciation of the value of the International Sanitary Control measures have ensured the continued absence of epidemic diseases. During the latter part of 1952 influenza was imported from Europe and elsewhere, and caused the sickness rate to rise. Fortunately this disease did not increase the mortality rate.

From an epidemiological point of view the hinterland of Aden presents greater problems than do the sea and airborne traffic except, probably, the importation of influenza which is more likely to arrive by sea and air than from the interior.

An outbreak of plague in the Yemen in 1951 was countered in Aden by dusting immigrants from the Yemen with 10 per cent D.D.T. at the Police posts on the outskirts of the Colony, and anti-rat measures were intensified.

364 The state of environmental hygiene and sanitation continued to be fairly satisfactory, there being a marked absence of flies and mosquitoes. Sanitation in certain areas still requires attention and this is being examined with a view to providing better housing conditions.

Maternity and Child Welfare

165 The infant mortality rate has shown a steady decline over the last 10 years. In 1951 the crude rate was 156.96 per 1,000 live births, in 1952 it was 139.92 per 1,000. As a comparison it may be mentioned that in 1943 the crude rate was 238.97 per 1,000. Increased attention has been given to the maternity and child welfare aspects of the Medical Department's work and during April, 1952, a new block of wards was in the process of being added to the existing Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital and Clinic. In order to expand the influence of maternity and child welfare work in homes four Home Visitors were engaged. These Visitors have proved invaluable; they were recruited

from local Arab women who observed purdah and were, therefore, 165 able to gain easy access to the homes of others who also observed the purdah system.

The maternrl mortality rate fell from 3.07 per 1,000 live and still-births in 1951 to 2.23 per 1,000 in 1952.

Diseases

Diseases attributable to water-borne infection were entirely absent 164 because the water supply is protected and chlorinated. The cases of enteric fever or dysentery which do occur are of a sporadic nature, many of them having been infected outside the Colony.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis showed a steady 165 decline over previous years. In 1950 the death rate was recorded as 113 per 100,000 of the population ; in 1951 100 per 100,000 ; in 1952, 84 per 100,000. During 1952 the World Health Organisation sent an 6:8 international team, comprising one medical officer and one nurse, to 744 carry out tuberculin testing of the local population below the age of 18 and to inoculate all non-reactors with B.C.G. vaccine. The team stayed in Aden for four months and tested approximately 31,000 people, of whom 7,750 non-reactors were vaccinated, approximately 14,000 were positive reactors and 8,000 or so persons failed to reappear for inspection. It is hoped to follow this visit up by asking the World Health Organisation to undertake a tuberculosis survey of the Colony.

The Colony remained free from malaria and the Aedes index fell to 164 the lowest yet recorded figure of 0.007.

The principal causes of mortality in 1951 were :

Diarrhoea and enteritis	304
Other fevers	266
Senility	171
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	147
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	100
Congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to first year of life	94
Diseases of the heart	62
Violent or accidental deaths	66
Other diseases of the respiratory system	48

Modern treatment for these diseases is given by the Civil Hospital 743 (350 beds) and the Church of Scotland Mission (80 beds) and, when required, generous assistance is provided by the R.A.F. medical officers stationed in Aden, both in consultative and specialist capacities. Steps have been taken to introduce the international statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death so that closer comparison can be made with other countries.

Prevention of the diseases listed above follows the usually accepted 744 procedures but special emphasis is placed on a purified water supply, high standard of sanitation and the necessity for legislation to control itinerant vendors of foodstuffs. Milk, either goat's or cow's, is usually boiled before use and does not constitute a grave danger in the spread of disease.

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HADHRAMAUT MM2

H 364 shafts lead from lavatories in the upper stories to a reception chamber on the ground floor, is widely used in the larger houses in Western Aden Protectorate and the Hadhramaut. Pit or surface privies are sometimes found in the courtyards of the smaller houses, but the majority have no facilities for the disposal of sewage wastes. Indiscriminate pollution of the soil is a general practice.

FAUNA AND FLORA

A 659 Few entomologic surveys have been made in this region, and data regarding the insect vectors and animal hosts of human disease are fragmentary. It is probable, however, that the species identified in the neighboring territories are present in Aden Protectorate under similar physiogeographic conditions.

A 136 164 Arthropoda. MOSQUITOES. *Anopheles adenensis* (= *A. culicifacies adenensis*) is the most important anopheline mosquito in Aden Colony. Although it has been eradicated from Aden and Sheikh Othman townships, it persists in near-by oases, and is a major vector of malaria wherever it is encountered. In the last local outbreak in the *kutcha* hut district of Sheikh Othman, *A. adenensis* was found breeding in large numbers in the soakpits. It normally breeds A [744] in wells, shallow cisterns, irrigation canals and sluggish streams, and, before the institution of effective control measures, had become adapted to the high salinity of the saltpan seepages.

H 136 164 *A. gambiae* is widely distributed in the Protectorate, where it probably acts as the principal vector of malaria. It breeds along the edges of pools and streams, in irrigation canals, in wells and in numerous other collections of water. *A. turkhudi*, *A. coustani*, *A. d'thali*, *A. pretoriensis* and *A. barbirostris* have also been reported from various localities.

Aedes aegypti, the usual urban vector of yellow fever elsewhere, and *A. vittatus*, a tree-hole breeder implicated in the transmission of yellow fever in endemic foci in

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JS Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954
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HADHRAMAUT M42

They are potential vectors of plague, but no cases have been recorded for several decades. The human flea, *Pulex irritans*, is common and has been suspected of transmitting plague from man to man in past outbreaks. Species of *Ctenocephalides* undoubtedly occur, as in the adjacent territories. H A 136 164

Ticks and Mites. Several species of ticks infest both wild and domestic animals in the rural areas. The human itch mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, is unusual among the schoolchildren in the Colony, although it is widespread in the poor communities in Yemen and the Protectorate.

Reptiles. The puff adder, *Bitis arietans*, inhabits some portions of the western highlands. The carpet viper, *Echis coloratus*, and the sand vipers, *Aspis cerastes* (= *Cerastes cornutus*) and *A. vipera* (= *C. vipera*), are described from southern Arabia, but their prevalance within Aden territory is uncertain. A H 136

Rodents. *Rattus rattus rattus* and *R. rattus alexandrinus* are widely distributed. At least 90 to 95 per cent of the rats captured in the Colony have been identified as *R. rattus*. In spite of the diversity of shipping activities, *R. norvegicus* is seldom encountered. Active measures for the destruction of rodents in the bazaars and the dwellings in the towns and on the dhows visiting the port are carried on by the Colonial health authorities. No controls are exercised over the larger vessels, which have to anchor in the harbor. A representative proportion of the captured rodents are examined annually for evidence of plague. A 136 744

Wild rodents are common, including species of *Meriones*, *Jaculus* and *Gerbillus*.

Mollusks. Foci of *Schistosoma haematobium* and *S. mansoni* infection exist in Western Aden Protectorate, but the intermediate snail hosts have not been positively identified. Planorbis and Bulinus snails have been reported from Mukeiras and Museimir, and Bulinus from the Dhala' plateau. *Melanoides tuberculata* and other species are found in several areas. H 136 164

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Colonial government. Five physicians were working in the eastern protectorate; one in the western. H H 759

Dentists. In 1950, there were 3 dentists in Aden, one of whom was employed on the government's school health program.

DISEASES

The statistics compiled from the reports of cases of illness and death in the Colony are apt to give an erroneous impression of the health status of the local inhabitants, since a considerable proportion of the cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries are immigrants from Yemen or the Protectorate. Large numbers enter the Colony each year as transient laborers or traders, while others seek medical attention which is nonexistent in their home communities. The majority are undernourished and live in miserable, crowded quarters under conditions which facilitate the spread of infection. Morbidity and fatality rates in the immigrant population are abnormally high, and affect adversely the health statistics of the Colony as a whole. In the absence of adequate laboratory facilities, the diagnosis of many diseases is necessarily provisional, and the differentiation of various types of infection is seldom made. Moreover, from 10 to 15 per cent of the deaths are usually recorded under the heading "other fevers." A 164 167 164 A 164 511 167 A [165]

The health facilities in the Protectorate are of recent origin, and although dispensaries have been established in increasing numbers within the last two decades, they are elementary and serve only a small fraction of the population. The meager information derived from the reports of a few medical observers who have toured sections of the interior and from records of admissions to the hospitals in Aden permits scarcely more than rough generalizations as to the prevalence and the distribution of specific diseases among the peoples of the Protectorate. The diseases of primary concern in this area are malaria, tuberculosis, dysentery and eye and skin infections, all H 753 758 H 164

ADEN [illegible]
HADHRAMAUT [illegible]

H 164 of which are almost invariably associated with widespread undernutrition.

Diseases Spread or Contracted Chiefly Through Intestinal or Urinary Tract

H A 164 **Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.** Typhoid fever is sporadic, and 10 to 35 cases are reported from the Colony each year. Over one half of the known cases occur usually among nonresident laborers. Paratyphoid fevers are grouped with typhoid in the morbidity statistics. The rate of infection is not known, but both paratyphoid A and paratyphoid B fevers are undoubtedly present. Typhoid fever is apparently endemic in the Protectorate, although recognized cases are reputedly rare in the Hadhramaut.

H A 164 515 **Dysenteries.** Dystentery is prevalent throughout this region, where the unhygienic habits of the people and the abundance of flies promote the spread of intestinal infections. From 500 to 1,300 cases are treated annually in the civilian hospitals and dispensaries in the Colony. Amebic dysentery predominates among the few cases in which the differential diagnosis is established, but a large proportion of the remainder are probably bacillary infections. Of the 589 cases recorded in 1949, 1 was diagnosed as bacillary dysentery and 48 as amebic, while H A 164 464 540 were unclassified. The percentage of carriers of *Endamoeba histolytica* is believed to be high: it has been estimated at 40 to 50 per cent among immigrants from Yemen, many of whom are engaged in the handling of foodstuffs in the Colony.

H A 164 Amebic and bacillary dysentery, as well as diarrhea and enteritis, are grouped together as "dysentery" in the official statistics. A 165 167 854 146 In each of the 5 years 1946-50, the dysentery deaths numbered 334 to 406, or approximately 20 to 25 per cent of the recorded mortality in the Colony. Among the 393 deaths reported in 1950 as due to dysentery, 107 were among the immigrant population. The younger age groups are most seriously affected, and the local au-

p. 246(A)

A 165 167 854 146 thorities regard undernutrition and incorrect methods of feeding as important underlying factors. The deaths in infants under 1 year of age totaled 175 in 1950, or about 44 per cent of the known dysentery deaths.

H 164 No precise information is available regarding bacillary and amebic dysentery in the Protectorate, but the high rate of infection among visitors to Aden Colony suggests that both are widespread.

A 164 364 744 **Cholera.** Cholera has not been reported from Aden within the present century, although outbreaks have followed its introduction in the past. Since no record exists of its presence in the Hadhramaut, it is probable that the disease was largely confined to the port towns.

During the 1947 outbreak in Egypt, traffic through Aden was increased due to the quarantine restrictions imposed on Egyptian ports. Special precautions were taken by the health authorities to prevent A 751 the admission of infected individuals or goods by sea, land or air routes. Immunization against cholera was also provided for all persons handling shipping and for all health service personnel.

H 164 **Helminthiases.** SCHISTOSOMIASIS. Schistosomiasis is endemic in scattered localities in Western Aden Protectorate, especially in the highland districts above 2,000 feet elevation. Foci of *Schistosoma haematobium* are known to exist in the Jebel Jehaf and Dhala' plateau country, in the Wadi Tiban area around Museimir, and in the vicinity of Tor am Baha, Huwemi and Khor 'Umeira. *S. mansoni* is apparently more restricted in distribution, but it is found in the Jebel Jehaf and the Wadi Tiban regions. A 164 No locally acquired infections are reported from the Colony, although numerous cases among persons from the interior are treated in the civilian hospitals each year. A large proportion of the cases seen in Aden Colony come from Yemen or from the Dhala' and the Museimir districts.

H A 136 The intermediate snail hosts of *S. haematobium* and *S. mansoni* have not been definitely established, but Bulinus and Planor-

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

bis snails have been described from some of the affected foci.

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ANCYLOSTOMIASIS. Hookworm infection occurs in Lahej and a few agricultural centers in Western Aden Protectorate. *Necator americanus* has been identified in the cases treated at the Civil Hospital in Aden.[20]

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OTHER HELMINTH INFECTIONS. Infections with one or more types of intestinal worms are prevalent, particularly among the peoples of the Protectorate. Ascariasis is widespread. Trichuriasis and, to a lesser extent, enterobiasis are common. Hydatid disease is reported among individuals from the Colony and from the interior. Infection with the beef tapeworm, *Taenia saginata*, is enzootic among the cattle in the tribal districts, and human infections are undoubtedly frequent. Cases are occasionally encountered among immigrant families in the Colony. The pork tapeworm, *T. solium*, is rare, but infections are sometimes seen in the Aden hospitals.

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Other Infections. *Brucella melitensis* is enzootic among the goats in this area, and Malta fever is diagnosed from time to time in the Colony hospitals and dispensaries.

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DISEASES SPREAD CHIEFLY THROUGH THE RESPIRATORY TRACT

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is one of the most prominent diseases affecting the inhabitants of southern Arabia, but no precise information is available, except for Aden Colony. The high degree of undernutrition and overcrowding, and the low standards of personal hygiene and sanitation prevailing among large sections of the population, favor the spread of the infection. The disease is probably prevalent among the women who are confined to close quarters by the *purdah* system and among the young children in close contact with them. In a small tuberculin test survey covering 95 Aden township schoolboys of 7 to 12 years of age, in 1945,[2] positive reactions were obtained in 56 per cent—a rate which ranks high among those usually found in

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urban communities in the Middle East. Pulmonary infections predominate, but other forms of the disease are also observed.

H A 164 167

Tuberculosis is widespread in the immigrant populations in Aden, as shown by the fact that 58 to 70 per cent of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis recorded in the three years 1948-50 were in nonresidents. Among the 530 cases reported in 1950, Aden was the place of origin in 152, Yemen in 193, Western Aden Protectorate in 99, Eastern Aden Protectorate in 12, and Somaliland, India and other countries in the remainder. In the decade 1941-50, the number of deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis ranged from 113 to 261 a year, with peaks of prevalance associated with large migrations of immigrants.

A 164 758 744

Although tuberculosis has long been regarded as a major cause of sickness and death in the Colony, few facilities for diagnosis and treatment existed before 1945. In that year, the health authorities initiated a campaign for the reduction of tuberculosis in all economic groups of the population. The diagnostic services were reorganized and X-ray equipment provided. Special wards were also added to the civilian hospitals; the number of beds available for the treatment of tuberculosis was increased from 18 in 1945 to 150 in 1951. As a further preventive measure, a program of supervised domiciliary treatment was introduced in 1947 to furnish care to persons who could not be hospitalized.

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Following the organization of the antituberculosis campaign, there was a decrease in the specific death rates from around 29.3 per 10,000 population in the period 1931-44 to 11.3 in 1950. In the latter year, the corrected rate for the local population alone was 8.4 per 10,000. A tuberculin testing and BCG inoculation program was planned for 1952 by the Medical and Health Department, in co-operation with the World Health Organization.

H A 164

Smallpox. In spite of the fact that localized epidemics of smallpox are recurrent in the Protectorate, no outbreaks have been

p. 247(B)

A A 164 reported from the Colony of Aden since
A 1929. A few cases are treated almost every
758 year in the Colony hospitals, but, with rare
167 exceptions, they have occurred among im-
751 migrant families or among persons arriving
from other ports. Vaccination against small-
pox is compulsory for all residents of the
A Colony. In addition, intensive revaccination
751 campaigns are undertaken by the health
authorities whenever cases are discovered, or when outbreaks are reported from adjacent areas, as at the time of the epidemic in Mukalla in 1949. Although visitors to the Colony are required to possess valid certificates of vaccination, enforcement is sometimes difficult because of the large numbers of dhows and other small vessels which ply between Aden and Indian or African ports. Vaccination posts are established along the land frontiers on caravan routes from Yemen and Western Aden Protectorate, at which immigrants are examined, and, if necessary, vaccinated.

A H **Other Infections.** Pneumonia is wide-
164 spread, ranking among the leading causes
167 of death in both the Colony and the Pro-
165 tectorate. The fatality rate among the immigrant community in the Colony is unusually high, since many of the individuals who flock to the port in search of work or medical attention arrive in a debilitated condition. Sporadic cases of diphtheria are reported each year from the Colony. Chickenpox, measles, mumps and poliomyelitis are endemic. Localized outbreaks of meningococcus meningitis are recorded occasionally.

DISEASES SPREAD OR CONTRACTED CHIEFLY THROUGH CONTACT

A 164 **Venereal Diseases.** All forms of venereal diseases are observed among the civilian populations in Aden Colony. Syphilis and gonorrhea are reportable, but the statistics probably fail to give a true picture of the relative frequency of the different venereal infections. In 1948 and 1949, following the inauguration of a campaign for better re-

p. 248(A)

A 164 porting, 2,018 and 2,325 cases, respectively, were recorded. Of these, 59 to 63 per cent were diagnosed as syphilis and 31 to 34 per cent as gonorrhea, while chancroid predominated in the remainder. Some indication of the prevalence of syphilis is provided by the results of serologic examinations of blood specimens taken from individuals admitted to tubeculosis wards. In a series of Kahn tests performed on 243 cases in 1950,[7] positive reactions were obtained in 13 per cent. A 164 758 Centers for the treatment of venereal diseases have been established at the Civil Hospital, in Aden township, and at the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital, in Sheikh Othman.

H 164 Syphilis and gonorrhea are reputed to be common in the towns of the Protectorate, but no reliable information is available. A nonvenereal treponemal infection, believed to be bejel by most authorities, has been reported from various localities in southern Arabia. A focus probably exists around Beiham, in Western Aden Protectorate. Cases are observed from time to time in the Colony hospitals among persons from this area, as well as from Yemen.

H 164 516 **Diseases of the Eyes.** Trachoma and conjunctivitis are major problems, particularly in the Protectorate, where environmental conditions and the unhygienic customs of the people promote the spread of H 164 infectious eye diseases. Trachoma is frequent among the schoolchildren in the Colony. In a survey conducted in 1946,[8] the incidence of trachoma was found to be 18.9 per cent among 1,103 boys examined in the government schools. Measures for improved diagnosis and treatment were instituted, with an appreciable decrease in infection. In a similar group of 1,419 boys observed in 1948, evidence of trachoma was detected in 9.8 per cent.

H 164 659 Less is known of the extent of the disease in the interior. A medical survey in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40[10] revealed widespread trachoma infection, with rates varying from 14 per cent in Dhubiyat to

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

75 per cent in Shuqra. In most localities, the infection rates ranged from 27 to 88 per cent among children under 15 years of age and from zero to 48 per cent in persons over 15 years of age. The Fadhli and the Abdali tribal districts were the most seriously affected regions visited. H 164 659

Diseases of the Skin. Favus, ringworm and other mycotic skin infections are widely distributed. Madura foot is common in the Protectorate, and cases are seen in the Colony hospitals each year among patients from the interior. Phagedenic ulcers are responsible for considerable disability among laborers in the Colony and in all parts of the Protectorate. Several thousand cases are treated each year in the hospitals and the dispensaries in Aden Colony, where they are usually designated as "Yemen ulcers." The ankle is the most frequent site of infection, and amputation is often necessary in neglected cases. A H 164 167 A 758

Scabies and impetigo are prevalent, especially among the children of inland towns and villages who live under congested, insanitary conditions. By contrast, surprisingly few cases of scabies are encountered among the children seen in the schools in Aden township. A H 164 511 515

Leprosy. Leprosy is endemic in the Protectorate, but no indigenous cases have been reported from the Colony within recent years. The infection is probably not extensive, although foci of the disease are known to exist in the Hadhramaut and in the Lahej, the Dhala' and the Abyen areas in the western protectorate. As lepers are not discriminated against socially, some difficulty is encountered in controlling the movement of infected individuals in the Colony. A small leper hospital is located at Sheikh Othman: it receives patients not only from Aden territory but also from Yemen. Eighteen of the 29 patients in residence in 1939[18] were open nodular or lepromatous cases. A H 164 A H 743 164 183

Other Infections. Tetanus is endemic, but reported cases are rare. A H 164

p. 249 (A)

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954
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Diseases Spread by Arthropods

Malaria. Little or no indigenous malaria exists at present in the Colony. From 1,000 to 2,000 malaria patients are treated each year in the civilian hospitals and dispensaries, but, with the exception of occasional cases of questionable origin, the infection has almost invariably been acquired outside the limits of the Colony, usually in the interior. Until recent decades, malaria was highly endemic in the oasis of Sheikh Othman and surrounding villages, and sporadic outbreaks were experienced in the town of Aden. Anopheline control work was initiated in 1909 and extended on a colony-wide basis in the 1930s. As a result, the disease was early eliminated from Aden, while its prevalence was progressively reduced in Sheikh Othman. The number of local cases treated at the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital declined from almost 2,000 a year in 1907 to zero in 1950. The last outbreak of malaria was recorded in 1943 among the transient laborers living in *kutcha* hut settlements in Sheikh Othman. At that time, *Anopheles adenensis* (= *A. culicifacies adenensis*), the principal vector, was found breeding in the soakpits. Antianopheline measures are carried on continuously in the Colony and adjacent sections of the Protectorate, and vector species have been eradicated almost completely.

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Malaria occurs in most portions of the Protectorate, exclusive of the desert regions and the mountainous areas at the higher elevations. In the 1939-40 survey of Western Aden Protectorate, all gradations of endemicity were encountered. In general, the infection was hyperendemic in the vicinity of perennial streams and moderately endemic in villages around wadies which remained dry for most of the year. The splenic index ranged from 40 to 92 per cent in different localities. Extensive epidemics have been recorded from the highland districts, especially from the Dhala' and the Yafa'i country. Both *Plasmodium falcip-*

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p. 249 (B)

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164 *arum* and *P. vivax* are found in most re-
136 gions, but *P. malariae* is apparently relatively rare. *A. gambiae* is widely distributed, and is regarded as the principal vector in the Protectorate.

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164 **Rickettsial Infections.** Louse-borne typhus has been recognized in the highlands of southwestern Arabia since 1939, and occasional imported cases are admitted to hospitals in the Colony. In 1944-45, epidemics of typhus were recorded from Western Aden Protectorate which were secondary
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164 to foci in Yemen. The disease first appeared
167 in Aden in January, 1944, among Jewish
744 emigrants who had traveled overland from Yemen and were awaiting transport to Israel. Fifteen cases were reported, all but 2 of which were members of the Jewish community. The movement of Yemenis across the frontiers was restricted, and a camp at Lahej which at that time harbored some 1,600 Jewish emigrants was trans-
A ferred to a quarantine site in the desert.
167 Sick individuals from the Jewish quarters
758 in the town were removed to the camp, and
744 wholesale delousing measures were enforced both at the camp and in infected areas in the town. The spread of the infection in the Colony was curtailed, but new outbreaks developed in the Amiri and the Subeihi tribal districts, near the Yemeni border, and progressed along the trade routes to within 40 miles of Aden Colony. The importance of the port and military installations during the prevailing war emergency necessitated the creation of a sanitary cordon to isolate the Colony from the interior.

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164 The infection persisted in epidemic form
744 in the Protectorate, spreading eastward to the Dhala‘ plateau and the mountainous villages of the Lower Yafa‘i country. In many localities, 10 to 25 per cent of the inhabitants are believed to have suffered from the disease. Insecticidal powders, as well as antityphus vaccine, were supplied by the United States Typhus Commission, and mass dusting campaigns were carried on in the villages visited by the medical

p. 250(A)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

A 164 744 officers. Special delousing stations were established along the 3 main trade routes from Yemen to guard against the development of new foci.

The prevalence of the infection diminished during the summer months, but sporadic outbreaks were again reported in the winter of 1944-45. Early in 1945, a series of permanent dispensaries was organized in Western Aden Protectorate, and the tribal dressers in charge were trained to undertake mass dusting of the populace with DDT powder in the event of further epidemics. No outbreaks of typhus have been reported from the Protectorate since 1945, although the disease has continued to smolder in Yemen. H 164 743, 744

A 164 Murine typhus is probably endemic. Suspected cases have been observed in Aden hospitals from time to time, but the diagnosis has not been confirmed by laboratory diagnosis.

Plague. Six outbreaks of plague have been recorded from the Colony within the present century—in 1899-1900, 1903-04, 1904-05, 1913-14, 1917-18 and 1927-28. The most serious epidemics were those of 1904-05, involving 2,299 known cases, and of 1927-28, with 1,494 cases and a fatality rate of 74 per cent. A [165] In each outbreak the initial cases were detected among dock laborers employed in moving cargo or in loading or unloading coal. A 164 464 232 Since evidence of a preliminary rat epizootic was lacking, the local authorities concluded that the disease had been introduced by infected workers or by individuals carrying infected fleas. It was considered probable that the rat infection was secondary to the human. A [165] The morbidity rates almost invariably reached a peak in February or March, and declined with the onset of hot weather. No plague has been reported from the Colony since 1928, but the danger of its importation by means of dhow traffic from endemic ports in Africa and the East is always present. H A 744 The Medical and Health Department carries on an active rat control program, and examines significant numbers of captured rats each

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

year for evidence of plague. The disease has not been reported from the Protectorate.

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Other Infections. Localized outbreaks of louse-borne relapsing fever have been recorded from the Protectorate, but no indigenous cases have been encountered in Aden. Cases of relapsing fever were frequently discovered at the time of the typhus outbreaks in 1944-45.

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Occasional cases of kala-azar are seen in the Colony hospitals, usually among immigrants from Yemen. Two cases, in which the diagnosis of kala-azar was confirmed by spleen puncture, were recently reported from the Civil Hospital.[10] Both originated in southern Yemen, one from the vicinity of Ta'izz and the other from a village near the border of Western Aden Protectorate. Sporadic cases of Oriental sore are also treated in Aden, but the extent of infection in the interior is uncertain.

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Cases suspected of being sandfly fever are common. The vector, *Phlebotomus papatasii*, is widely distributed. Guinea worm infection is endemic in the Hadhramaut and in certain coastal districts in the Protectorate. Imported cases are often observed in Aden Colony. Travelers from endemic centers in Africa thought to be suffering from yellow fever are sometimes admitted to the Colony hospitals, but no indigenous cases have been reported.

NUTRITIONAL DISEASES

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Undernutrition is prevalent, particularly among the immigrant laborers in Aden and the poorer villagers and the Bedouin in the interior. Few studies of the prevalence of nutritional diseases have been made, but, in view of the inadequate diet of large sections of the population, deficiency conditions are probably numerous, particularly as regards protein and vitamins C, A and riboflavin of the B complex. Rickets is common in the Protectorate, while minor symptoms of the disease were detected in 17 per cent of 264 schoolchildren examined in Aden township in 1945. Spongy gums, gingivitis and other signs of vitamin C de-

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p. 251 (A)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

ficiency are widespread. Pellagroid lesions of the skin are often encountered among the peoples of the Protectorate. In a survey of 518 Arab schoolboys in Aden township in 1949, no cases of overt deficiency were found, but enlargement of the liver, possibly suggestive of low protein intake, was revealed in 27 per cent.

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MISCELLANEOUS CONDITIONS

A small outbreak of epidemic muscular rheumatism, classified as Bornholm disease, was reported from Aden in 1946. It involved 35 persons—34 British and 1 Arab.

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Hepatic cirrhosis is one of the most frequent conditions seen at the Civil Hospital. Local physicians have noted that most of the cases come from malarious regions where qat is widely used, but the underlying causes have not been investigated.

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Chewing the leaves of *Catha edulis*, or qat, is a general custom in Western Aden Protectorate. The leaf juices contain a stimulant, and habitual indulgence is said to produce loss of appetite, sleeplessness and a variety of more serious nervous disorders. Local observers believe that addiction to the drug contributes to the widespread undernutrition among the people.

SUMMARY

The Colony of Aden and the adjacent Protectorate, on the southern coast of Arabia, have been British dependencies for over a century. The population of the Colony, including the port of Aden, was enumerated at 80,516 in the census of 1946, and calculated at over 100,000 in 1950. The Protectorate territory comprises two administrative divisions—Western Aden Protectorate and Eastern Aden Protectorate, in which the estimated population for 1948 was about 350,000 and 300,000, respectively. The local governments are tribal and diverse in organization, ranging from sultanates to smaller autonomous units. The inhabitants of both the Colony and the Protectorate are predominantly Arabs and adherents of Islam.

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180 the Colony. Undernutrition and avitamin-
A osis are widespread, but the prevalence of
H specific nutritional deficiencies is not ac-
146 curately known.

A Dysentery, tuberculosis, trachoma and
● 164 malaria are the most prominent disease
problems, although indigenous malaria has
now been largely eradicated from the Colony.
Smallpox is frequently epidemic in the
interior, but vaccination is compulsory in
the Colony, and no outbreaks of local ori-
H gin have been recorded since 1929. Serious
164 epidemics of louse-borne typhus have oc-
curred within recent years in the Western
Aden Protectorate. Skin diseases, pneumo-
nia, helminthiases and venereal infections
are prevalent and widely distributed. Ty-
hoid fever, measles and other respiratory
diseases of childhood, and probably murine
A typhus and sandfly fever, are endemic. Lep-
H rosy, schistosomiasis and louse-borne re-
164 lapsing fever exist in certain localized areas.
Diphtheria, meningococcus meningitis and
poliomyelitis are sporadic in the Colony and
probably in the Protectorate. The last outbreak
of plague in the Colony was recorded
in 1928, while cholera has not been present
within this century. Cases of kala-azar,
Oriential sore, hookworm and guinea worm
infection are occasionaly admitted to the
Colony hospitals among individuals from
the Protectorate or Yemen.

p. 252 (B)

&Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

take shape. The appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer with 759
special knowledge of venereal and skin diseases was a definite step forward 758
in the campaign against social diseases. It has now been possible to organise better treatment for both in-patient and out-patient venereal-disease cases at the Civil Hospital.

In addition, systematic treatment of tropical ulcers was started, with the result that the hitherto overcrowded ulcer ward was markedly improved owing to the reduction in the time needed to effect a cure.

The Civil Hospital staff was strengthened by the appointments of a Medical Officer with laboratory experience, a Surgical Specialist, and a Radiologist.

The installation of a new X-ray plant, the construction of a much- 743
enlarged laboratory, the erection of a new 44-bed ward for pulmonary tuberculosis and an additional operating theatre were all completed during the year.

With the exception of pulmonary tuberculosis, all the principal causes 165
of death showed a general decrease, though the death-rate exceeded that of 1946. This was due to the deaths during the civil disturbances.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis rose from 191 in 1946 to 241. The reason for this was more accurate diagnosis due largely to increased X-ray examinations. Over 1,000 such examinations were made during the year, compared with an annual average of 20 to 30 before 1945.

As a result of the disturbances in December no cases could be accom- 743
modated in the new tuberculosis ward, which had to be used for emergency
purposes. A severe shortage of beds led to the institution of domiciliary 744
treatment and the monthly average of cases visited in their homes was between 50 and 60. Apart from the fact that a surprisingly large proportion of cases showed improvement, this extension of anti-tuberculosis activities was of public health importance as it was possible to teach simple hygiene in the homes.

The civil disturbances in December threw a tremendous burden upon the staff and resources of the Civil Hospital. The fact that the administration successfully stood the test of the sudden admission of scores of severely wounded cases reflected great credit on the staff, particularly upon the locally trained members who rendered loyal and efficient service.

Attendance at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic continued to increase and there is no doubt that the instruction given at the various out-patient clinics is beginning to have an important effect on a community which has been, until quite recently, completely ignorant of the principles of mothercraft.

During the last quarter of the year, the outbreak of cholera in Egypt caused a big increase in the work of the Port Health staff. Not only had strict supervision to be exercised over all entrants from infected ports but a large number of in-transit passengers and crews had to have anti-cholera inoculations before proceeding to Egyptian ports. No case of cholera, or of any of the other quarantinable diseases, occurred.

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Causes of Deaths in 1947

Diseases	*Deaths*
Smallpox	—
Malaria	37
Enteric Fever	5
Other Fevers	223
Dysentery	16
Diarrhoea	265
Phthisis	244
Other Respiratory Diseases	240
Injuries	75
Deaths from child-birth	17
All other causes	701
Birth-rate	30·43
Death-rate: Crude	23·50
Actual	18·59

HOUSING

362 There are four types of housing in the Colony:

342 (a) Well-built bungalows or two-storeyed houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(b) Well-built multi-storeyed stone in lime-mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

(c) Single- and two-storeyed buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(d) Single-storeyed "mud brick" buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

342 [132] All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than 2 inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as *kutcha* dwellings. (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be replaced gradually by mud-brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1947, 80 of these dwellings had been constructed, and a further 116 were scheduled to be begun in 1948.

362 161 During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength

&Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

of the X-ray department, an increase in hospital beds and additional 744 staff provided by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis— 743 one full time T.B. Inspector and one voluntary home visitor.

The new male T.B. Ward, the provision of 17 beds in the Jewish Emergency Hospital and the increase of beds in the T.B. Hospital, Sheikh Othman, mean that there are 100 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis patients compared with 10 in 1944.

X-ray examinations, screening or film, totalled 2,160 compared with 20 in 1944. By the end of the year another 100 cases were being treated in their own homes as compared with none in 1944. While the total of notified cases rose to 481 for the year, only 159 of these were Aden born residents. In 1944 no notifications were entered and in 1947 the number was 282.

The results of treatment continued to be satisfactory, over 40 cases being discharged during the year as fit to resume work.

The most notable advance was in the introduction of regulations whereby 657 Government employees contracting pulmonary tuberculosis in the course of their duties were granted full-pay leave if it was considered by a Medical Board that they would benefit sufficiently from such treatment to return to work. The result has been that cases have come up for investigation at an early stage as they knew that they would receive pay throughout their course of treatment.

Of 18 Government employees so entitled, seven have been treated and resumed work, 10 are under treatment and making good progress, one has not improved. There were also two cases who elected to take gratuities and return to Somaliland Protectorate. Both have since got much worse.

These figures show that the standard of recovery is high and it is 164 further proved by the following small but interesting figures. Since 1945 four male and two female nurses contracted pulmonary tuberculosis, of these two were sputum negative; of these cases, five are now back on full nursing duties, and the sixth case was on the point of being discharged as sufficiently well to resume work, when he had a severe mental breakdown and had to be medically boarded on this account.

Deaths from T.B. were 209 as compared with 244 in 1947. 165

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic has shown a welcome increase 743 in attendances by the Arab community. All other communities have taken full advantage of its facilities during the last two years but Arab women have hitherto been held back by old-fashioned ideas. This prejudice is beginning to break down and this is proof that the excellent work done by this institution is now being recognised more adequately.

A gratifying addition to the already heavy routine duties of the Medical Officer and her staff of midwives was the voluntary undertaking of a 844 course of training for local midwives, all of whom are quite untrained.

The course proved very popular and the average attendance was 31, which includes a considerable proportion of the women known to be earning their livelihood by undertaking midwifery work.

Training

759 This year has seen a considerable extension of facilities for training. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was absent on study leave for the greater part of the year to take a post-graduate course. He has since obtained the F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow). One Arab student proceeded to Birmingham University to take a medical course. Two hospital assistants were sent to the United Kingdom for three years' training as male nurses.

One hospital assistant was enrolled at a London hospital for one year's training as laboratory technician.

One Sanitary Inspector proceeded to Bombay to take a six-month course of training prior to examination for the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

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Vital Statistics: 1948

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Population—1946 Census	82,359
Births	2,192
Birth-rate	26·61 per thousand
Deaths	1,360 (338 non-residents)
Death-rate	20·62 per thousand
Deaths under one year of age	385
Infant Mortality Rate	171·18 per thousand
Still-births	125

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HOUSING

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(*b*) Well-built multi-storeyed stone in lime-mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

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There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as *kutcha* dwellings. (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be replaced gradually by mud-brick dwellings with proper sani-

On an estimated basis of 100,000 population the death rate for 1949 was 16·58 per 1,000, but of the 1,658 deaths 376 occurred among immigrants, as Aden receives many sick from adjoining territories where no health services exist. 165●

The Civil Hospital is the only well-equipped hospital in a large area 743
and among both out-patients and in-patients an analysis of attendances shows that 60 per cent of those seeking treatment come from outside 167
the Colony, the major portion being alien Yemenis who have no claim either by residence or by nationality on the social services of Aden. Their only claim is on the score of humanity, a plea which is difficult to resist for many of them have dragged themselves along for distances varying from 150 to as much as 500 miles to obtain care and attention in Aden.

The various departments of the Civil Hospital showed evidence of increased activity. On the surgical side major operations exceeded 1,000, the average for previous years having been between 400 and 500. 743

Operations for diseases peculiar to women were performed by a woman medical officer. This was the first time that the services of a skilled woman surgeon were available and this innovation was particularly welcome in a territory where Muslim tradition precludes a number of women from seeking surgical treatment at the hands of male doctors. [759]

Other improvements included the establishment of a physiotherapy department and the purchase of a wide range of modern equipment for the eye department.

The opening of another ward for pulmonary tuberculosis resulted in one-third of the beds in the Civil Hospital being allocated for the treatment of this disease. The T.B. Ward at Sheikh Othman was abandoned. Plans for another ward for female T.B. patients, the gift of the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, were approved and its construction was begun.

During this two-year period about 42,000 Yemenite Jews passed 744
through the transit camp on their way to Israel. While the bulk of the 167
camp staff were recruited from Israel, the responsibility for camp sanitation and for providing specialist medical and surgical services fell on the Medical Department.

Communicable Diseases

Smallpox. Despite the importation of a number of smallpox cases and the occurrence of a smallpox epidemic in the neighbouring port of Mukalla, the disease did not spread. 164

There were two imported cases of typhus, one by sea and one by land.

Venereal Diseases. The campaign against the social diseases made steady progress while the marked reduction in the number of defaulters reported in 1948 was well maintained.

Dysentery and typhoid. The incidence of dysentery, both bacillary and amoebic but particularly the latter, showed a marked falling-off.

164 An important factor influencing this reduction has been the intensification of the methods of fly control.

No outbreak of typhoid occurred, all notified cases were sporadic in origin and a number of them were among recent arrivals from the interior.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In 1950 the total deaths from this disease amounted to 113 compared with 293 per 100,000 of population in the period 1930-44. The decrease is directly attributable to the measures taken since 1945. These include the provision of more beds—there is now one bed for each T.B. death as compared with one bed for 25 deaths in 1944; domicilary care for cases for whom no hospital accommodation could be provided ; and financial aid by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to the dependants of those undergoing treatment either in hospital or at home.

The results of treatment have been encouraging, about 70 per cent of those treated in hospital have recovered sufficiently to return to work. [657] From 1948 to 1950 there were 58 Government employees admitted to hospital under the regulations granting 12 months' full-pay sick leave to T.B. sufferers. It is estimated that 80 per cent of those have resumed, or will be fit to resume, work following treatment.

Notifications of pulmonary T.B. reached the record figure of 530 in 1950. This rise was due to the ever increasing numbers of those who came to Aden from other countries attracted by the news of successful treatment. As far as the Aden born population was concerned the cases notified in 1950 showed a definite decrease as compared with 1949.

Malaria

The Colony remained completely free from malaria and the vigorous anti-mosquito campaign reduced the number of breeding places of domestic mosquitoes to the record low figure of one detected breeding place in every 5,000 houses and surroundings inspected.

165 *Maternity and Child Welfare*

For the first time in six years the infant mortality rate for 1949 showed a definite fall as opposed to a small but steady rise since 1946. Preliminary figures for 1950 show there has been a further decrease bringing the infantile mortality rate down to around 140 ; in 1944 it was 187.

748 758 Another advance has been the recruitment of four Home Visitors to go into the homes and teach the mothers the elementary principles of infant care. Three of the Home Visitors are Muslim women and it is an achievment to have persuaded them to break with tradition and undertake outdoor work.

743 758 Not only have the attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic shown large increases, but the proportion of Arabian women and children reached 60 per cent of total attendances as compared with 25 per cent in 1944.

The rapidly growing demand for in-patient and out-patient care at the Clinic has created a situation which can only be met by providing increased accommodation and staff. Plans to meet these needs are under consideration. 743

Training

One Senior Assistant Medical Officer obtained the Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (London); one attended a six months' refresher course at Edinburgh on skin and venereal diseases; and a third proceeded to Glasgow to study for a diploma in radiology 759

One female and one male nurse went to the United Kingdom for training. This was the first time an Arabian female nurse had been sent from Aden for training. The total number of nurses now training in British hospitals is four males and one female.

In addition two Arab males were awarded scholarships in medicine and both are studying in the United Kingdom.

VITAL STATISTICS; 1949

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Population (estimated) ..	100,000
Births	2,553
Birth-rate	25·53 per thousand
Deaths	1,658 (376 non-residents included)
Death-rate	16·58 per thousand
Deaths under one year of age	413
Infant Mortality Rate (excluding imported cases) ..	158·63 per thousand live births
Still-birth rate	54 per thousand total births

Throughout the period, the Principal Medical Officer, British Forces, and his staff have rendered most valuable assistance in dealing with medical and health problems and this generous and friendly co-operation has been greatly appreciated; and without the skilled assistance of the medical staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital and the Charitable Dispensaries the department would have found it impossible to meet all the demands made upon it. 657

HOUSING

There are four types of housing in the Colony: 342

(*a*) Well built bungalows or two-storied houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms, and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well built multi-storied stone in lime mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

[69] 162 THE last census of Aden Colony was taken in 1946 ; the total civil population then was 80,516, made up as follows :

		Males	Females
Arabs born in	Aden	13,471	14,126
	Protectorate	4,658	1,752
	Yemen	20,659	3,789
	Jews	3,816	3,457
	Somalis	2,283	2,042
Indians	Muslims	3,708	3,473
	Hindus	1,190	766
	Parsee	214	101
Europeans		219	147
Others (including Indian Christians)		375	270

The end of year estimates of the total population were as follows :

1951	100,000
1952	130,000

167 This can be taken only as a very rough guide as there are no reliable figures of land immigration or emigration. Comparatively large numbers of Arabs enter the Colony from the Protectorates and Yemen in search of work and, judging from the increase in the number of persons demanding houses, the large majority must be staying in Aden. Part of the increase is also due to the extra employment offered by the Refinery project.

165 163 The number of births and deaths in 1951 and 1952 were as follows :

	Births			Deaths		
	M.	F.	Rate*	M.	F.	Rate*
1951	1,323	1,130	24.53	894	613	11.62
1952	1,640	1,333	29.73	884	530	11.84

* per 1,000 on an assumed population of 100,000.

167 The number of persons entering the Colony through the Port were as follows :

Race	Passengers in Transit and Residents Returning		Arriving on New Entry Permits		Arriving on Visitors' Passes	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
United Kingdom Nationals	1,303	1,765	57	337	167	388
Indians and Pakistanis Hindus, Parsees & Others	1,353	1,420	198	191	279	443
Indians and Pakistanis—Muslims	599	627	53	20	111	143
Arabs	5,913	8,357	25	3	554	508
Somalis	2,349	1,343	7	—	910	1,342
Jews	157	142	1	—	3	1
Others	1,279	1,586	102	153	487	384
TOTALS	12,953	15,240	443	704	2,511	3,209

658 Technical College in November, 1951, the only remaining capital project was the Intermediate School for Girls.

Health

Although a special medical officer for schools was not appointed the amount of medical and dental attention was increased. The system of school dressers and of attendance at hospital was improved. There was no epidemic during the year. The supply of school milk was extended to the full three terms instead of, as previously, two terms.

HEALTH

General

164 Although the port is astride the main sea route between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea it has remained conspicuously free
744 from any of the Convention diseases. Plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever and typhus did not occur in the Colony during 1951–52—indeed they have not occurred as endemic diseases for a number of years. Many ships and dhows of many nationalities reach the port in transit to other parts of the world, but vigilance by the Port Health Authorities and the Public Health Department combined with growing appreciation of the value of the International Sanitary Control measures have ensured the continued absence of epidemic diseases. During the latter part of 1952 influenza was imported from Europe and elsewhere, and caused the sickness rate to rise. Fortunately this disease did not increase the mortality rate.

From an epidemiological point of view the hinterland of Aden presents greater problems than do the sea and airborne traffic except, probably, the importation of influenza which is more likely to arrive by sea and air than from the interior.

An outbreak of plague in the Yemen in 1951 was countered in Aden by dusting immigrants from the Yemen with 10 per cent D.D.T. at the Police posts on the outskirts of the Colony, and anti-rat measures were intensified.

364 The state of environmental hygiene and sanitation continued to be fairly satisfactory, there being a marked absence of flies and mosquitoes. Sanitation in certain areas still requires attention and this is being examined with a view to providing better housing conditions.

Maternity and Child Welfare

165 The infant mortality rate has shown a steady decline over the last 10 years. In 1951 the crude rate was 156.96 per 1,000 live births, in 1952 it was 139.92 per 1,000. As a comparison it may be mentioned that in 1943 the crude rate was 238.97 per 1,000. Increased attention has been given to the maternity and child welfare aspects of the Medical Department's work and during April, 1952, a new block of wards was in the process of being added to the existing Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital and Clinic. In order to expand the influence of maternity and child welfare work in homes four Home Visitors were engaged. These Visitors have proved invaluable; they were recruited

from local Arab women who observed purdah and were, therefore, 165
able to gain easy access to the homes of others who also observed the
purdah system.

The maternrl mortality rate fell from 3.07 per 1,000 live and stillbirths in 1951 to 2.23 per 1,000 in 1952.

Diseases

Diseases attributable to water-borne infection were entirely absent 164
because the water supply is protected and chlorinated. The cases of
enteric fever or dysentery which do occur are of a sporadic nature, many
of them having been infected outside the Colony.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis showed a steady 165
decline over previous years. In 1950 the death rate was recorded as
113 per 100,000 of the population ; in 1951 100 per 100,000 ; in 1952
84 per 100,000. During 1952 the World Health Organisation sent an 6-8
international team, comprising one medical officer and one nurse, to 744
carry out tuberculin testing of the local population below the age of 18
and to inoculate all non-reactors with B.C.G. vaccine. The team
stayed in Aden for four months and tested approximately 31,000
people, of whom 7,750 non-reactors were vaccinated, approximately
14,000 were positive reactors and 8,000 or so persons failed to reappear
for inspection. It is hoped to follow this visit up by asking the World
Health Organisation to undertake a tuberculosis survey of the Colony.

The Colony remained free from malaria and the Aedes index fell to 164
the lowest yet recorded figure of 0.007.

The principal causes of mortality in 1951 were :

Diarrhoea and enteritis	304
Other fevers	266
Senility	171
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	147
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	100
Congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to first year of life	94
Diseases of the heart	62
Violent or accidental deaths	66
Other diseases of the respiratory system	48

Modern treatment for these diseases is given by the Civil Hospital 743
(350 beds) and the Church of Scotland Mission (80 beds) and, when
required, generous assistance is provided by the R.A.F. medical
officers stationed in Aden, both in consultative and specialist capacities.
Steps have been taken to introduce the international statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death so that closer comparison can be made with other countries.

Prevention of the diseases listed above follows the usually accepted 744
procedures but special emphasis is placed on a purified water supply,
high standard of sanitation and the necessity for legislation to control
itinerant vendors of foodstuffs. Milk, either goat's or cow's, is usually
boiled before use and does not constitute a grave danger in the spread
of disease.

Licensing of Vehicles. £19,756 was collected in fees in 1952 and 651
£15,386 in 1951. The increase was mainly due to the arrival of vehicles 494
in the Colony in connection with the construction of the refinery at Little Aden.

The number of driving licences issued in 1952 was 1,423 compared with 968 in 1951.

Traffic Accidents. There were 384 accidents on the roads of the 165
Colony in 1952 and 242 in 1951. The number of persons killed was 25 in 1952 and 11 in 1951.

Licensing of Arms. Very strict control over the licensing of arms is 411
maintained and licences to possess arms are only issued after the most 659
careful enquiries have been made. An amnesty was proclaimed in October, 1952, advising persons in possession of unlicensed firearms to license them or hand them over to the Police.

PRISONS

General

The Aden Prison is the only penal institution in the Colony and 697
provides accommodation for all convicted offenders, irrespective of age and length of sentence, persons committed to prison on remand, and deportees awaiting deportation. In addition, the prison is declared a place of detention for persons of unsound mind with criminal tendencies.

Approximately 73 per cent of the convicted prisoners come from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and neighbouring territories. Almost all of them are illiterate and very primitive.

Administration of the prison follows the practice adopted in Indian and most colonial prisons and is governed by the Prison Ordinance.

Staff

The prison is under the control of a part-time Superintendent who is assisted by a jailer, an assistant jailer and two clerks. The warders, including instructors, numbered 38.

Prisoners

The total committals to prison was 2,184 in 1952, compared with 1,949 in 1951. The daily average of prisoners of all classes was 179 in 1952 as against 134 in 1951. Prisoners admitted to prison on conviction are divided into two categories, first offenders and recidivists. The percentages of first offenders and recidivists were 54 and 46 respectively.

Discipline

Order and discipline among the prisoners were well maintained during the period.

Health

The general state of health of all prisoners was satisfactory. The daily average sick was 3.2 in 1952, as against 3.3 in 1951. There was no serious illness among the prison inmates during 1952. A Medical

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in the Protectorate has recently been undertaken by the British authorities, while in some areas, particularly in the Qu'aiti Sultanate, schools are now supported by the local governments. Scattered primary and Koranic schools, and at least one postprimary school, are found in each of the protectorates. H 212 565 In the course of a medical survey in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40,[20] the degree of literacy was found to average 20 per cent among the men and practically zero among the women. The highest literacy rates were encountered among the Seiyids, a group recognized as the social and the religious leaders. H [873] A college for the sons of chiefs from Western Aden Protectorate is located at Aden.

Vital Statistics

A 659 163 165 Registration of births and deaths is compulsory in the Colony. In the 5 years 1946-50, the birth rate, calculated on the basis of the census returns for 1946, ranged from 26.6 to 31.7 per 1,000 population; the death rate, from 20.1 to 23.5 per 1,000 population. A 165 464 The significance of the mortality statistics is influenced adversely by the continuous movement of laborers between the Colony and their homes in Yemen and the Protectorate, and the influx of sick individuals from the interior to Aden hospitals, many of whom are in a seriously debilitated condition on arrival. In 1950, for example, the recorded deaths totaled 1,644, of which 511 were among nonresidents. The death rate, as reported, was 20.1 per 1,000 of the 1946 census population, but, eliminating the nonresident deaths, it is reduced to 14.2 per 1,000 population. Corrected to the estimated population for that year, the crude death rate figured at 16.4 per 1,000 and the resident rate at 11.3 per 1,000 population.

A 165 731 The infant mortality rate has declined appreciably within recent years. It had been less than 200 per 1,000 live births for several decades, but it reached a peak of 239 per 1,000 in 1943, when famine conditions prevailed throughout much of southwestern Arabia. The annual rates averaged 176 per

p. 238 (A)

A 165 731 1,000 live births in the 4 years 1945-48, and subsequently declined to 162 in 1949 and to 166 in 1950. As in the case of population death rates, the infant mortality statistics A [167] are exaggerated by the inclusion of immigrant deaths.

A 165 Figures for the 5 years 1946-50 indicate that deaths among children under 5 years of age accounted for 34 to 38 per cent of the total deaths. The stillbirth rate varied from 54 to 73 per 1,000 births; the maternal mortality rate, from 4 to 7 per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.

H 165 Few statistical studies have been made in the Aden protectorates. The total death and infant mortality rates are believed to be generally higher than those of the Colony, but in the absence of authentic records, inadequate data are available for measuring the actual health status of the people. Evidence obtained from the interrogation of 76 women, from 15 to 45 years of age, in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40[20] suggests an average infant mortality of 245 per 1,000 live births, varying from 80 to over 500 in different localities. Infancy was not accurately defined, however, and any baby breast-fed and unable to walk was classified as an infant. The mortality among children H 165 146 854 under 5 years of age was 25 to 100 per cent greater in most areas. Malnutrition and ignorance of the fundamental principles of child care are important factors contributing to the high mortality in infancy and early childhood in both the Colony and the Protectorate.

SOCIAL ECONOMY

A 433 487 The economy of the Colony is based almost entirely upon shipping and trade. Not only is Aden a prominent fueling station for ocean and coastwise vessels, but it derives considerable wealth from the transshipment of goods to and from Yemen and adjacent territories, usually by means of dhows and camel caravans. The production A 439 317 of salt in evaporation beds along the coast surrounding Aden harbor is the only export A 491 industry. Numerous small plants have been

p. 238(B)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

Colonial government. Five physicians were H
working in the eastern protectorate; one in A
the western. 759

Dentists. In 1950, there were 3 dentists
in Aden, one of whom was employed on
the government's school health program.

DISEASES

The statistics compiled from the reports A
of cases of illness and death in the Colony 164
are apt to give an erroneous impression of 167
the health status of the local inhabitants, 164
since a considerable proportion of the cases
treated in hospitals and dispensaries are
immigrants from Yemen or the Protectorate.
Large numbers enter the Colony each
year as transient laborers or traders, while A
others seek medical attention which is non- 164
existent in their home communities. The 511
majority are undernourished and live in 167
miserable, crowded quarters under conditions
which facilitate the spread of infection.
Morbidity and fatality rates in the
immigrant population are abnormally high,
and affect adversely the health statistics of
the Colony as a whole. In the absence of
adequate laboratory facilities, the diagnosis
of many diseases is necessarily provisional,
and the differentiation of various types of
infection is seldom made. Moreover, from A
10 to 15 per cent of the deaths are usually [165]
recorded under the heading "other fevers."

The health facilities in the Protectorate H
are of recent origin, and although dispen- 743
saries have been established in increasing 758
numbers within the last two decades, they
are elementary and serve only a small fraction
of the population. The meager information
derived from the reports of a few
medical observers who have toured sections
of the interior and from records of admissions
to the hospitals in Aden permits
scarcely more than rough generalizations as
to the prevalence and the distribution of
specific diseases among the peoples of the
Protectorate. The diseases of primary con- H
cern in this area are malaria, tuberculosis, 164
dysentery and eye and skin infections, all

p. 245 (B)

ADEN AM1
HADHRAMAUT AM2

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of which are almost invariably associated with widespread undernutrition.

DISEASES SPREAD OR CONTRACTED CHIEFLY THROUGH INTESTINAL OR URINARY TRACT

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Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers. Typhoid fever is sporadic, and 10 to 35 cases are reported from the Colony each year. Over one half of the known cases occur usually among nonresident laborers. Paratyphoid fevers are grouped with typhoid in the morbidity statistics. The rate of infection is not known, but both paratyphoid A and paratyphoid B fevers are undoubtedly present. Typhoid fever is apparently endemic in the Protectorate, although recognised cases are reputedly rare in the Hadhramaut.

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Dysenteries. Dystentery is prevalent throughout this region, where the unhygienic habits of the people and the abundance of flies promote the spread of intestinal infections. From 500 to 1,300 cases are treated annually in the civilian hospitals and dispensaries in the Colony. Amebic dysentery predominates among the few cases in which the differential diagnosis is established, but a large proportion of the remainder are probably bacillary infections. Of the 589 cases recorded in 1949, 1 was diagnosed as bacillary dysentery and 48 as amebic, while 540 were unclassified. The percentage of carriers of *Endamoeba histolytica* is believed to be high: it has been estimated at 40 to 50 per cent among immigrants from Yemen, many of whom are engaged in the handling of foodstuffs in the Colony.

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Amebic and bacillary dysentery, as well as diarrhea and enteritis, are grouped together as "dysentery" in the official statistics. In each of the 5 years 1946-50, the dysentery deaths numbered 334 to 406, or approximately 20 to 25 per cent of the recorded mortality in the Colony. Among the 393 deaths reported in 1950 as due to dysentery, 107 were among the immigrant population. The younger age groups are most seriously affected, and the local au-

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p. 246(A)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

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thorities regard undernutrition and incorrect methods of feeding as important underlying factors. The deaths in infants under 1 year of age totaled 175 in 1950, or about 44 per cent of the known dysentery deaths.

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No precise information is available regarding bacillary and amebic dysentery in the Protectorate, but the high rate of infection among visitors to Aden Colony suggests that both are widespread.

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Cholera. Cholera has not been reported from Aden within the present century, although outbreaks have followed its introduction in the past. Since no record exists of its presence in the Hadhramaut, it is probable that the disease was largely confined to the port towns.

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During the 1947 outbreak in Egypt, traffic through Aden was increased due to the quarantine restrictions imposed on Egyptian ports. Special precautions were taken by the health authorities to prevent the admission of infected individuals or goods by sea, land or air routes. Immunization against cholera was also provided for all persons handling shipping and for all health service personnel.

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Helminthiases. SCHISTOSOMIASIS. Schistosomiasis is endemic in scattered localities in Western Aden Protectorate, especially in the highland districts above 2,000 feet elevation. Foci of *Schistosoma haematobium* are known to exist in the Jebel Jehaf and Dhala' plateau country, in the Wadi Tiban area around Museimir, and in the vicinity of Tor am Baha, Huwemi and Khor 'Umeira. *S. mansoni* is apparently more restricted in distribution, but it is found in the Jebel Jehaf and the Wadi Tiban regions.

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No locally acquired infections are reported from the Colony, although numerous cases among persons from the interior are treated in the civilian hospitals each year. A large proportion of the cases seen in Aden Colony come from Yemen or from the Dhala' and the Museimir districts.

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The intermediate snail hosts of *S. haematobium* and *S. mansoni* have not been definitely established, but Bulinus and Planor-

p. 246(B)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

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164 reported from the Colony of Aden since
A 1929. A few cases are treated almost every
758 year in the Colony hospitals, but, with rare
167 exceptions, they have occurred among im-
751 migrant families or among persons arriving from other ports. Vaccination against smallpox is compulsory for all residents of the
A Colony. In addition, intensive revaccination
751 campaigns are undertaken by the health authorities whenever cases are discovered, or when outbreaks are reported from adjacent areas, as at the time of the epidemic in Mukalla in 1949. Although visitors to the Colony are required to possess valid certificates of vaccination, enforcement is sometimes difficult because of the large numbers of dhows and other small vessels which ply between Aden and Indian or African ports. Vaccination posts are established along the land frontiers on caravan routes from Yemen and Western Aden Protectorate, at which immigrants are examined, and, if necessary, vaccinated.

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H **Other Infections.** Pneumonia is wide-
164 spread, ranking among the leading causes
167 of death in both the Colony and the Pro-
165 tectorate. The fatality rate among the immigrant community in the Colony is unusually high, since many of the individuals who flock to the port in search of work or medical attention arrive in a debilitated condition. Sporadic cases of diphtheria are reported each year from the Colony. Chickenpox, measles, mumps and poliomyelitis are endemic. Localized outbreaks of meningococcus meningitis are recorded occasionally.

DISEASES SPREAD OR CONTRACTED CHIEFLY THROUGH CONTACT

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164 **Venereal Diseases.** All forms of venereal diseases are observed among the civilian populations in Aden Colony. Syphilis and gonorrhea are reportable, but the statistics probably fail to give a true picture of the relative frequency of the different venereal infections. In 1948 and 1949, following the inauguration of a campaign for better re-

p. 248(A)

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954

M1 Middle East
ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

A 164 744 officers. Special delousing stations were established along the 3 main trade routes from Yemen to guard against the development of new foci.

The prevalence of the infection diminished during the summer months, but sporadic outbreaks were again reported in the winter of 1944-45. H 164 743, 744 Early in 1945, a series of permanent dispensaries was organized in Western Aden Protectorate, and the tribal dressers in charge were trained to undertake mass dusting of the populace with DDT powder in the event of further epidemics. No outbreaks of typhus have been reported from the Protectorate since 1945, although the disease has continued to smolder in Yemen.

A 164 Murine typhus is probably endemic. Suspected cases have been observed in Aden hospitals from time to time, but the diagnosis has not been confirmed by laboratory diagnosis.

Plague. Six outbreaks of plague have been recorded from the Colony within the present century—in 1899-1900, 1903-04, 1904-05, 1913-14, 1917-18 and 1927-28. The most serious epidemics were those of 1904-05, involving 2,299 known cases, and of A ● [165] 1927-28, with 1,494 cases and a fatality rate of 74 per cent. A 164 464 232 In each outbreak the initial cases were detected among dock laborers employed in moving cargo or in loading or unloading coal. Since evidence of a preliminary rat epizootic was lacking, the local authorities concluded that the disease had been introduced by infected workers or by individuals carrying infected fleas. A [165] It was considered probable that the rat infection was secondary to the human. The morbidity rates almost invariably reached a peak in February or March, and declined with the onset of hot weather. No plague has been reported from the Colony since 1928, but the danger of its importation by means of dhow traffic from endemic ports in Africa and the East is always present. H A 744 The Medical and Health Department carries on an active rat control program, and examines significant numbers of captured rats each

p. 250(B)

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

The importance [504]
of Aden as a bunkering port, for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are 4/39 repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, 444 Indian and Arab.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by [8/7] solar evaporation in a series of pans 3,682 acres in extent. The export in 1948 amounted to 261,361 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, and three Indian. The year 1948 showed a considerable improvement in production as compared with the previous two years. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1944	205,308
1945	139,945
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108

FISHERIES

The coast of the Colony proper extends for approximately 16 sea miles 133 as the crow flies, but is much indented. The bottom shelves steadily to 226 around 50 fathoms 10 miles offshore, beyond which it falls sharply to over 100 fathoms.

In general the fishing is not to be compared with that of the Eastern Aden Protectorate. During the South-West Monsoon, however, an easterly migration of shoals of large pelagic fish occurs and, while these are in the vicinity, heavy landings may take place. During the summer of 1948 this fishery was well below average. For the remainder of the year, migratory fish occur spasmodically and the location of shoals calls for skill and experience.

Bottom fish are few and small except on certain rocky patches where handlines and basket traps achieve good results.

There are approximately 1,300 fishermen whose homes are in the 166 Colony. Many of them migrate with the fish shoals along the Protectorate coast and, when fish are abundant at Aden, Protectorate fishermen come to fish in the Colony.

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their thoughts and hands to the production once again of 505
merchant ships.

It is interesting to note that immediately before the Suez crisis in 1956 over 5,000 ships a year, representing more than twenty-two million net registered tons of shipping were calling at Aden. They took some four million tons of oil away from the harbour in their bunkers, much of which was supplied by the Aden Refinery which was completed in
1953. 504

The consequence of all this was a considerable expansion 505
of business, not only in the port, but also in the Colony as a 433
whole, and more and more people flocked in from the mainland 441
and from overseas to supply the labour required by 167 •
merchants and by building contractors who were beginning to 464
make good the time that had been wasted during the war years, when building in any form other than for purely military
purposes had been impossible. The consequences, or one of [362]
them, of this influx of people was to make the housing shortage worse and was to cause me, as a Legislative Councillor, many weary evenings on Committees. At the same time our shortage of staff and floating craft was a major preoccupation during my mornings and evenings in the Port Trust building. Skilled men were almost impossible to find, and high wages were not the solution to the problem, because everybody had been abroad during the war and now that it was over everyone wanted to stay at home; added to which there was the six-year gap represented by the war years in the production of skilled men, in particular in the engineering profession. It was a difficult time, but we overcame the major obstacles and the port was never forced to close even for an hour. Sickness reduced our ranks temporarily and tugs broke down and launches ran into each other, but the work went on, thanks to the supreme loyalty of the Port Trust employees.

Eventually more pilots were recruited and half-fledged 504
engineers found and pilot launches and a new tug ordered, but 505
as soon as the men could be found and the craft launched so (464)
the demand increased, and in 1951 when I left the Port Trust my task was still far from complete. All our time, however, was

brought about by the labour displacement which had resulted from the partition of the Indian sub-Continent. Government took measures to restrict immigration, and although they were not as stringent as they might have been, they did a great deal of good and gave time for the idea to take root that it was economically sound as well as politically expedient, to give preference to local candidates for employment and try to train them up to the required degree of efficiency. One of the results which derived directly from the immigration restrictions was a realisation by a number of local employers that, in fact, the local product, with opportunity and encouragement, could do the work, certainly just as well and sometimes better than the imported article and this, in turn, produced another and equally serious problem when boys commenced to leave Aden College and the Technical Institute before completing their educational course, tempted away by offers of remunerative employment which their parents found impossible to resist. So did the solving of one problem produce yet another to puzzle the minds and occupy the time, not only of Government officials, but also of the amateur legislators in the Legislative Council.

Before leaving the subject of the Legislative Council I should like to record that I always received the greatest consideration and courtesy from the Members, both when I was one of them, and later when for five years I presided over their proceedings. My position as President, having already been "in opposition to Government" did, on occasion, have its humorous side when, for instance, a certain very persistent and eloquent leader of one of the minority communities, who had been an Unofficial Member for years and was generally armed with a large assortment of documents and references when he spoke, not infrequently prefaced his remarks with the following:

"Your Excellency will no doubt recall what the Senior Unofficial Member said in 1949." My assurance to the honourable gentleman that I did recall what I had said never for one moment prevented him from reading out the extract with which he had fortified himself, but mercifully, for a reason which I could only assume must have been divinely inspired,

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of the Mosque at prayer time. This is just an example of a careless incident which can start trouble in Aden.

Another example of inter-racial tension, and one which did not end so happily, came about in 1947 when events in Palestine, and the foolish behaviour locally of people who should have known better, put a match to the sensitive tinder that is Aden. The result was horrible because of the appalling speed with which order dissolved into chaos, and murder and pillage came to the normally law-abiding town. It was a lesson which I, for one, was to heed in the years to come.

Events outstripped the precautions taken, and the police were unable to control the situation, with the result that the Civil Authority had to abdicate temporarily and control passed to the Military, and the Air Officer Commanding called upon the Aden Protectorate Levies to restore order. They were tried beyond their breaking point and they proved at that time to be unreliable in an inter-racial dispute involving their co-religionists and the hated Jews. To resolve the situation troops had to be brought in by air and Naval ratings landed from hastily summoned warships; order was restored speedily, but not before many people had died and much of Crater in and around the Jewish quarter had become a blackened ruin of buildings.

Compensation was paid to the worse sufferers, Jew and Gentile alike, by the Government of Aden, and loans were granted, many of which have still to be repaid in spite of the solemn undertakings and promises given and entered into by the Jews. There was, of course, an inquiry into the disturbances, and the need to maintain in Aden a detachment of British troops for Internal Security purposes was recognised. So does good come from evil.

The Jews, many of whom had that inborn longing for the promised land which is a characteristic of their race, fled to Palestine in ever-increasing numbers, until a few years later there were scarcely 700 Jews left in Aden. The Jewish community had ceased to be a factor in the affairs of the Colony. [167]

The erstwhile Muslim leaders, frightened and sobered by what they had failed to prevent, tried to prove that the damage

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579 had been done by the foreign elements in the population and blamed the Yemen labourers in the harbour, the cargo and the coal coolies, but they knew full well that the Yemenis had not been responsible for starting the trouble and had not been •167 alone in the pillaging and fire-raising. However, this hare 643 was duly hunted, and the control of landward immigration became a disturbing major problem and many and curious were the proposals and plans that were considered. A great fence was to be built round the landward side of the Colony, twenty to thirty miles in length at a cost which no-one troubled to discover; the Colony was to be cut in half by another fence across the Isthmus, turning Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman into a vast squatter camp of undesirables who could not gain entrance into the Fortress Area; watch towers with searchlights were to be constructed and supplemented by police motor patrols; the population was to be registered and the coolie lines moved from the vulnerable Steamer Point area, all complete with the coal wharves that they served and which were such an eyesore, across the harbour to the northern side. Gradually a more balanced view prevailed and only the last [656] proposals became actualities. The population has been registered and the coolies have been moved, [657] not across the harbour, but from their disgraceful overcrowded dormitories to modern comfortable lines at Ma'alla; and the coal wharves are under construction, but whether there will be any coal to put on them when they are finished is quite a different matter. Every year less and less coal is imported into Aden, for ships bunkers, and very shortly the coaling ship will be almost unique.

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579 I do not propose at this juncture to refer to the breaches of the peace which occurred during the labour disturbances in 1955 when the Police Force behaved so admirably—that will come later—but I am going to relate two more examples of the speed with which events in the internal security field can move in Aden.

Less than two months after I became Governor I flew to Mukeiras for a few days. The day after my arrival I heard and saw an aeroplane circling round the landing ground, and

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Labour Relations in the Colony

466 ONE of the problems with which I had to deal and the one which I, personally, found the most difficult and more of a strain than all the bickerings and scufflings in the Protectorate and the continual worry of strained relations with the Yemen, was labour relations in the Colony. To understand the problem a very brief sketch is essential of the history of labour from the time that we first arrived in Aden until the immediate post-war period.

175 The invaders of Aden in 1839 came from India and brought
563 with them Indian clerks and a few Indian artisans, and they
464 not unnaturally looked to India for their future supply of
167 skilled and semi-skilled labour. The local Arab was, by Indian standards, totally uneducated and seemed unlikely to take kindly to education, even if it was worth while for some effort to be made in that direction. The local article being thought unworthy of serious consideration, the practice of importing artisans and clerks from India to meet the ever-expanding demand for such workers, became the normal method of recruitment. Gradually a tradition was built up that the Arab would never be capable of skilled work and that such work was an Indian prerogative. The Indians themselves, short-sightedly, did nothing to discourage the belief.

563 This dangerous state of affairs persisted until after the World
464 War, partly because the Arabs remained uneducated and partly
178 because the Indians were good workmen and their European masters did not wish for any change. Then the education of the Arabs was taken in hand seriously and they responded in a way which surprised even their most fervent champions. They

Military Garrison.

701 The Military Garrison of the Colony is under the immediate command of an Air Officer Commanding and consists of Air Headquarters with its various departments, Headquarters Royal Artillery; 9th (Minden) Heavy Battery, R.A., 20th (Fortress) Company, R.E., No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F., a Section of Armoured Cars and the Aden Protectorate Levies. Air Headquarters, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and the Section of Armoured Cars are stationed at Tawahi (Steamer Point), while No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F. is at Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman.

There is a Naval Office (H.M.S. *Norfolk* III) in charge of the Naval Officer-in-Charge who also exercises general control over the Naval wireless station at Khormaksar.

III.—POPULATION.

161 According to the census of 1931, the total (civilian) population of the Aden Settlement was 45,992. This excludes the military forces and the population of Perim.

162 The following table shows the population distribution by caste and sex:—

No.	Caste.	Sex.	
		Males.	Females.
1	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2	Indian Mohammedans	2,829	2,393
3	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4	Hindoos	1,992	622
5	Jews	2,114	2,006
6	Parsis	236	96
7	Native Christians	339	207
8	Europeans	213	39
	Total	28,181	17,811

167 The total numbers of males and females show a marked disproportion, the males being 28,181 in number, whereas the females are only 17,811. This is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and coolie class from the interior come to Aden without their women folk.

IV.—HEALTH.

744 The staff of the Medical Department in Aden consists of the Senior Medical Officer, one Civil Surgeon, two Resident Medical
743 Officers and eight Assistant Medical Officers. There is a fully-qualified Lady Doctor attached to the Civil Hospital in Crater. The Senior Medical Officer is also Port Health Officer and has charge of the European General Hospital. There is also a Medical Officer of Health with an adequate subordinate staff.

The following table shows the number of persons who entered and left the Colony during 1947:

	Emigration		*Immigration*	
	By Sea	*By Air*	*By Sea*	*By Air*
British	54	313	272	480
Other Europeans, including Americans	51	235	156	317
Indians	914	329	1,482	313
Jews	103	54	103	87
Other Asiatics	2	—	35	4
Somalis	3,512	4	3,259	32
Other Africans	17	6	51	50
Arabs	3,663	496	3,026	642
TOTAL	8,316	1,437	8,374	1,925
GRAND TOTAL	9,753		10,299	

Figures for the years 1944, 1945 and 1946 are given for comparison:

1944	Total Emigrants	9,460	Total Immigrants	7,371
1945	Total Emigrants	7,960	Total Immigrants	6,910
1946	Total Emigrants	26,661	Total Immigrants	25,851
1947	Total Emigrants	9,753	Total Immigrants	10,299

It will be noted that the 1947 figures have reverted to approximately hose of 1944 and 1945 and this may be accounted for by the fact that the mmediate post-war rush on travel has subsided, in so far as the Colony s concerned.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

504 Aden is primarily a port, and the principal occupations of the population
488 are those connected with the port, such as the coaling of ships, the handling
438 of cargo and the building and repair of vessels. Next come the entrepot industries such as the cleaning and sorting of coffee and incense, the grading of hides and skins, and the distribution or re-shipment of imported merchandise. The one local product is salt, see Chapter VI. Finally, there are some small industries, such as the cutting of pearl-button blanks from trochas shells for local demand, the manufacture of soap, the fashioning of aluminium utensils from imported aluminium plate, the weaving of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the potter's wheel) of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough

221 kinds of fish are taken in fair quantity but no one species appears to predominate. Crawfish are reported as numerous on rocky bottoms, but they are only taken locally for sale fresh to Europeans. Oysters abound on the rocks between tidemarks and could no doubt be cultivated in several landlocked bays where markets are available.

In general, the fisheries appear to be promising but localised and seasonal, the fishermen tending to follow the shoals along the coast. A fishery based on a harbour might have to employ vessels of considerable ranged storage capacity if landings were to be kept constant throughout the year.

226 654 During the greater part of 1947 the Fisheries Officer was still under training in the United Kingdom, but the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office himself spent a fortnight in the Colony and Protectorate early in the year and was much impressed by the quantity of fish available. By November an extensive survey of the fisheries resources of this area had been planned in London and a party, consisting of a fish oils chemist, a canning expert, a Political Officer and the permanent Fisheries Officer, arrived in Aden towards the end of the month. They were later joined by the Fisheries Adviser and a second Fisheries Officer was expected early in 1948.

By the end of the year, the two technical experts and the Political Officer were at work at Mukalla and the Fisheries Officer was at Aden starting to equip two vessels for experimental fishing.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 [167 464] As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

438 433 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing-plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471 563 As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownerships in Aden, the following are the main concerns and their proprietorship:

674 reported in detail under "Other Serious Crime" below, is still under active Police investigation. It was the third case of this sort in 1947. [681] In the other cases offenders were arrested and sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment.

The number of petty offences brought before the Courts increased. This increase was largely due to Police action in prosecuting beggars and [685] persons causing obstructions. Thefts in the harbour increased during the first half of the year, but the energetic application of the new Port Rules began to bear fruit and a substantial drop in these offences resulted.

•167 The question of deportations of undesirables continued to be a difficult problem for the Police, owing to the absence of effective frontier control. A large number of Yemen Arabs were deported and an almost equally large number re-deported. A number of Yemeni Jews were also deported to the Yemen by sea.

625 The strength of the Armed Police was maintained up to the authorised establishment of 250. Detachments of Armed Police were maintained at Kamaran and Perim.

The Civil Police strength was maintained up to establishment; health and discipline were good and the number of men who passed written examinations and thus gained proficiency pay was satisfactory.

Criminal Investigation Department

647 The department was in charge of a Senior Superintendent. Continuity of command could not be maintained, however, owing to leave requirements, and the department had to function under various officers. Changes had also to be effected in the clerical staff and as a result organisation was somewhat slowed down. It was possible, however, to open a C.R.O. system for criminals and deportees and it is most satisfactory to note that 285 C.R.O. files were opened during the year and 249 criminals and/or deportees photographed.

[678 There were two cases of homicide which required supervision and assistance, and a case of inflicted grievous harm; these cases are more fully described on page 41.

Indexes continue to be built up and expanded.

For a period in December the department had virtually to close down owing to the paramount need for concentrating the whole of the available staff on the immediate task of quelling the riots.

674 The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 1,233, as against 1,122 in 1946, and 1,010 in 1945; an increase of 111 cases in 1947 over 1946. A very large portion of the increase is represented by charges made before the close of the year in connection with the December riots, hence the true increase in Penal Code offences is very small indeed and it is most satisfactory that this should be so.

A total of 4,754 cases were also dealt with by Police under local ordinances and minor acts.

Immigration and Emigration

0167 Immigration and emigration figures are given in Part II, Chapter 1.

Immigration bonds to the value of Rs. 76,400 were prepared and are on record in the C.I.D., and the figures for cash immigration deposits and refunds for 1947 are as follows:

Value of cash deposits	Rs. 1,86,850
Value of cash refunds	Rs. 1,24,475

The high value of the deposit total is largely due to the increase in these deposits permitted by an amendment effected to the Immigration Ordinance in 1947.

The Immigration Ordinance provides that an immigrant entering the Colony by land, or landing from a dhow if by sea, may be permitted to enter without producing any passport or travel document. Persons landing by dhow are now dealt with by the Police at a special Immigration Office at Maalla Wharf and the production of a travel document is demanded and an immigration cash deposit. This has led to a reduction in the number of unemployed Somalis in Aden, although many still enter undetected by landing at Ras Imran in the Western Aden Protectorate and entering the Colony by land.

PRISON

697 The Postmaster-General was in charge of the Aden Prison as part-time Superintendent during the year 1947.

There is only one prison in the Colony. It is used for all classes of convicts, and also for those on remand or awaiting trial.

The prison buildings are old and do not conform to modern standards. They were overcrowded, especially during the December disturbances, when at one time the population numbered 540.

The daily average of prisoners during the past ten years is as follows:

Year	*Daily Average*
1938	45
1939	53
1940	81
1941	126
1942	140
1943	212
1944	165
1945	196
1946	281
1947	244

[579] In 1947 the daily average for the first eleven months was 227. During the rioting between *3rd and 10th December, it suddenly jumped to the* record figure of 540. Such a high figure had never before been reached

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMl Aden MMl

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

[65 9] 162 As far as is known there has been little change in the population since the 1946 census was taken. In that census for the first time Arabs born in Aden were separately classified from those born in the Aden Protectorate and those born in the Yemen. The results showed that only one-third of the total civil population consists of Aden-born Arabs, the actual figures being: Arabs, 58,500 (Aden-born 27,500, Aden Protectorate 6,500, Yemen and others 24,500); Jews, 7,200; Somalis, 4,300; Indians, 10,000 (Moslems 7,400, Hindus 2,000, Parsis 300, Christians 300); Europeans, 300; others, 300.

Races	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Arabs	58,455	38,785	19,670
Jews	7,273	3,816	3,457
Somalis	4,322	2,282	2,040
Indians	9,456	5,113	4,343
Europeans	365	218	147
Others	645	375	270
	80,516	50,589	29,927

Religions	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Moslems	70,163	44,913	25,250
Jews	7,290	3,825	3,465
Hindus	1,957	1,191	766
Parsis	315	214	101
Christians	745	420	325
Others	46	26	20
	80,516	50,589	29,927

● 167 As considerable migration takes place over the land frontier with the rest of Arabia it is not possible to keep statistics of the population of Aden or population trends between Census dates. Favourable rains in the hinterland and a slackening of trade in the port result in a large recession of Yemeni and Protectorate Arabs to their homes; conversely, prosperous trade, and, to a far greater extent, short rains or famine conditions in the interior drive large numbers of Arabs into the town.

No abnormal movements have taken place in 1948.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The following table shows the number of persons who entered or 167
left the Colony during 1948:

	Emigration out of Aden Colony during 1948		*Immigration into Aden Colony during 1948*	
	By Sea	*By Air*	*By Sea*	*By Air*
British	100	498	173	596
Other Europeans, including Americans	38	357	72	459
Indians	637	599	1,297	676
Jews	102	162	21	74
Other Asiatics	3	87	12	62
Somalis	2,106	91	1,998	86
Other Africans	3	1	—	—
Arabs	2,029	813	2,218	648
TOTAL	5,018	2,608	5,791	2,601
GRAND TOTAL	7,626		8,392	

Figures for the years 1945, 1946 and 1947 were:

1945	Total Emigrants	7,360	Total Immigrants	6,910
1946	Total Emigrants	26,561	Total Immigrants	25,851
1947	Total Emigrants	9,753	Total Immigrants	10,299

The figures for the year 1948 show a decrease of roughly 2,000 under the respective heads of emigration and immigration as compared with the year 1947, and this is mainly represented by a decrease in the numbers of Somalis and Arabs.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

Aden is primarily a port, and the principal occupations of the population 463
are those connected with the port, such as the coaling of ships, the handling
of cargo and the building and repair of vessels. Next come the entrepôt
industries such as the cleaning and sorting of coffee and incense, the grading
of hides and skins, and the distribution or re-shipment of imported
merchandise. The one local product is salt, see Chapter VI. Finally, 433
there are some small industries, such as the cutting of pearl-button blanks
from trochas shells for local demand, the manufacture of soap, the fashioning
of aluminium utensils from imported aluminium plate, the weaving

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

433 of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the potter's wheel) 463 of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough estimate 5,000 men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women in the entrepôt industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and 100–200 in each of the other industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries—garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water (Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the ● 464 glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of 467 the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the population and to the chronic under-employment and poverty.

511 Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are low, partly on account of the 465 very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, lack of education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

465 During the year there was constant pressure to increase rates of wages, not because of any increase in the cost of living (which fell slightly as 467 Japanese cloth at cheaper prices became available), but because of greater organisation among the employees of the three big companies who service 468 the port, and very largely because Government employees received substantial payments in anticipation of arrears of salary from 1st January, 1946, following the visit of a Commission of Enquiry. These interim awards to Government staff were immediately followed by demands for similar bonus payments from commercial employees, backed up by strikes or the threat of strikes, and these demands were generally conceded.

468 A strike of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's labour in November affected the port; a few ships were oiled direct from tankers or by the 504 services of office staff, but some shipping had to be diverted to other ports. The coal and other port labour joined the strike. The strikers refused Government arbitration, and after three weeks the employers conceded the majority of the men's demands.

465 A Labour Advisory Board, on which the Government, Port Trust and other substantial employers of labour are represented, has fixed the 464 minimum rate for unskilled labour at Rs. 1.6.0 (*2s. 2d.*) a day, and this rate is now paid by the big firms, but casual labourers who work for Arab or other small employers, do not achieve anything like this sum, even when in regular employment, and the monthly earnings of most men are greatly reduced by irregular employment.

Skilled tradesmen are insufficient for the requirements of Aden and so can command relatively good pay—up to Rs. 100 a month (*£7 10s.*) or more. There is also competition for skilled tradesmen from the oil-fields of the Persian Gulf, where high wages are being offered.

435 Commodity prices have not varied much during the year and the following are approximate figures for December, 1948 (price control is effective for such staple articles of diet as flour, rice and sugar):

501 The craft used are of two kinds, the sambuk, which is a planked surf-boat of up to 35 feet long, and the huri, a dugout canoe imported from India to which a topstrake is usually added locally. Huris range from 8 to 30 feet and are popular because they can withstand neglect and rough usage. No power-craft are yet used for fishing. During 1948 there were 34 sambuks and 341 huris in the Colony.

286 Nets are all hand-braided locally. There are several types which
226 operate by surrounding a shoal of pelagic fish which are then induced to
gill themselves. Beach seins are also used and cast-nets are popular for
small shoaling fish. Handlines are used extensively but longlines are
not known.

435 Although prices are generally higher for consumption fresh than for salting, lack of transport prevents fish from reaching the Colony's markets in any quantity from outside a few miles radius. In consequence, landings are spasmodic and prices fluctuate widely, to the detriment of both fisherman and consumer. There is no provision for dealing with temporary gluts except by salting for export. Salt fish is beyond the means of the poorer people, as loss of weight during curing increases its price.

226 In short, the Colony's fishing industry is not at present able to maintain a steady supply of fish for a community of 80,000 people. A Fishery Officer has, however, been appointed and it is hoped that he will be able to improve the position in years to come.

The island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea is part of the Crown
[439] Colony. The Perim fishing community comprises between 20 and 30
families, who salt and export their surplus fish to an annual value of
between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000. The Perim pearl fisheries have
not been let since 1946, when the lessee is reported to have lost money
on the enterprise.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and
473 the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the
labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs
167 who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return
when they have accumulated sufficient money.

433 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The
473 chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting
of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing
and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks)
supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

286 Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is
249 the weaving of cloth, by *one-man treadle-operated handlooms*. This
supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one
camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

463 The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

625 police duties, the protection of persons and property, and the prevention
and detection of crime. They also police the very important and busy
647 harbour of Aden. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible
for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration,
the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants.

494 In addition, the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences and the control and issue of permits to public service vehicles.

625 The Armed Police are a semi-military armed force and are responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disturbances. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran.

674 Criminal cases for the year 1948 showed a decrease of 344 as compared
with the year 1947, a decrease in Penal Code offences of almost 33⅓ per
cent. This decrease may be considered exceptionally high, but the
figures for 1947 were swollen by cases arising from the 1947 riots. How-
[167] ever, there has been a distinct drop in Penal Code offences in the year
under review by comparison with the years 1946 and 1945 and it is
considered that the reduction is largely due to the implementation in
1947–48 of a closer degree of control over expelled undesirables and the
685 readier detection of them on their return to the Colony. In 1948 there
were 522 cases of offences against property compared with 736 such cases
in 1947. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 234,644 of which
property to the value of Rs. 119,439 (just over 50 per cent) was recovered.

625 During the year under review a total of 5,991 cases was also dealt
691 with by Police under local Ordinances. This shows an increase over the
year 1947, but is largely due to the fact that more energetic action has
been taken by Police in the matter of dealing with beggars, street vendors
and other minor offenders.

PRISON.

697 Dr. N. M. Hodivalla, O.B.E., part-time Superintendent, proceeded to India on leave, in October, 1948, and charge of the Prison till the end of the year was taken over by the Jailer.

The Aden Prison is the only Prison in the Colony, and therefore receives all classes of convicted offenders, in addition to persons committed to trial, and deportees and vagrants awaiting deportation.

Approximately 80 per cent of convicted prisoners are from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and other territories. The administration follows closely, modified where desirable by local conditions, the practice adopted in India.

The prison buildings are situated in a walled compound which ensures complete segregation from the general public. They consist of widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, workrooms, storerooms, kitchens, hospital and office.

Extention to the present office, construction of a range of six superior individual cells for "A" and "B" class prisoners, five cells for the accommodation of lunatic prisoners, and compound walls to four prison

THE COLONY

PART I

Review of 1949 and 1950

THE progress of the Colony has been uninterrupted by any serious 185
political or industrial disputes, or by epidemic disease, and both in
numbers of residents and material prosperity it has grown far beyond
any previous records. The number of ships calling at Aden for fuel
make it one of the busiest ports of the world, handling a tonnage comparable with Liverpool, while the air services radiating from Aden to
the Middle East, India and the East African Territories have increased
in number and frequency. The new civil airport is nearing completion.
A new radio-telephone link has been established with East Africa
and London.

Steady progress has been made with the Education Five-Year Plan, and with other development works, described in more detail below, and the revenue has remained adequate for recurrent expenditure and for substantial expenditure upon new works without raising additional taxation.

The increase in the population has been caused mainly by the 167
immigration of Arabs from the interior (Aden Protectorate and Yemen)
and of Indians and Pakistanis, in most cases single men only. 464
In order to prevent the influx into Aden of people for whom there
cannot be found employment or housing, new Immigration Rules were
introduced in May, 1950, under which an intending immigrant must
satisfy the Government that he is coming to an approved occupation
for which no suitable local candidate (of any race) is available. This 653
control has been so far effected mainly on persons arriving by sea. The
protection of local employees is being accompanied by a vigorous
programme of school building, including a technical college, to raise
the educational standard of local candidates.

The late Mr. A. Antonin Besse, K.B.E., made a generous gift of 741
£50,000 to the Colony ; £29,000 is to be spent on buildings at the new 871
Technical College and it is proposed to use the balance for the education
of women in Aden.

A population movement of great significance was completed during 167
the period under review by the migration of nearly 42,000 Jews of
Yemen origin to Israel. Arrangements for their air lift from Aden were
made by the Israeli Authorities in close co-operation with the Aden
Government, and the operation was completed without accident or
any outbreak of disease, and without molestation by the Arab communities through whom they passed.

The Yemeni Jews have thus ceased to be an important element of 563
the population of Southern Arabia, and in Aden Colony they have

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE population at the 1946 census was 80,500. Since then three classes of movement are known to have taken place, though, as no records are kept of land movements, these numbers are only roughly estimated. There has been a substantial influx of traders and clerks, mostly from India, amounting to about 2,000 since the census. Secondly, all the Jews in transit from Yemen to Israel have moved on from Hashid Camp and about 2,000 Aden Jews have gone with them. But by far the biggest factor is the continual movement of Arabs from the Yemen into Aden. Despite good harvests in the Yemen in 1950, the security, the greater political freedom, and above all the higher standard of living and the wealth of the Colony attract an average of 100 to 150 persons a week, almost entirely single men, coming mostly to casual unskilled employment at Rs. 1/6/- a day when working, or in some cases to better paid jobs as masons. The continued rise in the traffic of the port and the amount of new building work in progress have also brought labour into the Colony till the population stands at the highest in its history. [161] 167 464

The following are the latest estimates by race and area : 162

	Total	*Tawahi*	*Maalla*	*Khor-maksar*	*Crater*	*Sh. Othman*	*Villages*
Europeans	500	200	—	100	200	—	—
Indians, Christians, etc. ..	500	300	—	—	200	—	—
Hindus	3,500	1,000	—	—	2,500	—	—
Jews	1,500	—	—	—	1,500	—	—
Somalis	6,500	1,500	2,500	500	2,000	—	—
Muslims (India & Pakistan) ..	8,000	1,000	500	—	6,500	—	—
Arabs	79,500	10,000	6,000	500	34,000	25,000	4,000
TOTAL ..	100,000	14,000	9,000	1,100	46,900	25,000	4,000

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

The following table gives the totals of persons who entered and left the Colony by sea and air. It takes no account of the very large movement by land across the frontier with the Protectorate and the Protectorate's frontier with the Yemen, of which no statistics are kept, nor of the Jewish emigration of nearly 42,000 to Israel (see Part I). Nor is it clear how many of the Arabs who arrive by sea pass through Aden in transit by land to the Protectorate and Yemen. 167

167

1949	Arrivals		Departures			
British	853	..	641	..	+	212
Other Europeans and Americans	532	..	550	..	—	18
Indians and Pakistanis	1,937	..	772	..	+	1,165
Jews	131	..	98	..	+	33
Other Asiatis	28	..	5	..	+	23
Somalis	2,146	..	1,622	..	+	524
Arabs	3,369	..	2,395	..	+	974
					+	2,913

1950						
British	1,259	..	1,857	..	—	598
Other Europeans (including Americans)	1,151	..	898	..	+	253
Indians and Pakistanis	3,048	..	1,630	..	+	1,418
Jews	175	..	100	..	+	75
Somalis	3,300	..	1,908	..	+	1,392
Arabs	7,428	..	3,418	..	+	4,010
					+	6,550

Figures for Previous years are :

1945	6,910	..	7,960	..	—	1,050
1946	25,851	..	26,661	..	—	810
1947	10,299	..	9,753	..	+	546
1948	8,392	..	7,626	..	+	766

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

647 The Labour and Welfare Officer who arrived in the Colony in January, 1950, began to organise a Labour and Welfare Department under the administrative direction of the District Commissioner. The staff during the year consisted of the British Labour and Welfare Officer and an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer, who had been trained for two years in London and one clerk engaged locally. The study of local conditions, planning for the future, and a good deal of investigation work only were possible. Activities on the welfare side are dealt with in Chapter 7.

463 The occupations of the people of Aden are those of a busy port, and 15 per cent of the estimated male labour force is directly engaged in port activities such as bunkering, handling and transhipment of cargo, ship repairing, dhow building, and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light-keepers and so forth.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MMI Aden mmi

On an estimated basis of 100,000 population the death rate for 165
1949 was 16·58 per 1,000, but of the 1,658 deaths 376 occurred among immigrants, as Aden receives many sick from adjoining territories where no health services exist.

The Civil Hospital is the only well-equipped hospital in a large area 743
and among both out-patients and in-patients an analysis of attendances 167
shows that 60 per cent of those seeking treatment come from outside the Colony, the major portion being alien Yemenis who have no claim either by residence or by nationality on the social services of Aden. Their only claim is on the score of humanity, a plea which is difficult to resist for many of them have dragged themselves along for distances varying from 150 to as much as 500 miles to obtain care and attention in Aden.

The various departments of the Civil Hospital showed evidence 743
of increased activity. On the surgical side major operations exceeded 1,000, the average for previous years having been between 400 and 500.

Operations for diseases peculiar to women were performed by a [159]
woman medical officer. This was the first time that the services of a skilled woman surgeon were available and this innovation was particularly welcome in a territory where Muslim tradition precludes a number of women from seeking surgical treatment at the hands of male doctors.

Other improvements included the establishment of a physiotherapy department and the purchase of a wide range of modern equipment for the eye department.

The opening of another ward for pulmonary tuberculosis resulted in one-third of the beds in the Civil Hospital being allocated for the treatment of this disease. The T.B. Ward at Sheikh Othman was abandoned. Plans for another ward for female T.B. patients, the gift of the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, were approved and its construction was begun.

During this two-year period about 42,000 Yemenite Jews passed 744
through the transit camp on their way to Israel. While the bulk of the 167
camp staff were recruited from Israel, the responsibility for camp sanitation and for providing specialist medical and surgical services fell on the Medical Department.

Communicable Diseases

Smallpox. Despite the importation of a number of smallpox cases 164
and the occurrence of a smallpox epidemic in the neighbouring port of Mukalla, the disease did not spread.

There were two imported cases of typhus, one by sea and one by land.

Venereal Diseases. The campaign against the social diseases made steady progress while the marked reduction in the number of defaulters reported in 1948 was well maintained.

Dysentery and typhoid. The incidence of dysentery, both bacillary and amoebic but particularly the latter, showed a marked falling-off.

The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Fund which administers a Government grant of Rs. 50,000 and a small income from investments. 657 746

It must be noted that the population of Aden is largely immigrant; the workpeople come to the port to work for eighteen months or two years, and then return to their homes. This circumstance adds to the difficulty of organising and financing social services. The gravest social problem in Aden is the lack of housing. For most of the population the family has only one room or a shack, whilst many male workers live in the streets. 167 362

In August the newly-formed Social Welfare Advisory Council began its activities. 746

In June a census of the blind was attempted. In all 263 blind persons were interviewed by a medical specialist and the Welfare Officer, and were registered. Few applicants were rejected as not being blind. Some criticism has been voiced that this register is still incomplete: some immigrant blind children were noted as having failed to report. A committee, which has been appointed to report and recommend to Government on blind welfare, held its first meeting on 4th January, 1951. 782 657

Considerable success was attained during the year in the use of probation for juvenile offenders, and it is now rare for any other method of correction to be tried in the case of Aden boys who are brought before the Courts for the first time. For homeless Yemeni boys who get into trouble probation is not suitable and a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. At the end of 1950 it was decided to experiment with probation for adults, and two cases were accepted in December. The Assistant Welfare Officer is the Probation Officer. 738 696

Just before his retirement Sir Reginald Champion donated Rs. 5,308 to form the nucleus of a fund for the creation of the first Community Centre in Aden. The Labour and Welfare Department gratefully accepted this gift and plans are being made with the advice of the Welfare Advisory Council. Every opportunity has been taken by means of lectures, films, pamphlets, etc., to arouse an interest in welfare work, particularly with an aim to encourage the formation of voluntary service groups. 741

Juvenile Probation 1950 738

Number on probation 1/1/1950	3
Total new cases during the year	25
Average number of probationers per month	12
Number on probation at 31/12/1950 ..	10
Probation completed satisfactorily during 1950..	15 cases
Probation order revoked	3 „
Percentage of successes	83⅓ per cent

746 *Aden Central Poor Relief Fund*

657

Total paid out in 1950	Rs. 48,652
Total persons assisted (not counting dependants)	833
Average monthly relief per recipient (not counting dependants)	Rs. 5
Number of dependants per recipient ..	5
New recipients admitted during the year ..	73
Applicants on waiting list at 31/12/1950 ..	594

747 *Voluntary Societies and Services in Aden* (not including private charities or Church Missions):

Girl Guides' Association.
Ladies' Child Welfare Committee.
King Edward VII Dispensary.
Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.
St. John Ambulance Association.
Aden Sports Association.
Aden Boy Scouts' Association.
Aden Women's Voluntary Service.
Students Aid Society.
Sheikh Othman Children's Milk Scheme.

Chapter 8: Legislation

1949

671 During the year the Revised Edition of the Laws was brought into force. It contains the Ordinances in force on 1st January, 1946, the delay in publication was due to the delay in printing and the time taken in indexing.

During the year 17 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important:

661 The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for increased rates of super-tax.

671 The Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, which amongst numerous amendments, places an obligation on a person within the assessable limits to submit an income tax return whether specially required to do so or not. It further enables the Income Tax Officer to obtain information from a bank as to whether a person has an account there, it requires the keeping of proper books by persons engaged in business, and it allows the Income Tax Officer to specify the language in which books shall be kept.

167
671 The Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, the principal amendment in which enables the Governor in Council to make rules prescribing the conditions under which persons may be permitted to enter the

Colony, and in particular to prohibit entry without a permit. Previously 167
there was virtually no power to control immigration into the Colony. 671

The Official Secrets Ordinance, which replaces the Indian Official Secrets Act of 1923, and is based on the provisions of the United Kingdom Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1920.

The Registration of Clubs Ordinance, which provides for the 575
compulsory registration of "clubs," as widely defined in the Ordinance. 671
It empowers the Registrar, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, to refuse registration in any particular instance, and enables the Governor in Council to cancel the registration of a club.

The Civil Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for the 698
setting-up of a District Court with power to hear proceedings of a civil 671
nature (with certain exceptions) of a value below Rs. 2,000. For staff reasons, the Court has not yet been formed.

1950

In 1950 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following 671
were the more important : 625

The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, which enables the Commissioner of Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to appoint special police officers. Previously such officers could only be appointed by a magistrate when a disturbance had actually arisen or was apprehended. This gave little time for organisation or training ; special police may now be organised at any time for use should an emergency arise. The Ordinance also prohibits the wearing of uniforms in connection with political organisations or objects, and further prohibits the formation of quasi-military organisations.

The Registration of Persons Ordinance, which provides for the 671
registration of all persons lawfully resident in the Colony at the time 641
registration comes into force, and the issue to them of identity cards. The Ordinance is intended to supplement the new immigration control, under which all persons entering the Colony will be required to have a permit or pass. Registration has not yet been brought into force.

The Consular Conventions Ordinance, which confers certain powers 671
and privileges upon the Consular Officers of foreign states with which Consular Conventions have been concluded by His Majesty's Government.

The Pensions Ordinance, which repeals and replaces the Pensions Ordinance, Cap. 102, and the Pensions (Subordinate Officers) Ordinance, Cap. 103, and is therefore applicable to all pensionable officers of whatever grade. It also incorporates provisions to implement the revised conditions of service in so far as the latter relates to pensions or to gratuities.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, which 671
increases the compensation payable in cases of permanent incapacity
from 42 to 48 months' earnings. It also places an obligation on an 466
employer to give notice to the Labour and Welfare Officer of any injury which a workman may suffer in the course of his employment.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

The Armed Police is a semi-military force and is responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disorders. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran. 626

Recruiting to maintain the Force up to strength has continued satisfactorily. Unfortunately the standard of literacy in the Force has remained low, as literate candidates do not present themselves for recruitment. The training of recruits in elementary English has continued.

There was an improvement in living conditions with the completion of new barracks in the Armed Police Lines and the construction of a new Police station, inspectors' quarters, and men's quarters at Khormaksar. In due course it is hoped that every member of the Force will be adequately housed. 653

The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 711 in 1949 and 816 in 1950, compared with 889 in 1948 and 1,233 in 1947. There were 423 cases of offences against property in 1949 and 531 in 1950. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 91,684 in 1949 and Rs. 302,549 in 1950, of which property to the value of Rs. 19,461 and Rs. 25,324 respectively was recovered. 674

During 1949 and 1950 the numbers of cases dealt with by Police under local Ordinances were 4,704 and 7,826.

The volume of work in the Immigration Department has increased considerably since the implementation of the Immigration Rules in May, 1950. This has been largely due to the documentation involved under the new rules and the increased vigilance required to detect persons who have overstayed the validity of their permits. 626 167

PRISON

There was a considerable drop in the prison population in 1949 and 1950; the daily average number fell from 300 in 1948 to 157 in 1950—a drop of 48 per cent. Seventy-eight per cent of the convicted prisoners were from the Yemen and other neighbouring territories. 674

Consequent upon the drop in the prison population the prison officers were better able to carry out their duties which resulted in better discipline, fewer punishments and greater output in prison industries. 697

In spite of the smaller number of convicted prisoners (mostly on short terms) engaged on remunerative works, excellent progress has been made with the prison industries resulting in a very substantial increase in the revenue from the sales of manufactured articles. These industries are more than self-supporting and give a good training to the prisoners.

In 1950, two long-term prisoners, sent by the Mukalla Government for training, were taught all branches of the weaving and cane industries.

The Labour and Welfare Officer visited the prison on various occasions in connection with juvenile offenders and probation work.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

[6/9] 162 THE last census of Aden Colony was taken in 1946 ; the total civil population then was 80,516, made up as follows :

		Males	Females
Arabs born in	Aden	13,471	14,126
	Protectorate	4,658	1,752
	Yemen	20,659	3,789
	Jews	3,816	3,457
	Somalis	2,283	2,042
Indians	Muslims	3,708	3,473
	Hindus	1,190	766
	Parsee	214	101
Europeans		219	147
Others (including Indian Christians)		375	270

The end of year estimates of the total population were as follows :

1951	100,000
1952	130,000

167 This can be taken only as a very rough guide as there are no reliable figures of land immigration or emigration. Comparatively large numbers of Arabs enter the Colony from the Protectorates and Yemen in search of work and, judging from the increase in the number of persons demanding houses, the large majority must be staying in Aden. Part of the increase is also due to the extra employment offered by the Refinery project.

165 163 The number of births and deaths in 1951 and 1952 were as follows :

	Births			*Deaths*		
	M.	*F.*	*Rate**	*M.*	*F.*	*Rate**
1951	1,323	1,130	24.53	894	613	11.62
1952	1,640	1,333	29.73	884	530	11.84

* per 1,000 on an assumed population of 100,000.

167 The number of persons entering the Colony through the Port were as follows :

Race	*Passengers in Transit and Residents Returning*		*Arriving on New Entry Permits*		*Arriving on Visitors' Passes*	
	1951	*1952*	*1951*	*1952*	*1951*	*1952*
United Kingdom Nationals	1,303	1,765	97	237	167	389
Indians and Pakistanis Hindus, Parsees & Others	1,313	1,430	198	191	279	443
Indians and Pakistanis— Muslims	599	427	53	20	111	143
Arabs	5,913	8,357	25	3	554	508
Somalis	2,349	1,343	7	—	910	1,342
Jews	157	142	1	—	3	1
Others	1,279	1,586	102	133	487	384
TOTALS	12,953	15,240	443	784	2,511	3,209

464 the casual nature of their work. There is no seasonal fluctuation of employment, though economic and agricultural conditions in the nearby territories have an affect on the size of the labour force in Aden.

●167 A large proportion of the labour force consists of migrant workers.
464 These come mainly from the Western Aden Protectorate and the Yemen, with some men and a few women from Somaliland Protectorate. These immigrants provide the entire force of unskilled casual workers, of whom large numbers are employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, handling cargo, working salt in the pans, etc. Mechanisation has hardly been introduced.

The building trade is also largely staffed by immigrant workers with the exception of some local born carpenters, electricians and plumbers (known locally as fitters).

464 The immigrant workers, not accompanied by their families who
167 remain in their villages, usually remain for a period of about two years
465 before returning home for a period of rest. These workers are not engaged on any form of contract, but seek their own employment on arrival, usually finding casual work at daily rates of pay. There are no special Government arrangements for their welfare and protection, but they secure the same protection by reason of the Minimum Wages and Workmen's Compensation Ordinances as the locally born.

There is no emigrant labour beyond a few Yemenis proceeding through Aden for employment in the oil fields of Saudi Arabia or as dock labourers to Madagascar. In all cases properly attested contracts are required before travel facilities are afforded by the Immigration Officer.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

465 Wages rose considerably in 1951–52 and the scales of legal minima under the Minimum Wages Ordinance were revised in April and July, 1951 and again in October, 1952. The hourly and piece-work rates of the Aden Shipping Conference were also increased in similar proportion on each of these occasions. Rations are not provided by employers, but free housing in barrack buildings is provided by the employers of coal bunkering labourers, and also for some of the workers engaged in cargo handling. Overtime is paid at the rate of time and a quarter to workers on daily rates.

RATES OF PAY IN DECEMBER, 1952

Minimum daily wages

Young persons under 18 years .	Shs. 3.00
Unskilled Labourers . .	4.00
Skilled Labourers . . .	5.00
Semi-skilled Tradesmen . .	6.50
Skilled Tradesmen . . .	8.00

The above rates are for a 48 hour week. Overtime up to 50 hours is paid at flat-time rates, beyond 50 hours at time and a quarter.

skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/ 647
interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April, 1953.

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better 226
materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run markets are contemplated.

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was [54]
created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks; corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood; more and more fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines; and better shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preserv- 227
atives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line fishermen.

Fisheries Committee

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to 647
direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the progress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 504
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 472
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemen 167
Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The 472
chief products are soap, soft drinks, aluminium pressed domestic 432
utensils, cigarettes and dyed and printed cloth. These supply local 459
demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal 286
one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms 249
which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, 463
with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

625 212 The standard of literacy is very low and many of the recruits can neither read nor write Arabic. Only a few are able to read and write simple English. Evening schools were started in June, 1952, by arrangement with the Director of Education who provided teachers and allowed the use of classrooms at three schools.

Athletics were revived and a very good meeting was held in December, 1952.

CRIME

SERIOUS AND MINOR CASES IN 1952

674

Offences under the Indian Penal Code	*Cases Reported*	*Taken to Court*	*Convicted*	*Under Investigation*	*No. of Juveniles Convicted*
Homicide	3	1	1	1	—
Other offences against the person:					
(a) Attempted Murder	2	2	2	—	—
(b) Rape and unlawful carnal knowledge	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Unnatural offences	7	4	4	—	—
(d) Other offences	191	158	116	10	5
Malicious injury to property	5	2	2	—	—
Other offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injury to property):					
(a) Theft	717	347	264	38	23
(b) House-breaking	186	63	49	4	7
(c) Criminal & house trespass	42	28	23	3	—
(d) Other	255	121	106	3	2
Total	1,409	727	567	59	37
Minor Acts	5,429	5,229	5,089	14	18

1952 saw an increase of 33 per cent in serious crime compared with 1951. The rise in crime coincided with an apparent very marked increase in the population. Thefts rose by 43 per cent and house breakings by 34 per cent.

368 *Other Police Duties*

625 *Fire Fighting.* Twelve fires were attended and dealt with by the police.

167 486 *Immigration and Passports.* There was an increase in 1952 of 30 per cent in the number of immigrants as compared with 1951. Seven hundred and four new entry permits were issued and over 19,000 people were dealt with by the Immigration Officers. Over 10,770 people left the Colony.

The number of travel documents issued in 1952 was 4,230, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year. The work increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to employ an officer on full-time duty from August, 1952.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MM1

000 edge of the Rub al-Khali desert. The depth of the northern frontier from the southern coast varies from 50 miles in the west to 200 miles in the east.

ADEN COLONY

131 The area of the Crown Colony is small, only about 80 square miles, exclusive of its two dependencies: Perim Island (5 square miles) and the Kuria Muria Islands (30 square miles). The
161 population of the Crown Colony was estimated at the end of 1950 at 100,000, an increase of almost 20,000 over the figure
● 167 at the 1946 census. The increase was mainly due to the influx of Arabs from the Yemen at an average rate of 100–150 per
[464 week, for the most part to take casual unskilled employment at
511] higher living standards and in greater security than in their own country. Some 2,000 traders and clerks, mainly from India, had also immigrated since the census, and in May 1950 new Immigration Rules were introduced to secure preference in employment and housing for the local population, of whatever
162 race. The population of the Colony is approximately classified as follows: Arabs 79,500; Muslims (India and Pakistan) 8,500; Somalis 6,500; Hindus 3,500; Jews 1,500 (about 2,000 having departed for Israel); Europeans 500; Indian Christians and others 500.

642 From the date of its capture by the British in 1839 until 1923 Aden was administered under the Government of Bombay. For the next five years control was vested in the Governor-General of India in Council. Finally, on 1 April 1937 it was constituted a Crown Colony administered by a Governor who is responsible to the British Colonial Office and is assisted by an Executive Council. Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order of 1944, a Legislative Council was inaugurated in January 1947. It consists of the Governor as President; the Air Officer Commanding the British Forces in Aden, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary, as *ex-officio* members; four official members; and eight unofficial members, of whom at the end of 1950 four were British and four residents of Aden. Aden Colony also includes Perim Island (pop. 381) which is administered by the Commissioner of Police, Aden.

652 For local government purposes the Colony is divided into the Fortress Township, with a population estimated at 70,000, and the Shaikh Othman Township four miles away,[1] with a population of some 25,000. The members of both authorities were all nominated by the Aden Government until 1949, when provi-

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[1] Shaikh Othman was sold to Britain by the Sultan of Lahej in 1882.

[illegible]

[illegible] 1942
Aden [illegible]

H there are still slaves in the Protectorate but
533 [illegible], they are not unhappy. unlike the
The Arabian attitude toward the slave is not unkind: the slave has certain customary rights, and is better fed and clothed than many who are free.

Y
These mountaineers hardly resemble the Arab of popular imagination, nor do they wear
140 headbands and flowing robes. The Yemenite Arabs are usually of slight stature, dark-skinned and beardless, though there are so many types that it is impossible to generalize.
000 They are a charming people, and civilized. Their condition would be much improved had they lasting peace and good government, though the complete opening-up of the country to outside influences and commerce would spell disaster for an economic system which has worked with success for two or three thousand
Y
H
·A
167
years. To an ever-increasing degree the Protectorate and South Yemen have become economically dependent on the port of Aden. Labour is drawn from the up-country
464 villages. The villager will go to Aden and earn £1:10:6 a month at coolie work, live
4765 on 7s. 6d. out of that sum, and save the rest
A to return to his village. There he will remain until necessity drives him to earn more. A
162 large proportion of the inhabitants of Aden must be composed of these floating elements of population.

H
Internally the motor-lorry has made communications between the towns much easier;
494 the aeroplane, too, has made a difference to the Protectorate and is a familiar sight in
609 some places. It is now possible to control
178 areas with a handful of planes where formerly thousands of ground troops were necessary to penetrate.

Y
346

E. O. [illegible]

The Turkish mosque in San'a, capital of the Yemen

P 72 (B)

A 153 scanty and irregular throughout most of the region. At Aden, it averages about 3 to 5 inches a year, and is normally concentrated in the period from December to April. In contrast, the western highlands receive a summer rainfall which reaches 15 to 20 inches a year in most areas. H 153 The precipitation in the Hadhramaut region does not follow a seasonal pattern: it is appreciably lower and often localized in distribution. Torrential thunderstorms sometimes occur, while sandstorms are frequent, especially between May and September.

POPULATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Population

A 161 163 561 The population of the Colony is essentially cosmopolitan and urban in character. According to the last census in 1946, the inhabitants numbered 80,516, including 58,455 Arabs, 7,273 Jews, 4,322 Somalis, 9,456 Indians, 365 Europeans and 645 of other nationalities. A 161 ● 167 563 Since that date, the population has increased markedly. In 1950, it was officially estimated at 100,000, and was generally believed to approach 110,000 to 120,000. The Arabs are mainly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Protectorate and Yemen: in 1946, slightly less than one half were registered as Aden-born. Most of the Jewish community has recently migrated to Israel, with the result that a remnant of less than 2,000 Jews remained in 1951.

A 638 162 The Colony consists of two incorporated townships, besides important military installations. The township of Aden, sometimes designated as the Fortress, embraces all the settlements on the Aden peninsula and isthmus. It had over 55,800 inhabitants in 1946, about 34,200 of whom lived in the main town of Crater and 12,000 in the modern harbor sections of Tawahi and Steamer Point. Sheikh Othman, the second township, had about 22,600 residents. It comprises the town itself, situated on an oasis behind the peninsula, several small out-

p. A36(B)

A 165 750 1,000 live births in the 4 years 1945-48, and subsequently declined to 162 in 1949 and to 166 in 1950. As in the case of population death rates, the infant mortality statistics A [167] are exaggerated by the inclusion of immigrant deaths.

A 165 Figures for the 5 years 1946-50 indicate that deaths among children under 5 years of age accounted for 34 to 38 per cent of the total deaths. The stillbirth rate varied from 54 to 73 per 1,000 births; the maternal mortality rate, from 4 to 7 per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.

H 165 Few statistical studies have been made in the Aden protectorates. The total death and infant mortality rates are believed to be generally higher than those of the Colony, but in the absence of authentic records, inadequate data are available for measuring the actual health status of the people. Evidence obtained from the interrogation of 76 women, from 15 to 45 years of age, in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40[20] suggests an average infant mortality of 245 per 1,000 live births, varying from 80 to over 500 in different localities. Infancy was not accurately defined, however, and any baby breast-fed and unable to walk was classified as an infant. The mortality among children H 165 156 854 under 5 years of age was 25 to 100 per cent greater in most areas. Malnutrition and ignorance of the fundamental principles of child care are important factors contributing to the high mortality in infancy and early childhood in both the Colony and the Protectorate.

Social Economy

A The economy of the Colony is based almost entirely upon shipping and trade. Not only is Aden a prominent fueling station for ocean and coastwise vessels, but it derives considerable wealth from the transshipment of goods to and from Yemen and adjacent territories, usually by means of dhows and camel caravans. The production A of salt in evaporation beds along the coast surrounding Aden harbor is the only export A industry. Numerous small plants have been

p. 258(a)

Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1961) 1954
161 Middle East
[illegible]
[illegible]

Colonial government. Five physicians were working in the eastern protectorate; one in the western. 757

Dentists. In 1950, there were 3 dentists in Aden, one of whom was employed on the government's school health program.

DISEASES

The statistics compiled from the reports of cases of illness and death in the Colony are apt to give an erroneous impression of the health status of the local inhabitants, since a considerable proportion of the cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries are immigrants from Yemen or the Protectorate. Large numbers enter the Colony each year as transient laborers or traders, while others seek medical attention which is nonexistent in their home communities. The majority are undernourished and live in miserable, crowded quarters under conditions which facilitate the spread of infection. Morbidity and fatality rates in the immigrant population are abnormally high, and affect adversely the health statistics of the Colony as a whole. In the absence of adequate laboratory facilities, the diagnosis of many diseases is necessarily provisional, and the differentiation of various types of infection is seldom made. Moreover, from 10 to 15 per cent of the deaths are usually recorded under the heading "other fevers."

The health facilities in the Protectorate are of recent origin, and although dispensaries have been established in increasing numbers within the last two decades, they are elementary and serve only a small fraction of the population. The meager information derived from the reports of a few medical observers who have toured sections of the interior and from records of admissions to the hospitals in Aden permits scarcely more than rough generalizations as to the prevalence and the distribution of specific diseases among the peoples of the Protectorate. The diseases of primary concern in this area are malaria, tuberculosis, dysentery and eye and skin infections, all

p. 245 (A)

of which are almost invariably associated with widespread undernutrition.

DISEASES SPREAD OR CONTRACTED CHIEFLY THROUGH INTESTINAL OR URINARY TRACT

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers. Typhoid fever is sporadic, and 10 to 35 cases are reported from the Colony each year. Over one half of the known cases occur usually among nonresident laborers. Paratyphoid fevers are grouped with typhoid in the morbidity statistics. The rate of infection is not known, but both paratyphoid A and paratyphoid B fevers are undoubtedly present. Typhoid fever is apparently endemic in the Protectorate, although recognized cases are reputedly rare in the Hadhramaut.

Dysenteries. Dysentery is prevalent throughout this region, where the unhygienic habits of the people and the abundance of flies promote the spread of intestinal infections. From 900 to 1,300 cases are treated annually in the civilian hospitals and dispensaries in the Colony. Amebic dysentery predominates among the few cases in which the differential diagnosis is established, but a large proportion of the remainder are probably bacillary infections. Of the 189 cases recorded in 1948, 1 was diagnosed as bacillary dysentery and 48 as amebic, while 140 were unclassified. The percentage of carriers of *Endamoeba histolytica* is believed to be high; it has been estimated at 40 to 50 per cent among immigrants from Yemen, many of whom are engaged in the handling of foodstuffs in the Colony.

Amebic and bacillary dysentery, as well as diarrhea and enteritis, are grouped together as "dysentery" in the official statistics. In each of the 5 years 1946-50, the dysentery deaths numbered 334 to 408, or approximately 20 to 25 per cent of the recorded mortality in the Colony. Among the 393 deaths reported in 1950 as due to dysentery, 107 were among the immigrant population. The younger age groups are most seriously affected, and the local au-

p. 246(A)

A 165 167 857 1416

thorities regard undernutrition and incorrect methods of feeding as important underlying factors. The deaths in infants under 1 year of age totaled 175 in 1950, or about 44 per cent of the known dysentery deaths.

H 164

No precise information is available regarding bacillary and amebic dysentery in the Protectorate, but the high rate of infection among visitors to Aden Colony suggests that both are widespread.

A 164 366 744

Cholera. Cholera has not been reported from Aden within the present century, although outbreaks have followed its introduction in the past. Since no record exists of its presence in the Hadhramaut, it is probable that the disease was largely confined to the port towns.

During the 1947 outbreak in Egypt, traffic through Aden was increased due to the quarantine restrictions imposed on Egyptian ports. Special precautions were taken by the health authorities to prevent the admission of infected individuals or goods by sea, land or air routes. Immunization against cholera was also provided for all persons handling shipping and for all health service personnel.

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Helminthiases. SCHISTOSOMIASIS. Schistosomiasis is endemic in scattered localities in Western Aden Protectorate, especially in the highland districts above 2,000 feet elevation. Foci of *Schistosoma haematobium* are known to exist in the Jebel Jehaf and Dhala' plateau country, in the Wadi Tiban area around Museimir, and in the vicinity of Tor am Baha, Hawsad and Khor 'Umeira. *S. mansoni* is apparently more restricted in distribution, but it is found in the Jebel Jehaf and the Wadi Tiban regions.

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No locally acquired infections are reported from the Colony, although numerous cases among persons from the interior are treated in the civilian hospitals each year. A large proportion of the cases seen in Aden Colony come from Yemen or from the Dhala' and the Museimir districts.

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The intermediate snail hosts of *S. haematobium* and *S. mansoni* have not been definitely established, but Bulinus and Planor-

ADEN part 1
HADHRAMAUT part 2

bis snails have been described from some of the affected foci.

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ANCYLOSTOMIASIS. Hookworm infection occurs in Lahej and a few agricultural centers in Western Aden Protectorate. *Necator americanus* has been identified in the cases treated at the Civil Hospital in Aden.[30]

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OTHER HELMINTH INFECTIONS. Infections with one or more types of intestinal worms are prevalent, particularly among the peoples of the Protectorate. Ascariasis is widespread. Trichuriasis and, to a lesser extent, enterobiasis are common. Hydatid disease is reported among individuals from the Colony and from the interior. Infection with the beef tapeworm, *Taenia saginata*, is enzootic among the cattle in the tribal districts, and human infections are undoubtedly frequent. Cases are occasionally encountered among immigrant families in the Colony. The pork tapeworm, *T. solium*, is rare, but infections are sometimes seen in the Aden hospitals.

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Other Infections. *Brucella melitensis* is enzootic among the goats in this area, and Malta fever is diagnosed from time to time in the Colony hospitals and dispensaries.

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DISEASES SPREAD CHIEFLY THROUGH THE RESPIRATORY TRACT

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is one of the most prominent diseases affecting the inhabitants of southern Arabia, but no precise information is available, except for Aden Colony. The high degree of undernutrition and overcrowding, and the low standards of personal hygiene and sanitation prevailing among large sections of the population, favor the spread of the infection. The disease is probably prevalent among the women who are confined to close quarters by the *purdah* system and among the young children in close contact with them. In a small tuberculin test survey covering 93 Aden township schoolboys of 7 to 13 years of age, in 1941,[7] positive reactions were obtained in 34 per cent—a rate which ranks high among those usually found in

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p. 247 (a)

urban communities in the Middle East. Pulmonary infections predominate, but other forms of the disease are also observed.

A 164 537 561 659

Tuberculosis is widespread in the immigrant populations in Aden, as shown by the fact that 18 to 70 per cent of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis recorded in the three years 1948-50 were in nonresidents. Among the 530 cases reported in 1950, Aden was the place of origin in 152, Yemen in 191, Western Aden Protectorate in 99, Eastern Aden Protectorate in 12, and Somaliland, India and other countries in the remainder. In the decade 1941-50, the number of deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis ranged from 113 to 261 a year, with peaks of prevalence associated with large migrations of immigrants.

n A 164 167

Although tuberculosis has long been regarded as a major cause of sickness and death in the Colony, few facilities for diagnosis and treatment existed before 1941. In that year, the health authorities initiated a campaign for the reduction of tuberculosis in all economic groups of the population. The diagnostic services were reorganized and X-ray equipment provided. Special wards were also added to the civilian hospitals; the number of beds available for the treatment of tuberculosis was increased from 18 in 1941 to 130 in 1951. As a further preventive measure, a program of supervised domiciliary treatment was introduced in 1947 to furnish care to persons who could not be hospitalized.

A 164 758 7641

Following the organization of the anti-tuberculosis campaign, there was a decrease in the specific death rates from around 29.3 per 10,000 population in the period 1933-44 to 11.3 in 1950. In the latter year, the corrected rate for the local population alone was 8.4 per 10,000. A tuberculin testing and BCG inoculation program was planned for 1952 by the Medical and Health Department, in co-operation with the World Health Organization.

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Smallpox. In spite of the fact that localized epidemics of smallpox are recurrent in the Protectorate, no outbreaks have been

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p. 347(6)

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124 reported from the Colony of Aden since 1929. A few cases are treated almost every year in the Colony hospitals, but, with rare exceptions, they have occurred among immigrant families or among persons arriving from other ports. Vaccination against smallpox is compulsory for all residents of the Colony. In addition, intensive revaccination campaigns are undertaken by the health authorities whenever cases are discovered, or when outbreaks are reported from adjacent areas, as at the time of the epidemic in Mukalla in 1949. Although visitors to the Colony are required to possess valid certificates of vaccination, enforcement is sometimes difficult because of the large numbers of dhows and other small vessels which ply between Aden and Indian or African ports. Vaccination posts are established along the land frontiers on caravan routes from Yemen and Western Aden Protectorate, at which immigrants are examined, and, if necessary, vaccinated.

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Other Infections. Pneumonia is widespread, ranking among the leading causes of death in both the Colony and the Protectorate. The fatality rate among the immigrant community in the Colony is unusually high, since many of the individuals who flock to the port in search of work or medical attention arrive in a debilitated condition. Sporadic cases of diphtheria are reported each year from the Colony. Chickenpox, measles, mumps and poliomyelitis are endemic. Localized outbreaks of meningococcus meningitis are recorded occasionally.

DISEASES SPREAD OR CONTRACTED CHIEFLY THROUGH CONTACT

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Venereal Diseases. All forms of venereal diseases are observed among the civilian populations in Aden Colony. Syphilis and gonorrhea are reportable, but the statistics probably fail to give a true picture of the relative frequency of the different venereal infections. In 1948 and 1949, following the inauguration of a campaign for better re-

p. 248(A)

60.Simmons et al G-3 (1941-1951) 1954

M1 Middle East

75 per cent in Shugra. In most localities, the infection rates ranged from 27 to 88 per cent among children under 15 years of age and from zero to 48 per cent in persons over 15 years of age. The Fadhli and the Abdali tribal districts were the most seriously affected regions visited. M 164 659

Diseases of the Skin. Favus, ringworm and other mycotic skin infections are widely distributed. Madura foot is common in the Protectorate, and cases are seen in the Colony hospitals each year among patients from the interior. Phagedenic ulcers are responsible for considerable disability among laborers in the Colony and in all parts of the Protectorate. Several thousand cases are treated each year in the hospitals and the dispensaries in Aden Colony, where they are usually designated as "Yemen ulcers." The ankle is the most frequent site of infection, and amputation is often necessary in neglected cases. A M 164 167 A 758

Scabies and impetigo are prevalent, especially among the children of inland towns and villages who live under congested, insanitary conditions. By contrast, surprisingly few cases of scabies are encountered among the children seen in the schools in Aden township. A M 164 511 516

Leprosy. Leprosy is endemic in the Protectorate, but no indigenous cases have been reported from the Colony within recent years. The infection is probably not extensive, although foci of the disease are known to exist in the Hadhramaut and in the Lahej, the Dhala and the Abyan areas in the western protectorate. As lepers are not discriminated against socially, some difficulty is encountered in controlling the movement of infected individuals in the Colony. A small leper hospital is located at Sheikh Othman; it receives patients not only from Aden territory but also from Yemen. Eighteen of the 29 patients in residence in 1950[64] were open nodular or lepromatous cases. A M 164 A M 743 164 173

Other Infections. Tetanus is endemic, but reported cases are rare. A M 164

p. 249 (A)

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164 arum and *P. vivax* are found in most re-
156 gions, but *P. malariae* is apparently relatively rare. *A. gambiae* is widely distributed, and is regarded as the principal vector in the Protectorate.

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164 Rickettsial Infections. Louse-borne typhus has been recognized in the highlands of southwestern Arabia since 1939, and occasional imported cases are admitted to hospitals in the Colony. In 1944-45, epidemics of typhus were recorded from Western Aden Protectorate which were secondary to foci in Yemen. The disease first appeared in Aden in January, 1944, among Jewish emigrants who had traveled overland from Yemen and were awaiting transport to Israel. Fifteen cases were reported, all but 2 of which were members of the Jewish community. The movement of Yemenis across the frontiers was restricted, and a camp at Lahej which at that time harbored some 1,000 Jewish emigrants was transferred to a quarantine site in the desert. Sick individuals from the Jewish quarters in the town were removed to the camp, and wholesale delousing measures were enforced both at the camp and in infected areas in the town. The spread of the infection in the Colony was curtailed, but new outbreaks developed in the Amiri and the Subeihi tribal districts, near the Yemeni border, and progressed along the trade routes to within 40 miles of Aden Colony. The importance of the port and military installations during the prevailing war emergency necessitated the creation of a sanitary cordon to isolate the Colony from the interior.

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744 The infection persisted in epidemic form in the Protectorate, spreading eastward to the Dhala' plateau and the mountainous villages of the Lower Yafa'i country. In many localities, 10 to 25 per cent of the inhabitants are believed to have suffered from the disease. Insecticidal powders, as well as antityphus vaccine, were supplied by the United States Typhus Commission, and mass dusting campaigns were carried on in the villages visited by the medical

p. 250(A)

year for evidence of plague. The disease has not been reported from the Protectorate. 8 744

Other Infections. Localized outbreaks of louse-borne relapsing fever have been recorded from the Protectorate, but no indigenous cases have been encountered in Aden. Cases of relapsing fever were frequently discovered at the time of the typhus outbreaks in 1944-45. 8 A 164

Occasional cases of kala-azar are seen in the Colony hospitals, usually among immigrants from Yemen. Two cases, in which the diagnosis of kala-azar was confirmed by spleen puncture, were recently reported from the Civil Hospital.[38] Both originated in southern Yemen, one from the vicinity of Ta'izz and the other from a village near the border of Western Aden Protectorate. Sporadic cases of Oriental sore are also treated in Aden, but the extent of infection in the interior is uncertain. 8 A 167 164

Cases suspected of being sandfly fever are common. The vector, *Phlebotomus papatasii*, is widely distributed. Guinea worm infection is endemic in the Hadhramaut and in certain coastal districts in the Protectorate. Imported cases are often observed in Aden Colony. Travelers from endemic centers in Africa thought to be suffering from yellow fever are sometimes admitted to the Colony hospitals, but no indigenous cases have been reported.

NUTRITIONAL DISEASES

Undernutrition is prevalent, particularly among the immigrant laborers in Aden and the poorer villagers and the Bedouin in the interior. Few studies of the prevalence of nutritional diseases have been made, but, in view of the inadequate diet of large sections of the population, deficiency conditions are probably numerous, particularly as regards protein and vitamins C, A and riboflavin of the B complex. Rickets is common in the Protectorate, while minor symptoms of the disease were detected in 17 per cent of 264 schoolchildren examined in Aden township in 1945. Spongy gums, gingivitis and other signs of vitamin C de- A 262 264 511 261 8 A 262 164

p. 251 (A)

245 caused from the high hills of the interior. Coffee will not grow
below 4,000 ft. at the latitude of Aden and the Yemen.

244 Away to the east on the Audhali plateau and in the other
243 high regions, wheat and barley are cultivated by well water
312 irrigation from shallow wells, and apricot trees grow naturally
245 among the fields and grape vines run over the trees that border
the grassy valleys. Much attention has been given to increasing
the fruit cultivation and to the growing of tomatoes and other
[177] vegetables in the summer time when the low lying plains are
far too hot. Plums and apples and peaches and walnuts have
been introduced successfully, and lower down citrus culti-
262 vation has had surprisingly good results. Originally, of course,
178 the idea was that these fruits and vegetables would be available
.433 to the Colony markets and to a certain extent this has proved
to be true, but no-one anticipated the extent to which local
consumption of vegetables and fruit would increase in the
• (179) Protectorate itself. It is extraordinary how quickly people
will develop a taste for new varieties of vegetables, as I had
found in Muscat when I first introduced cabbages. Nobody
had seen them before and at first I had to give them away and
persuade people to eat them, but it was not long before they
came and helped themselves. It was much the same in the
Protectorate with lettuce, which was looked upon with distrust
when I first travelled to Lodar and Mukeiras, but by the time
I left twenty-five years later no meal was complete without a
dish of salad.

243 Down in the plains the main crops are sorghum and bullrush
262 millet which grow throughout the Protectorate and provide
the staple diet of the people who grind and pound the grain
into coarse flour from which they make a very palatable un-
245 leavened bread. Where water is available in sufficient quantity
312 as at Lahej and in the Wadi Hadhrami, there are extensive
date-palm plantations and bananas, and other Eastern fruits are
244 cultivated with particular emphasis on the melons which
flourish abundantly and are of excellent quality.

241 Two things have handicapped agricultural development in
461 the Protectorate. The first of these is lack of money and the
second lack of a suitable marketing organization. The power to

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ing eager purchasers to make a satisfactory choice of a political 643
garment and altering the model to suit their particular figure. 646
It was just with this purpose in view that the Federation plan was conceived.

In all the Western and Middle Eastern countries outside the 642
Iron Curtain, with the exception of the temporary experiment 171
in Egypt and the last remnant of the patriarchal conception in 177
Saudi Arabia, governments are fundamentally democratic whether the head of State be designated Queen, King, or President, and Aden looks Westwards for guidance and inspiration.

The contacts between the nineteenth-century Aden Protec- 642
torate and the West are daily becoming closer. Incessant 177
broadcasts from London, Cairo and Aden itself, very different 648
though they may be in their political approach, bring the modern West and modern Middle East into the remotest villages of the Protectorate. At the same time roads and landing grounds—of the latter there are at least eight with regular Civil Airline services, made possible by better security—have changed the mode of travel from the camel and the donkey to the lorry and the aeroplane and thereby greatly accelerated and increased personal contact with the outside world, and thus with people with Western ideas.

In Aden Colony there are 38,000 Arabs from the Protectorate 641
in close contact with a democratic form of government, many [162]
of whom exercise their voting right when elections to the
Legislative and Municipal Councils take place. These people 642
have become accustomed to a democratic system of govern- 177
ment, not only in Aden, but also in countries in the West to which many of them travel. When they return to their Protectorate homes, which many of them do at frequent intervals, they find the old-fashioned autocratic rule of their Sheikh or Sultan irksome. They would like at home what they have become used to abroad, an ever-increasing say in the government of the country. At present these people are in the minority, but it will not be long before the wish of the few becomes the demand of the majority, and the wisest of the Protectorate Rulers are ready and willing to accept change and bow before the inevitable.

by which time most of the duck had gone away, and then 000
sailed for the rest of the season, although I have, on occasion,
done both on the same morning, but to get up at 2 a.m.,
drive forty miles along the seashore and over rough country,
shoot till 9 a.m., then drive forty miles back and take the helm
in a yacht race from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. was rather too much for
my lazy temperament, and I did not often make the effort.

When I first went to Aden I had a small dhow built on the 396
Ma'alla water-front in one of the attractive boat yards which
were such a fascinating feature of the place and had been for
many years until progress, initiated by myself, reclaimed the
area; and the builders, deprived of the sea, went to an island in 400
the harbour where a beach had been made for their reception.
The *Nur-al-Bahr* or *Light of the Sea*, as my dhow was named,
was twenty feet overall and was constructed of teak fastened
below the water-line with copper nails and above with iron,
and was built during the hot weather to be ready for the winter
sailing season. I spent many enjoyable hours watching her grow.
When she was finished she was painted white below the water
line and with a traditional pattern in green and blue and red
above; and she was provided with two eyes, one on each side
of the bow, so that she could see where she was going, as my
Arab boat boys pointed out when I uttered a mild protest at
this last piece of artistry. When all was finished there came the 396
final ceremony before the actual launching, a ceremony as old 778
as the hills wrapped in the mists of pre-Islamic times when
blood sacrifices were common throughout the world. A sheep,
acquired at my expense, was the sacrifice and was slaughtered
near the vessel. The fresh blood was daubed on the stern post,
along the keel, and on the stem, after which the animal was
cooked and eaten by the builders. There was a very real reason
for this sacrifice and it was not, as some people might think,
to provide the builders with a substantial supper. It was to
give a life to the vessel before she was launched and thus prevent
her from taking one after she was afloat, as she surely would
have done according to popular belief. In the Persian Gulf a 789
further and somewhat similar belief is that a woman has only 171
to step over a new laid keel to become pregnant and in the 396

789 fullness of time present her husband with a son. Unfortunately
• 171 it is equally firmly believed that having given a life in this way
396 the vessel will demand a life from her crew once she is afloat, and so all new vessels are closely guarded in the builders' yards until the planking has reached such a height that the most agile female would not be able to jump over the keel.

•00 It was not long before I could manage my *dhow* reasonably well with the aid of my two Arab fishermen, and for excitement and exhilaration I have never met anything to equal a racing *dhow* in a stiff breeze being driven hard on a reach. When I became Governor I was more conventional and had a fast Bermuda-rigged "Seabird" of my own, by name Osprey, but I never had as much pleasure from the new boat as I had from my *dhow* which still sails the seas and was fishing off the British Somaliland coast when I last heard of her.

My second main amusement, either in the evenings or on Sundays and other public holidays, or when I was on tour in
136 the Protectorate, was shooting. Duck and sand grouse were to be had at Lahej in the Wadi Tibban; the former flighting up and down the Wadi and the latter when they came down to the Wadi to drink or were feeding in the stubble on the fields bordering the Wadi. It was a tiresome drive to Lahej over very corrugated desert and if I was just out for an evening's amusement I preferred to go down the Khormaksar beach to Abiyan
000 in the hope of two or three ducks. When we went to Abiyan to shoot in earnest we used to set out any time after midnight on Saturday in order to work the tides. The only way to get to Abiyan was on the hard sand of the beach between high and low water, and in order to have as much time to shoot as possible the outward journey had to be made just after high water. This was a variable factor, hence the uncertainty of the time of departure when the actual driving time was only about an hour on the beach itself. I drove one Land-Rover and my guards followed in the second, more to act as beaters and retrievers than as an armed escort, though they always had their rifles just in case. When driving on the beach the trick was to follow the outgoing wave down on to the hardest part of the sand and then run up the sand again in front of the next

R.Ok. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1948 MMI Aden

Ababa or Dire Dawa (Ethiopia), and French Somaliland (with connections as required to Kenya, Egypt, the United Kingdom and U.S.A.). 509

The Indian Airways Ltd. also operated charter flights between India, Aden and Kenya.

SHIPPING

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1947 was 2,448 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,937,553. The number of country craft entering the port during 1947 was 2,638 with an aggregate tonnage of 147,577. 505

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review:

Nationality	*No.*	*Tonnage*
British	1,417	5,092,683
French	85	214,163
Italian	169	308,248
American	225	1,209,101
Others	552	2,113,558
TOTAL	2,448	8,937,553

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

There are three post offices in the Colony, two in the Protectorate and one in Kamaran. There are 21 postal agencies in the Protectorate, three money-order offices in the Colony, one in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and one in Kamaran. 205 206

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. Cable and Wireless (Mid-East) Ltd. maintain a cable station in Aden which provides cable communication to all parts of the world. They also operate a W/T station communicating with Mukalla, Seiyun and Kamaran, and also with adjacent countries including French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc.

Number of letters dealt with	2,931,807
Number of telephones	966

Chapter 12: Science and the Arts

ARCHAEOLOGY

Major Myers, the archaeologist who was appointed in 1946 to survey antiquities in the Colony, left Aden in February, 1947. He intends to publish the results of his work as soon as his material has been fully examined. Since his departure the direction of antiquities has been in 172

[illegible] Colonial Office [illegible] (1947) 1948 [illegible] Aden [illegible]

172 the hands of Mr. C. H. Inge, Political Officer, Aden Protectorate. Accurate copies are being made of the many valuable ancient inscriptions in the Aden Museum and in private hands in the Colony in order that they may be made available to experts and students throughout the world. [illegible] Ancient sites and monuments are now regularly inspected by an Antiquities Guard and this has resulted in two prosecutions of persons accused of stealing materials from public monuments.

BRITISH COUNCIL

660 This was the first year in which it was possible to start planning on a peace-time basis, though modified to some extent by the prevailing financial stringency. The assistant representative lecturer arrived from England to assume duty on 29th June, 1947.

The civil disturbances in Aden during December, 1947, inevitably caused some check to British Council activities, although fortunately they occasioned no serious set-back.

316 The transfer of the Library to suitable and spacious quarters on the ground floor of the British Council building was an immense improvement. The whole premises were thoroughly overhauled and redecorated during the quiet period in the hot weather. The Institute still feels the lack of a hall to accommodate fifty or more persons conveniently, and where stage performances, etc., could be held in the cool season.

879 During the period under review the Council maintained 11 scholars from Aden Colony and Protectorate for training as teachers at educational establishments in the Sudan.

English classes in the Women's Section made progress. Owing to the riots, the Council had an interrupted session, yet regular attendances improved.

8.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

205 204 There are three post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money-order business is transacted at the three post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at the post office at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world by air mail is maintained through the airline services of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. Air mail is also carried to Ethiopia by Ethiopian Airlines. Automatic telephone service is available at Aden and Sheikh Othman.

Telegraphic communication with all parts of the world is maintained by Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. from cable stations in Aden and Perim. Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. also maintain a wireless telegraph station in Aden for communication internally with Mukalla and Kamaran, and externally with British and French Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc.

Number of letters dealt with . . .	3,439,782
Number of telephones	1,059
Number of broadcasting stations . .	1
Number of wireless receiving licences .	512
Number of radio diffusion subscribers .	Nil

Chapter 12: Science and the Arts

ARCHAEOLOGY

172 No archaeological excavation was carried out in either the Colony or the Protectorate during the year. A number of inscriptions, both in private hands in the Colony and in sites in the Beihan area of the Western Aden Protectorate, were copied, and some of them will be published in 1949.

BRITISH COUNCIL

658 The Memorandum defining the aims and work of the British Council in the Colonies was received in September. The British Council is enjoined "to seek to stimulate and foster an interest in British culture by creating opportunities for those who are capable of pursuing such an interest to meet for courses of study, formal or informal discussions, lectures, dramatic performances, play readings, music, film shows and exhibitions of works of art, etc.," and further "to seek to encourage in this atmosphere the fullest possible intermingling of races".

The British Council had to withdraw from the teaching of English and Arabic in both the British Institutes (for men and for women). The School Certificate class also had to be given up. As from the beginning of April, the twelve scholars who had been sent to the Sudan to be trained as teachers, and the cost of whose travel to and from and maintenance in the Sudan had previously been defrayed by the British Council, were taken over by the Aden Government Department of Education.

1948 was not, however, entirely a year of retrenchment. Extra-mural

647 tion of newsreels to commercial cinemas and the supply of periodicals
204 and official pictorial matter to institutions and interested persons in the
546 Colony and Protectorate. In addition, regular showings were given to the public and to clubs of news and documentary films in English and Arabic, an activity later brought within the sphere of the Labour and Welfare Department.

368 Three public reading rooms were maintained in the Protectorate and have continued to be well patronised.

Chapter 13 : General

ARCHAEOLOGY

172 In 1950 and 1951 the American Foundation for the Study of Man carried out two short seasons of excavation in Beihan under the archaeological supervision of Professor W. F. Albright. The main site examined, that of Hagr Kohlan, was already known from inscriptions, to be the ruins of Timna, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Qataban. The area of the walled city covered some 70 acres and excavation revealed a number of very substantial and well constructed stone buildings. The city appeared to have been totally destroyed by fire about the end of the 1st Century B.C. A section cut in a subsidiary mound produced a long series of pottery types thought to show more or less continuous occupation from the 13th Century B.C. down to the Middle Ages. A large number of inscriptions found in both sites and elsewhere in Wadi Beihan are in course of being published by Dr. A. Jamme of Louvain.

ARCHIVAL SURVEY

217 In October, 1952, Dr. A. Toussaint, the Chief Archivist to the Government of Mauritius, arrived to conduct a preliminary survey of Government archives and records. Though the survey was not complete at the end of the year it was clear that substantial progress in the method of preserving and cataloguing the records of the Colony would call for greatly improved storage facilities and expert staff.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

368 Adult education in Aden has not reached a stage where cultural activities flourish spontaneously ; nor, since the closing down of the British Council, is there any cultural centre outside the Department of Education. The nearest approach to such a centre and in itself a legacy of the British Council is the Lake Library.

This library has been built up over a period of twelve years and now contains 10,000 volumes ; these include Arabic and Urdu books and a reference library. The reading room, which is provided with a wide selection of periodicals and is comfortably furnished, is extremely popular in the evening. The library has a large and growing membership of Europeans who are quick to appreciate its worth. The Arab

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

CHAPTER TWO

Early Days

"ARRIVED at Aden at 4 p.m. The place is not as I had expected and I found I had forgotten all about it. It looked just like a penal settlement and the nearer one got the more unprepossessing the place became"; such was the entry in my diary for October 4th, 1931.

It was the normal reaction of most people who see Aden from the deck of a ship at the tail end of the summer, and, like most people, I knew very little about the town, less about the Protectorate, and nothing at all about the history of the place.

The first authentic recorded mention of Aden is to be found in the Bible at the 23rd verse of the 27th Chapter of Ezekiel, where it is written: "Haran, and Canneh, and Eden, the merchants of Sheba, Asshur and Chilmad, were thy merchants." When I read this verse I was puzzled by the rendering of Aden as "Eden", and I consulted my Arabic version of the Scriptures and was reassured by finding that the word "Eden" was spelt in precisely the same way as it is written in Arabic today. If additional evidence of the identity of this "Eden" with Aden is required, it is to be found in the very next verse which runs as follows: "These were thy merchants in all sorts of things, (291)
in blue clothes . . ." The reference is to the indigo impregnated (386)
cloth which is still worn by very many of the inhabitants of the (178)
Protectorate and was a common sight in the Colony a few years ago.

The early history of Aden is difficult to piece together, con- 175 •
sisting as it does of travellers' tales and records, some undoubt- 504
edly true, but others of dubious authenticity, but the one

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undeniable fact is that Aden's importance in the past, and important it was, was due as it is today to its magnificent harbour. Curiously enough the harbour was, in bygone days, on the east side of the peninsula in what are now known as Front Bay and Holkat Bay. It was not until the middle of the last century that the present harbour on the west side was surveyed and brought into use as Front Bay gradually silted up and Holkat Bay, never a safe anchorage, was abandoned.

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The prosperity and the wealth of Aden as a trading centre has always attracted the envious attention of the rulers of the Yemen be they Himyarites or Sabeans, as they were at the beginning of the Christian era, or Abyssinians, as they were five hundred years later when the Persians in their turn invaded that country, or Turks, as they have been twice during the last thousand years, or just plain Yemenis, as they are today. I do not propose at this stage to consider past and present relations between Aden and the Yemen; they will become apparent as my story unfolds.

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The Imams of the Yemen were not alone in their wish to control the destiny of Aden. The Portuguese were the first European nation who attempted to establish themselves in the town. This they did on Easter Day in 1513 when Don Alphonso d' Albuquerque, who had arrived from Goa the previous day with a fleet of twenty ships, landed over a thousand soldiers with scaling ladders to storm the fortifications. The attempt failed, and after a four-day siege, during which Don Alphonso's men succeeded only in capturing an outwork and some thirty or forty pieces of ordnance, the troops were withdrawn and after cannonading the town in a fit of temper Don Alphonso sailed away up the Red Sea.

Three years later the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt sent his Commander, Rais Sulaiman, to take the town by assault, but the attempt failed. The fortifications of Aden were so damaged, however, that the Governor was prepared to surrender the place to the Portuguese when they appeared on the scene again later in the same year. They had other preoccupations at the time and refused the offer, only to find later when they again returned that the fortifications had been repaired and the

E: Hickinbotham C4, 5 (ca. 1931–ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

Governor in no mood to treat with them. The Portuguese had to wait nearly fifty years before the inhabitants of Aden, weary of Turkish rule, handed the town over to them. The Turks had captured Aden by treachery in 1538. They arrived in a fleet of ships and landed a number of sick men who were carried ashore and accommodated in the town. Then they invited the Governor to visit the flagship. He did so and was promptly seized and hung. At the same time the sick men in the town were miraculously restored to health, rose from their beds as able-bodied soldiers and with little trouble the wily Turks were in control. 175 648

The Portuguese remained in Aden for a few months only, before being forced to surrender the town in 1551 to the Capidan of Egypt; in other words, the Turks were back in possession again and it was during this Turkish period of control that British ships first came on the Aden scene, when Captain Sharkey in the *Ascension*, a ship of the East India Company, paid a visit and was well received.

The Turks withdrew from Aden in the first half of the seventeenth century, and Aden was free from invasion from the sea for approximately two hundred years until, in fact, we came on the Aden scene again and Aden became what it still is today, a British possession.

By 1839 the greatness that had been Aden's had disappeared and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy, the leader of the expedition which secured the town for the British Crown and who was to become the first Resident, has left on record his first impressions of the place:

> "The little village (formerly the great city) of Aden is now reduced to the most exigent condition of poverty and neglect. In the reign of Constantine this town possessed unrivalled celebrity for its impenetrable fortifications, its flourishing commerce, and the glorious haven it afforded to vessels from all quarters of the globe. How lamentable is the present contrast."[1]

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[1] Hunter's *Statistical Account of the British Settlement of Aden*, 1877, p. 164.

Aden

175 [312] That Aden still possessed some fine buildings even as late as 1700 we know from the record left by a French traveller who, after referring to the "handsome" aqueduct which had been built originally in 1500 to bring water into the town from Sheikh Othman ten miles away, and deploring the state of the fortifications, referred to the town in the following terms:

[342] [349] [368] [532] "The city is still considerably large and one may still see several handsome houses two storeys high with flat roofs, but there is also an abundance of rubbish and ruins. It must be owned that there is nothing finer of its kind than the baths there. They are lined with marble or jasper and covered with a handsome dome, having a hole at the top to let in light, and adorned on the inside with galleries supported by magnificent pillars."[1]

178 368 346 There was no sign of this delightful place when I arrived, nor were there any public baths, swimming or otherwise, until twenty-four years later when I opened the handsome Municipal Swimming Bath in Holkat Bay, but by 1931 Aden was by no means in an "exigent condition of poverty and neglect". Far from it; it was a flourishing town, though all that remained of the ancient splendour was the tall white minaret in Crater overlooking what is now the Football Stadium. A lonely ghost from the past whose mosque has long since disappeared.

000 My disagreeable first impression remains with many travellers for the rest of their lives and the mere mention of the name Aden is sufficient to conjure up in their imaginations an exaggerated recollection of heat, haze and noise and, above all, a barrenness beyond belief.

312 In the early nineteen-thirties fresh water from wells in the village of Sheikh Othman had only recently been brought in to the main town and the population were still dependent mainly on condensed water for drinking purposes, and there was virtually no water at all for gardens or any other form of cultivation. 000 Only a few like myself succeeded in penetrating the haze and forgetting the lack of vegetation and the discomfort of prickly heat, as we became more and more absorbed with the people and their problems and travelled beyond the

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[1] Dr. J. C. Young, *Ancient History of Aden*, 1919.

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132 passengers from ships) and Ma'alla are built on the northern
and western slopes of Jebel Shamsan, the highest peak of the
volcanic range of hills surrounding Crater. Jebel Shamsan is
quite a presentable hill, for it is just over 1,700 ft. in height
and was at one time adorned with a signal station.

361 The isthmus which joins Aden to the mainland is called
133 Khormaksar and is as flat as the proverbial pancake. During
132 the monsoon winds of summer it is a hellish place of drifting
508 sand and it is here that the Royal Air Force have their station;
907 the military and civil airport are also here. Close by the airport
361 are the houses of the more senior civil and military officials
and a few ordinary folk, who are, on the whole, much better
647 paid than the officials, but of course not nearly so important.
648 Originally there were only two rows of houses, one of brown
houses and the other of white houses, and since they were inhabited mainly by officials, they were, not unnaturally, known
as Downing Street and Whitehall. Now there are rows and
rows of houses, all variations of the usual colonial box theme
in architecture, incredibly ugly but reasonably comfortable,
but I am glad to say Whitehall and Downing Street are still
the really fashionable roads.

361 At the northern and landward end of the isthmus there is the
351 town of Sheikh Othman with its pleasant gardens so well
known to many tourists. Sheikh Othman was also, until quite
recently, well known in a less desirable way to visitors and
residents alike, but in modern times morals seem to have
improved, and while the gardens have been enlarged, the other
361 attractions have been reduced. The town was not acquired by
648 any splendid feat of arms, but by a purely commercial transaction.
175 It was bought from the Sultan of Lahej in 1882. Aden,
on the other hand, was invested in 1839 by an armed expedition
from India, carried in ships of the Indian Navy. The reason
for this expedition is said to have been to punish an outrage
which had occurred when the crew of an English ship wrecked
on the coast near Aden were maltreated. In point of fact the
probabilities are that the reason for our somewhat drastic
action was because we wished to control the only good
harbour between India and Egypt and use it as a coaling station

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

for our ships. As negotiations with the Lahej Sultan, who then 361
owned the Aden Peninsula, had broken down, the deadlock 648
was solved by force. The original owner of Little Aden was 175 •
the Akrabi Sheikh, a quite unimportant person whose minute 175
territory is surrounded on three sides by his infinitely larger and 648
more powerful neighbour Lahej. Whether or not the Akrabi 643
Sheikh was entitled to sell is a matter which has occupied the
minds of the Sultans of Lahej from time to time even up to the
present day, but sell the Sheikh did in 1888 and buy we did,
and that for all practical purposes is that.

Aden has been safe from foreign aggression since we our- 175
selves filled that role in 1839, except for a brief period during 648
the First World War when a part of what is now the Colony 826
was occupied by Turkish forces. This rather curious state of 721
affairs came about in this way: Lahej, the name usually given to the capital of the Sultanate of the same name, the premier of all the Protectorate States by virtue of the importance of that State combined with the fact that the Lahej Treaty was the first to be concluded in the year 1839, is only some 17 miles to the north of Sheikh Othman. In 1915 the Turkish wolf came down on the Aden fold by way of the donkey-cum-camel tracks from Taiz in the Yemen. The then Sultan of Lahej, a good friend of ours, marched against the common foe with what tribesmen he could rally to his banner and at the same time he very properly called on the General Officer Commanding the Aden Garrison for assistance. In Aden there was, of course, tremendous excitement as a column was hastily organized and assembled at Sheikh Othman. It was the most ill-fated column that ever set out; there were incredible delays at the start, with the result that the troops did not begin their advance until the sun was well up. It was the height of summer and the 17 miles across which they had to move on foot were sandy and devoid of practically all forms of cover. The water for the column was carried on camels; the camels ran away shortly after the start. Whether this was of their own volition or whether they were encouraged to do so by treacherous drivers is a matter of opinion, for no records of that disastrous march are known to exist. The troops continued their advance and they went on

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over the hot sand, some of them to their death from heat exhaustion and thirst, but most of them did, in fact, arrive at the thin palm groves of the Lahej Oasis. Many more would have failed and died but for the European merchants of Aden, who, obtaining ice from the ice factories in the town, sent it out in Ford cars after the column. The cars stuck in the sand, but mercifully not all in the same place, so that many of those who failed to complete the march and turned back found ice to sustain them at intervals across the desert until once again they were able to reach Sheikh Othman. As I have said, the majority of the column did reach Lahej and with it was an officer of my acquaintance who was one of the only two members of the Garrison who had ever been there before this disastrous military adventure. One day, twenty years later, as he and I drove together to Lahej to a lunch party being given by the Sultan, he pointed to a small clump of thorn bushes under which, on that memorable day, he had crawled to escape from the heat of the sun, utterly exhausted. He told me that when he had partially recovered he thought to himself: "If I stay here I shall certainly be shot as a deserter. If I try and go on I may die, but on the other hand I may get there." So choosing the uncertainty in preference to the certainty he did go on and he reached Lahej.

Those of the column who did get through were hastily reorganized and were disposed to meet the advancing Turks. By one of those odd changes of climate which occur in the tropics it poured with rain that night and it was indeed a miserable remnant of the column that saw the sunrise the next day. At daylight the troops moved forward through the northern limits of the Oasis and out on to the plain that leads up to the foothills to make contact with the Sultan's force, which they knew to be engaged with the enemy. The Sultan himself came riding back to meet these British reinforcements and to inform them of the enemy's dispositions and of those of his own soldiers. He met them. It was the last thing he ever did. They shot him dead. They thought he was a Turk, and then, without coming to grips with the Turkish forces at all, they turned back whence they had come, back all the way to

T. Hickinbotham G-4, 9 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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Aden. The Turks occupied Lahej as they had already occupied 648 the territories of the Haushabi Sultan and the *Amir* of Dhala, 726 two Protectorate rulers whom the British Government had 721 undertaken to defend. They advanced to Sheikh Othman and they occupied the whole of the northern side of the harbour, even the Little Aden headland.

I have never understood why the combatants never fired at each other across the harbour. Maybe the Turks had no guns, or if they had, they were not powerful enough, or perhaps the guns of the fortress could not be trained away from the sea like those of an even greater fortress in a later and greater war. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that neither side seems to have made any effort to interfere with the other.

When I first knew the Residency, as Government House 000 used to be called, there was mounted on the northern verandah overlooking the sea an enormous brass telescope beneath which a wooden table stood on which had been cut bearing lines on to the Turkish position on the north side of the harbour. The General Officer Commanding, who, at that time, was also the Resident, could thus with the least inconvenience to himself examine the enemy's position when he had finished his breakfast and before he applied his mind to greater things. The telescope still remains at Government House, though unfortunately the range table has disappeared.

The Turks remained in Sheikh Othman until eventually the 175 General, another General this time, bestirred himself and 648 marched against them; then they retreated to Lahej and they remained there until 1918 when Turkey was out of the war, and then they surrendered. Rude people say that the military authorities were induced finally to take belligerent action by the Committee of the Khormaksar Golf Club. The Golf Club's course, unfortunately, lay between the Turks and the British, and this was highly inconvenient to the members, so their representatives are said to have waited upon the General and pointed out that in the circumstances then prevailing golf was more exciting than comfortable. This tale may well be false and is certainly exaggerated, but there is no doubt whatsoever that there was a certain lack of initiative in the conduct of the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1937)
1958 MM. Aden MMI

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648 military authorities throughout this episode in the history of the Colony.

643 In my early days in Aden, government was comparatively simple. The Resident, who was the senior civil official and *ex-officio* Commander-in-Chief, drove down to his office in Tawahi every morning from the Residency to deal with routine affairs and see anyone who cared to call on him. All were welcome, from the more senior departmental officers to the humblest of the humble of the subjects of His Majesty. Sir Bernard Reilly, who then held that position, had an amazing capacity for work and for play, and he succeeded in remaining outwardly completely unruffled even when dealing with important operations in the Protectorate which involved that much discussed topic, bombing, or when provoked by the Governments of both India and Bombay who invariably treated Aden as if it was a small town in the Bombay Presidency. Such was his conduct in public, but in private I have known him to express his views both freely and frankly.

645 In addition to the Resident there were four of us in the Secretariat, Gordon[1] of the Indian Political Service, who was the First Assistant Resident, Champion[2] of the Colonial Service, who was the Political Secretary, Lake,[3] the one and only Political Officer, and myself. I acted as Second Assistant Resident, in addition to my other duties at the Residency itself where I was a glorified A.D.C. Champion and Lake ran the Protectorate between them with the help of the head interpreter, Khan Bahadur Muhammed Salim Ali, an elderly gentleman with a Mongolian caste of countenance, who sat in a particularly small room under the stairs surrounded by papers, smoking a very bubbly water pipe, with his turban-like head-dress on the back of his head or resting among the files, depending upon the heat of the room and his own degree of irritation. He had a remarkably hoarse voice and wore a pair of spectacles on the end of his nose, over which he peered at the crowd of Sheikhs, tribesmen and hangers-on, all wanting something and

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[1] Now Lt.-Colonel J. de la H. Gordon, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

[2] Now Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

[3] Lt.-Colonel M. C. Lake, C.M.G. (dec.).

8: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML1

maximum height of 8,000 ft., and the plains range in height from that of Dhala in the west, which is 4,500 ft., to that of the Audhali plateau in the centre, which is 6,750 ft. Thereafter the mountains and plains decrease in height the farther north they go until nothing remains but the great central Arabian desert, the Roba-al-Khali with an average height of 2,500 ft. A 133

Over in the east the coastal plain rapidly gives way to the great Plateau of the Jol, a tableland deeply cut by rifts and valleys, the greatest of which is the famous Wadi Hadhramaut in the north. Thereafter the tableland ends abruptly and then begins the northern plain which runs up to the southern limits of the great sand dunes of the central desert.

The full history of South-west Arabia, that is, of the Aden Protectorate and the Kingdom of the Yemen, has never been written and the travellers' tales of the Aden Protectorate and the historical records that do exist of the early history of the Yemen give no more than a glimpse of a period of history or of the authors' immediate surroundings. I do not propose to attempt to remedy this deficiency, but I must, for the proper understanding of my subject, give a brief historical outline of the events which led to the coming into existence of the Aden Protectorate in the form in which it was in 1931 when I first came to have personal acquaintance with that fascinating country. There has been no fundamental change in the form of the Protectorate since then, although as we shall see later, there has, of recent years, been considerable political and economic development. A 175

At about the time that these islands of ours were being conquered for the last time in their history by William the Norman, the Imam of the Yemen had overrun much of what is now the Western Aden Protectorate and was in effective control of the tribes between Lahej, Aden's near neighbour, and Loder the capital of the Audhali Sultanate. The Imam was not left in possession for very long, and the records show that in the latter half of the eleventh century the Abdalis of Lahej and the other tribes more remote from the Yemen border broke away from the Imamic control and once again became Y 175 648 643 A 175 648 642

800 independent. They remained independent until the Yemeni
Y Imam was sufficiently strong internally to try again to expand
175 the limits of his kingdom, but it was not until the middle of
648 the fourteenth century that the Imam of the time was able to
re-establish his control over Lahej.

A hundred years later the pendulum swung back again for
a brief period, and we find the Imam of that time trying to
Y crush an internal rebellion which seems to have had its origin
175 in Lahej and was led by one Malik Ali and his brother. The
648 Imam was unsuccessful and Malik Ali eventually established
721 himself on the Imamic throne and the Yemen's control of the
643 border tribes, including Lahej, was again established and continued until the middle of the sixteenth century when the
Yemen was overrun by the Turks and it became a Province
of the Ottoman Empire and remained as such for nearly one
hundred years until the middle of the seventeenth century
when, on the Turks evacuating the country, the Imam was
able to re-establish his authority, not only in his own country
A but to some degree over the areas of the Protectorate adjacent
669 to the Yemen. The magic hundred played its part again, and
by the thirties of the eighteenth century disturbances in the
648 Yemen itself weakened the authority of the Imam and gave an
175 opportunity to the Sultans of Lahej, and indeed the other
Protectorate tribes, to break away and once more become
independent. A hundred years later and we came on the scene
and there began to come into existence that series of Treaties
which has established the Aden Protectorate as we know it at
A the present day.

This very brief historical sketch would not be complete
175 without mentioning the second coming of the Turks, which
648 occurred in the last century. They overran the Yemen, they
divested the Imam of his temporal authority and once again
they turned the country into a Turkish province. Not content
with their gains in the Yemen they poured over into the Protectorate and in May 1872 were on the borders of Lahej but
a short distance from the town of Aden itself. There they
remained for some time and then withdrew back into the
Yemen, but it is not clear what caused them to do so because

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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there does not seem to have been any offensive action on our part of sufficient magnitude to force them out of the Protectorate.

When I was searching for information about South-west Arabia, and it was only then that I realised how little had been written about that part of the world, I came on the following passage referring to this Turkish incursion in the only book published about Aden itself:

"Representations were at once made by Her Majesty's Government to the Porte who gave assurances that the troops would be withdrawn; but this was not done. . . ." (The troops in question were either Turkish regular soldiers or Turkish led Yemeni irregulars.) The account continued: ". . . the Government of India authorised the Resident to support the Lahej Sultan but not to attack the Turks. . . ."[1]

The Resident advanced into Lahej territory with a small armed force and the British and the Turks looked at each other for a period of seven months and then the Turks retired back into the Yemen. How often, in more recent years, have I been given precisely the same kind of contradictory instructions! Too often. Times may change, but the attitude of Government remains much the same and back-seat driving has been much facilitated by improved communications, with the result that nowadays the responsible officer on the spot either becomes so accustomed to referring to London that when in an emergency events outstrip even modern communications and he is required to use his own initiative, he is incapable of doing so and his "health" breaks down, or he refuses to submit to remote control, loses his temper, and "health" once again is invoked to explain his early retirement.

The important question is how was the Protectorate formed and why even to this day, when the Rulers of the Protectorate are under foreign domination, "British domination", have they always rejected the overtures of the Imams of the Yemen, who are like themselves Arabs and are, to a degree, their co-religionists. The answer to the second half of the question is that the Imam of the Yemen has always been, and still is, not

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[1] Hunter's *Statistical Account of the British Settlement of Aden*, 1877, p. 169.

Yemen ML1

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771 only the temporal head of that country but is the spiritual
795 leader of the Zeidi sect, which is composed of those Shiahs
793 who follow the teaching of Muhammed Ibn Zeid, an interpreter
175 of the sayings of the Prophet Muhammed. The Imams trace their descent to Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, and it is only of comparatively recent years that the Imamic leadership has changed in character from the primarily spiritual to the predominantly temporal, and even so, it has never lost
Y the essential spiritual element.

771 The majority of the inhabitants of the Yemen are of the
795 Sunni division of Islam and subscribe to the teachings of As Sha'afi, another renowned interpreter of the sayings of the
642 Prophet. Thus successive Imams have maintained their temporal
643 authority in their country with the aid of the religious minority,
798 the tough Zeidi tribesmen of the Highlands. This they have
175 done with remarkable success and even today the Sha'afi majority of the country have no real say in the government. From time to time the Sha'afis have striven to rid themselves of their Zeidi oppressors, but their success has never been more than temporary and partial and the Imams have, for their part, been quite ruthless in re-establishing their authority,
A and although they have had the prerogative of mercy it has
Y seldom, if ever, been exercised. Politically and socially the
771 Yemen has not advanced beyond the sixteenth century in
178 Europe, and if one thinks for a moment about our own religious difficulties in this country at that period of history, it will not be difficult to understand the intense distrust which exists between the Zeidis and the Sha'afis, not only in the Yemen, but beyond the borders of that country in the Aden Protectorate where all the people are of the Sha'afi Sect of Islam. There you have the fundamental reason for the existence of
A the Aden Protectorate.

175 The Protectorate came into being by mutual agreement,
648 and we were in effect invited to become the paramount power. It was not in any way the conquest of a primitive and defenceless people by an up-to-date Western power with modern armament. In 1839, when we had established ourselves in what is now the Colony of Aden, the tribes of the hinterland were,

as they are to a large extent today, disunited, and in consequence, were in no position to resist the increasing power of the Yemen. The Imam of that time had settled his internal affairs, which had always been a brake on the territorial ambitions of the Imams, and was turning his attention to the establishment of his authority farther afield. Successfully to resist Yemen domination the tribes would have to unite or else ally themselves with a power capable of protecting them. Unity was at that time not practical politics so that there was, in fact, really no alternative but to find a big friend to protect them from the Zeidi bully. It was, therefore, with some relief that, once the initial shock of our boisterous arrival had passed, they turned to this new and undoubtedly powerful stranger for that protection which was vital to them if they were to escape domination by the Zeidis. Naturally enough it was the tribes in the immediate neighbourhood of Aden who were the first to enter into protective agreements, but gradually as our prestige spread fanwise through South-west Arabia, more and more tribes not under the immediate domination of the Imam of the Yemen, came into alliance with us, until by 1914 the Aden Protectorate had come into being in its present form.

We, for our part, were very ready to enter into these engagements with the tribes and for very nearly the same reason. We had but newly arrived in Aden and secured a foothold on the shore of Arabia and, following the practice which we had found to be so successful in India and which, to the surprise and alarm of the East India Company brought practically the whole of that sub-Continent under the British flag, were anxious to surround our new possession and its valuable harbour with friendly States which would act as a buffer between our property and any potential enemy from the landward side. Our motives were entirely selfish and our conduct remained so until this present century was well advanced.

The Treaties which were entered into between the Indian Government, acting as the agent for the paramount power the British Government, and the tribal leaders during this period were all in much the same form. The tribes undertook through their Rulers not to enter into negotiation with or to alienate

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648 their territory to any foreign power without the previous permission of the Government of India. In return we undertook to protect them from external aggression. Those were the main clauses, but there were, of course, subsidiary clauses which differed from Treaty to Treaty and which related to freedom of access to each other's territory, the protection of trade routes and similar matters. The main object of the Treaties was protection, protection from the Yemen as far as the tribes were concerned, and protection from the Yemen and the tribes themselves as far as we were concerned.

As the years went by and the buffer grew in size as more and more States came into alliance, so did our responsibilities to the people of the area grow, although it took us nearly a hundred years to realise our obligations, which we have not yet adequately discharged.

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631 The States are twenty-five in number, of which the Sultanate of Lahej is the senior, not only by virtue of its importance, but also because it was the first to enter into treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. They vary greatly in size from the 40,000 square miles of the Quaiti Sultanate of Shihr and Mukalla, to the few unproductive acres of the Sultan of Bir Ali, an insignificant little sea port. The Rulers, who are either Sultans or Sheikhs or Amirs, or even Naqibs—it makes no difference to the importance of the State what title is held by the Ruler—are all independent in so far as their internal authority is concerned, and the only curbs on their power are tradition and the degree of independence of the people themselves. [184] This latter varies with the geographical position and the nature of the terrain of the State. [641] In the Yafa Highlands, which are almost inaccessible, every tribesman is a law unto himself and pays little heed to the titular leader, the Upper Yafa Sultan, unless the land is in grave danger when they rally to him until the danger is passed. In the Lowlands and in the Southern plain where the States are more vulnerable, there is a greater degree of obedience by the tribesmen to the authority of their Ruler, and such is the case where tribal territory abuts on to the Yemen in open country; country where the fear of Zeidi raids is greatest.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

Agent in the west of the Protectorate was a person of very 636
determined character who reacted strongly to any encroachment of what he considered to be his kingdom, while the distinguished administrator at that time in the Hadhramaut was equally strong minded and had acquisitive tendencies; so in order to prevent a major war between these two distinguished officers a line had to be drawn, and they had to be instructed to keep inside their boundaries.

Many years ago the Aulaki had burst out of their hilly fast- 175
nesses and spread east and west through the length and breadth 636
of the Protectorate, until their influence ran right up to the 184
Yemen borders and they held even Lahej to ransom, while away in the east the Quaiti Sultanate suffered from their depredations. In the earliest days of South-west Arabia before the Christian era, it is probable that the Aulakis were the most powerful race that that country had ever produced, but like many other great nations they gradually declined in influence and authority until today they have little but their barren hills and their pride, the latter bolstered up by nebulous claims to tribute from their neighbours, which they can no longer
enforce. Their pride was their greatest asset and at the same [181]
time their worst enemy: in their powerful and prosperous days it had driven them forward and in the days of their weakness it had torn them apart until the great Aulaki Confederation had dissolved into a maze of blood feuds which had laid waste the land upon which they had come to depend, and thereby impoverished the people.

The old Sheikh who ruled the Sheikhdom had come into 643
treaty relation with us in 1904 and he was still alive, but he 636
was too old to manage the affairs of his country, and his youngest son Abdullah had been chosen as Regent to rule in his name. Abdullah was a pleasant person with none of the strong characteristics of his brothers and he had been selected by the family council and the tribal leaders for that very reason. His eldest brother was too die-hard to be acceptable to the family or the tribes; the bedouin brother was not interested, and his stout brother preferred to be the power behind the throne rather than the occupant of the throne itself. The 600

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Labour Relations in the Colony

466 ONE of the problems with which I had to deal and the one which I, personally, found the most difficult and more of a strain than all the bickerings and scufflings in the Protectorate and the continual worry of strained relations with the Yemen, was labour relations in the Colony. To understand the problem a very brief sketch is essential of the history of labour from the time that we first arrived in Aden until the immediate post-war period.

175 The invaders of Aden in 1839 came from India and brought
563 with them Indian clerks and a few Indian artisans, and they
464 not unnaturally looked to India for their future supply of
167 skilled and semi-skilled labour. The local Arab was, by Indian standards, totally uneducated and seemed unlikely to take kindly to education, even if it was worth while for some effort to be made in that direction. The local article being thought unworthy of serious consideration, the practice of importing artisans and clerks from India to meet the ever-expanding demand for such workers, became the normal method of recruitment. Gradually a tradition was built up that the Arab would never be capable of skilled work and that such work was an Indian prerogative. The Indians themselves, short-sightedly, did nothing to discourage the belief.

563 This dangerous state of affairs persisted until after the World
464 War, partly because the Arabs remained uneducated and partly
178 because the Indians were good workmen and their European masters did not wish for any change. Then the education of the Arabs was taken in hand seriously and they responded in a way which surprised even their most fervent champions. They

3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

152 very intense, though usually of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

654 Meteorological records are maintained at the European General 204 Hospital and the data are published in the Aden Colony Gazette weekly.

History

504 Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible.

487 Prior to the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century the trade followed much the same course as the main trade route between the East and the West does today, i.e. across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. From the earliest times the great Empires of the world realised the importance of Aden. During the time of the Romans at least two endeavours were made by them to capture the Red Sea trade and they sent an unsuccessful expedition against Aden. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden 175 was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, and was for a time occupied by them. It was captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years until the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove them out. Aden thus passed under the Imams of Sana' who have never renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the Ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate. The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when it was only a village of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden resulted in an expedition being sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The fortress was captured on 19th January, 1839, and Captain Haines became the first British Resident.

The replacement of sailing ships by steam vessels was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British, and the revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for the town its old importance. As a result of the [161] increased prosperity of Aden since the British occupation the population has risen from 500 to 46,000. The modern commercial 504 prosperity of Aden is primarily due to the fact that it is an important fuelling station, originally for coal and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian

Gulf, which enables oil to be supplied at favourable rates, and the consequent inducement to ships to call for bunkers has also led to an increase of transit trade to the East African and Red Sea ports. 504

PERIM

The first trace of the occupation of Perim Island goes back as far as 1738 when the French landed there after the bombardment of Mocha. It was not until 5th May, 1799, that the British took formal possession, but it is recorded that, owing to difficulties in maintaining a supply of water, they evacuated the island in September of that year. 175

Perim was reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, under instructions from Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, to Sir William Coghlan, Political Resident and Commander, Aden, and Lieutenant Templar in the "Mahi" was deputed to effect the occupation. The island was then placed under the control of an Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden. This arrangement continued until 1929, when the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent. On the closing down of the Perim Coal Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the Island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually performing the journey by air. 175 642

II.—GOVERNMENT

Prior to the 1st April, 1932, the territory now comprising the Colony was administered by a Resident under the control of the Government of Bombay. From the 1st April, 1932, Aden became a Chief Commissionership, and control was transferred from the Government of Bombay to the Governor-General of India in Council, the Chief Executive Officer at Aden being styled Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commander-in-Chief. On the 1st April, 1937, Aden was constituted a Crown Colony and was removed from the control of the Government of India. The Colony is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, aided by an Executive Council which at present comprises five members. The Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Political Secretary and Civil Secretary and such other persons as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint. At the present time, in addition to the ex-officio members, the Legal Adviser, the Finance Officer and the Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement have been appointed to the Council. There is no Legislative Council. 642 643 645

Military Garrison

The Military Garrison of the Colony is under the command of an Air Officer Commanding. 101

There is a Naval Office in charge of the Naval Officer-in-Charge.

132 from seaward and fairly cool. May, a part of June, and September are generally hot, damp, and airless. Sandstorms occur in the months of May, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and blow very strongly at times up to 10 p.m., the air being so thick with sand that it is only possible to see a short distance, and the temperature falls. During the month of August dense mists occur at times and it is not possible to see across the harbour.

654 204 Meteorological records are maintained at the European General Hospital and the data are published in the Aden *Colony Gazette* weekly for the information of the public.

History.

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The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years until the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove them out, Aden thus coming under the Imams of Sana', who have never renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence and included Aden in his Sultanate. The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden resulted in its capture by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The desire to establish coaling stations on trade routes, necessitated by the replacement of sailing ships by steamer, was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the population has risen from 500 to 46,000. The modern commercial prosperity

of Aden is based on the fact that it is a fuelling station, originally 175 for coal and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main Eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Abyssinia, Somaliland and Africa.

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Perim was reoccupied in January, 1857, under instructions from Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, to Sir William Coghlan, Political Resident and Commander, Aden, and Lieutenant Templar in the *Mahi* was deputed to accomplish this reoccupation. The island was then placed under the control of an Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden. The Assistant Resident remained in control until 1929, when the Manager of the Perim Coal Company, Limited, was appointed Government Agent. On the closing down of the Perim Coal Company in Octo[illegible]6, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained on the island, and the Administrator makes regular visits generally performing the journey by air.

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133 and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted 504 shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal-light, lie on the southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and an emergency landing-ground on the north side.

132 The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are often very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as 8 inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter 2: History

[181] Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between 175 Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and the West does to-day, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out; Aden thus came under the Imams of Sana, who never have renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship

on the coast near Aden resulted in the capture of Aden by a successful 175
expedition sent from Bombay by the East Indian Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The desire to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes necessitated by the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946). The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact 504
that it is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to 439
the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Govern- 643
ment of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden 645
has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officer lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

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The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. The plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden led to the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East Indian Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The need to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes necessitated by the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival

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Chapter 2: History

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population excluding military has risen from 500 to 100,000 (according to the latest estimate). 504 175

The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African Coast. 504

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden. 175 642

Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council. 643

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extra-ordinary Member of the Council.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 ex-officio members, not more than 4 official members and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as an appendix at page 58. 646

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161 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by
226 an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are
625 fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police
659 detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

Britain provide for post-secondary education, but it is hoped 658
eventually to develop Aden College to university standard.
Working-class houses were being built to replace insanitary 362
houses of matting, but the shortage of housing remained one
of the most important problems. In 1952 a scheme which had 657
been under discussion in Aden for five years, to supplement the
existing civil hospital of 350 beds with a new 6[illegible] bed hospital,
received Colonial Office approval. However, rising costs and
delays in the supply of equipment have caused the postponement
of plans to provide water-borne sewerage and to expand
the electricity supply and the automatic telephone system,
which were desirable to keep pace with the large increase in
population.

Cable & Wireless Ltd provide cable and telegraph communication 206
with all parts of the world and operate a radio 207
telegraph station working to the countries of the southern Red
Sea area. In 1950 a radio-telephone service was opened to
Great Britain and the three British East African territories.
In 1950 BOAC made Aden the base for its Red Sea services
and formed a subsidiary organization called Aden Airways;
regular services are available to all the surrounding territories
by these and other air lines. The terminal building of a civil 508
airport is still under construction. The garrison is under the 625
command of the senior RAF Officer, Aden. Apart from RAF
personnel the Aden levies, which are recruited locally and
number some 2,000 men, are available for service in the Colony
and on special duties in the Protectorate.

History

In Himyarite times and earlier, traffic in incense gave considerable 175
prosperity to what is now Aden Protectorate. The
main incense road to the Mediterranean, through Sana, Mecca,
and Petra, started from Husn al-Ghorab (Raven Castle), a tiny
rock-island off the Hadramaut coast, some 200 miles east of
modern Aden. This land route survived with diminishing importance
until about the sixteenth century. Towards the end
of that century English traders began to look East, and in 1600
Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the East India Company.
Its primary object was to establish British trade in India in
competition with their maritime rivals, the Portuguese and
Dutch. As a first exploit an expedition was dispatched to Aden
and the Red Sea, but, failing to open up a factory at Socotra, it
was withdrawn in 1608. Next year a second expedition reached
Aden, but Turkish permission to establish a factory was refused.
In 1614 the Dutch, who had formed a rival East India Company

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden/MMI

175 in 1602, were similarly refused trading permits in Aden, and had to withdraw the factory they had already set up at Shihr, farther to the east on the Hadramaut coast. They persisted, however, and in 1663 the first shipment of coffee was sent to Holland. This trade survived for another eighty years, by which time the Dutch had closed down their factories. Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries other European maritime Powers were also exploring Arabian and Red Sea trading possibilities. But, although the Turkish garrison, behind the strong walls of the fortress, kept the Arabs disarmed and in subjugation, Turkish power weakened steadily and by the end of the eighteenth century was purely nominal.

Napoleon's designs on India made Aden strategically important to the British, and in 1799 they occupied the island of Perim. But after a few months, lack of water forced a withdrawal to Aden, where the British forces were hospitably received, during a short stay, by the Sultan of Lahej, who was at that time its overlord. A commercial treaty was concluded with him in 1802.

The introduction of steam again attracted British attention to south-west Arabia, where a coaling station was needed. Two alternative sites at Mukalla and Sira Island, lying just off Aden Peninsula, proved unsuitable, and negotiations for the purchase of Socotra were well advanced when, in 1837, after an attack on the passengers and crew of a wrecked British ship near Aden, relations with the Sultan of Lahej became strained. Eventually, on 16 January 1839, a British naval force bombarded and captured the town after the Sultan had fled to Lahej. Peace was signed a month later, guaranteeing the Sultan a yearly stipend of $6,000, but it was not until 1857, when the last of five successive attacks on the port had been repulsed, that relations were finally put on a permanently satisfactory basis. Since then Lahej has been attacked more than once from the north. In 1873, and again in the First World War, when the hinterland of Aden was overrun for nearly four years, it was a case of Turkish aggression in support of the territorial claims of the Imam of Yemen. Later the Imam himself sought to prove these claims by force, but on each occasion the protecting Power intervened in the interests of its allies. In 1918 the Imam had refused to recognize the frontier agreed upon between Great Britain and Turkey before the war, which left a buffer region of British-protected tribes between the Aden Protectorate and his territories, but in 1934 agreement was reached in principle by the Anglo-Yemeni Treaty.[1]

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[1] RIIA, *Documents on International Affairs, 1934*, p. 455.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East

Aden MM1
Hadramaut MM2

A 175

Continuing friction was sharpened when British geologists prospected unsuccessfully for oil in part of the disputed territory. In 1949 the RAF bombed a fort which Yemeni troops were building on territory claimed by the Sharif of Baihan, a ruler within the Western Aden Protectorate. A new Anglo-Yemeni Treaty of 1951[1] proposed to settle the frontier dispute by means of a joint commission. In April 1952, however, the Sultan Fadl Abdul Karim of Lahej (the most important state of the Western Aden Protectorate) summarily executed two of his cousins and, when 'invited' by the Governor of Aden to go there for medical treatment pending an independent judicial inquiry, fled to the Yemen. The Yemen Government immediately protested against the temporary occupation by Aden Protectorate Levies of Lahej town (which lies thirty miles from the Yemen frontier), on the grounds that the Yemen 'had vital interests in the stability of that area'.[2] A council of the tribal leaders of Lahej unanimously declared Fadl Abdul-Karim deposed in favour of his younger brother, the Aden Protectorate Government having imposed as a condition of his election that he should accept a resident adviser as a precaution against the irregularities which had occurred under Fadl Abdul-Karim.[3] The latter meanwhile continued to protest to the Arab League against his deposition, claiming that Lahej had always enjoyed autonomy and connecting the Aden Government's action with AIOC's proposal to build its refinery.[4]

Kamaran Island, lying off the Yemen coast 200 miles north of Perim, was an Ottoman quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East. British forces occupied it in 1915; and when the Turkish Republic renounced its sovereignty over the island in the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), its status became indeterminate; but it continued to be administered by the Governor of Aden and to be available for use as a quarantine station.

THE PROTECTORATE

H

The area of the Western Protectorate is approximately 42,000 131
square miles and of the Eastern Protectorate 70,000, Aden
Colony being a small enclave (75 square miles) in the territory H
of the latter. Arable land is estimated at only one-third per cent 133
of the whole, and established pastures and meadows are un- 132
known, the bulk of the area being desert or steppe, which pro-

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[1] Cmd. 8590 (1952).

[2] *The Times*, 23 April 1952.

[3] *Mideast Mirror*, 11 October 1952, p. 25.

[4] *Bourse Egyptienne*, 10 and 25 June 1952; cf. *The Times*, 27 October 1951, 4 April 1952.

9: Ingrams G-4 (1934-1944) 1945 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Aden MM1

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Buried under all the politics the Hadhramaut is a cultured country

It has far more culture than the Western Aden Protectorate, and of indigenous Arab culture, more than Aden. The outlook of Mukalla and Shihr is commercial, but recent advances in education and the provision of clubs, the organization of public debates and so on, is spreading culture of a suitable kind. The driving force behind this movement is largely local, but great assistance has been given by the Sudan Government in the provision of teachers and by the British Council and His Majesty's Government in subsidizing the intermediate school. Arab culture flourishes at a fairly high level in the Wadi Hadhramaut itself, where there are religious academies of old standing and where, when you go to a dinner-party, poetry and philosophy are commonly talked. The Wahidi country and the other tribal areas have no culture to compare with this, though almost everywhere there are seiyids and mansabs who have kept alight the torch of learning since Ahmed bin Isa al Mohajir, the ancestor of all the seiyids, came to the Hadhramaut and started the work which his descendants have carried on for over 1,000 years. 871 517

THE COLONY OF ADEN

000.

Lastly, Aden itself. No doubt many of you are familiar with its general appearance. Everybody who sees it is struck with its natural grandeur, which, however desolate and forbidding, forms a fitting setting for one of the great fortresses of our Eastern Empire. After a visit ashore one is left with a feeling of depression at the general shoddiness of man's handiwork, and the shoddiness is even more depressing when one realizes that it is entirely due to British work and influence. All over the Yemen and the two protectorates you find towns and villages that provide pictures worth photographing. Probably many of you have seen Miss Stark's book of pictures, *Seen in the Hadhramaut*, and if you know Aden will agree that it would be a waste of film to photograph it.

This was not always the case, and it is worth while reading descriptions of previous Adens. A

As you probably know, Aden and Eden are the same word, but I won't try to persuade you that Aden was once the fairest garden of all. Nevertheless, the Eden mentioned by the prophet Ezekiel was no doubt our Aden and so in his time it may have been a fair city. Apostrophizing Tyre and Sidon, the prophet included it amongst the great marts of the then known world which traded with them: 175 ●

> "Haran and Canneh and Eden, the merchants of Sheba,
> Asshur and Chilmad were thy merchants."

What the early Aden looked like we do not know. In the first century it had suffered destruction. The Periplus says:

". . . there is Eudaemon Arabia, a village by the shore, also of the Kingdom of Charibael, and having convenient anchorages, and watering-places, sweeter and better than those at Ocelis; it lies at the entrance of a bay, and the land recedes from it. . . . But not long before our own time Charibael destroyed the place."

But this did not prevent a new and worthy Aden arising. Ibn Batuta,

9: Ingrams G-4 (1934-1944) 1945 MM2 Hadhramaut
Aden MM1

175 who visited it in the thirteenth century, does not describe it closely, but gives an idea of its importance in the following passage:

"It is enclosed by mountains, and you can enter by one side only. It is a large town, but has neither corn nor trees, nor fresh water, except from reservoirs made to catch the rain water; for other drinking water is at a great distance from the town. The Arabs often prevent the townspeople coming to fetch it until the latter have come to terms with them, and paid them a bribe in money or clothes. The heat at Aden is great. It is the port frequented by the people from India, and great ships come thither from Kunbayat, Tana, Kaulan, Fandaraina, Shaliat, Manjarur, Fakanur, Hinaur, Sindabur, etc. There are Indian merchants residing in the city, and Egyptian merchants as well."

Being an Arab, perhaps its beauties did not strike him in the same way as they struck the Portuguese Duarte Barbosa in 1518:

". . . Passing by these we arrive at the populous and wealthy city of Aden, which belongs to the Moors and has its own King. This city has a right good haven and an exceeding great traffic in goods of importance. It is a fine town with lofty houses of stone and mortar, flat-roofed, with many tall windows; it is well laid out in streets and surrounded with walls, towers and bastions, with battlements after our fashion. This city is on a point between the mountains and the sea. The mountain is cut through on the mainland side, so that there is no way of going out save by one passage only which they can use; on no other side can they come in or go out. On the upper part of this ridge, whereon the city lies, are many small castles, very fair to behold, which can be seen from the sea."

An idea of the place as it was then can be derived from a sixteenth century wood engraving. Sir Henry Yule commented on it as follows:

"It will seem absurd, especially to those who knew Aden in the early days of our occupation, and no doubt some of the details are extravagant, but the general impression is quite consonant with that derived from the description of De Barros and Andres Corsali: 'In site and aspect from the seaward,' says the former, 'the city forms a beautiful object, for besides the part which lies along the shore, with its fine walls and towers, its many public buildings and rows of houses rising aloft in many stories, with terraced roofs, you have all that ridge of mountain facing the sea and presenting to its very summit a striking picture of the operations of Nature, and still more of the industry of man.' This historian says that the prosperity of Aden increased on the arrival of the Portuguese in those seas, for the Mussulman traders from Jedda and the Red Sea ports now dreaded these Western corsairs, and made Aden an entrepôt, instead of passing it by as they used to do in days of unobstructed navigation. This prosperity, however, must have been of very brief duration."

By the time the next description I have been able to trace was written, the Turks had destroyed the place, though there were still traces of its former glory. Writing in 1609, John Jourdain says:

"This cittie of Aden hath in former time been a famous and stronge place, but at present is ruinated and destroyed by the Turks. There hath bene very faire buildings in it, as by the remainders of the faire houses which are lefte may be seene, falling to the ground for want of repayringe.

9: Ingrams G-4 (1934-1944) 1945 MM2 Hadhramaut

Aden MM1

There are in this cittie yett remayneinge many Arabs of the poorer sorte, which are but as slaves to the Turke. This cittie is walled round with a stone wall, very stronge, and hath in it three very stronge gates, vizt. one on the north side, with yren grates to take up and downe at their pleasure, and within this gate there are twoe other gates, one a prettie distance one within another; these two gates are of timber, with great nayles as thicke as they can stand; and the reason why this gate is stronger than the other is because this way is the easiest way for any enemie to assault the cittie, having noe other good entrance but over rocks or by the sea. Under their castles on the south side there is annother gate; but this gate is commonlie kept fast, because that way there is noe recourse of people, because it is towards the mountains, where there is noe travelling. The third gate is toward the sea, which is towards the west, by the castell, which is without the towne, upon the top of the iland. All the gates have a guard kept in them naight and daie. The towne is cittuated in a valley envyronned aboute with craggie mountaines, except at the north side, where the three gates are; and on the mountaines there are castells and watch howses round aboute, with ordinance in them, and watch kept in all of them, although with fewe men, for that they are scituated in such stronge places that one man may keepe out twenty. All these forts are within falcon shott of the towne and doth command the whole cittie. . . ." 175

Even a hundred years later, 1709, Aden was still impressive, as can be gathered from the description by La Rocque:

"Aden is seated at the Foot of high mountains, which surround it almost on all sides. There are five or six Forts on the Tope of them, with Curtains, and a great many other Fortifications at the Necks of the Mountains. A fair Aqueduct conveys from thence the Waters into a great Canal, or Reservatory, built about three quarters of a mile from the City, which supplies the inhabitants with very good water. . . .

"The place is encompass'd with Walls, which are at present in a bad Condition enough; especially towards the sea where nevertheless there are some Plattforms at certain distances, with five or six Batteries of Brass Canon, some of which carry a Ball of sixty Pounds weight. . . .

"I say nothing about the Inside of this Town, which is considerably big, and where there are to be seen many fine Houses of two Stories, and Terrass'd on Top, but with all, many Ruins and decay'd buildings. 'Tis easy to perceive by what remains of it, and the advantagiousness of the Situation that Aden was formerly a famous Town, and of great importance, very strong, and the principal Bulwark of the Happy Arabia. . . .

"I must confess, that there are not to be seen of the kind, fairer Stoves and Baths than those of this Town; they are all lin'd with Marble, or Jaspar, and cover'd with a fair Dome, through which the Light comes, which is adorn'd within-side with Galleries, supported by magnificent Columns. All the Building is perfectly well divided into Chambers, Closets, and other vaulted Apartments, which all meet at the principal Hall of the Dome. . . ."

That was the final end of the impressive aspect of Aden. Just before the British occupation—1835—Wellsted wrote:

"All that remains of the former city are a few minarets, about a

9: Ingrams G-4 (1934-1944) 1945 MM2 Hadhramaut
Aden MM1

175 hundred houses, and some disjointed remnants of its walls, the rest being occupied by tombs, mounds, and heaps of rubbish, roofless walls of older dwellings, or the wretched habitations of the present residents."

And in 1838 Haines the first Resident said:

"The little village (formerly the great city) of Aden is now reduced to the most exigent condition of poverty and neglect. In the reign of Constantine this town possessed unrivalled celebrity, for its impenetrable fortifications, its flourishing commerce, and the glorious haven it offered to vessels from every quarter of the world. But how lamentable is the present contrast. With scarcely a vestige of its former proud superiority, the traveller sees and values it only for its capabilities, and regrets the barbarous cupidity of that Government, under whose injudicious management it has fallen so low."

In 1877, Captain Hunter, in his description of British Aden, says:

"At present the town of Aden consists of about 2,000 whitewashed houses built of stone and mud, divided into streets and lanes; it is nearly 1,400 yards broad. Many of the houses are double-storied, but none are noteworthy for their architecture. The whole town has been rebuilt since the British occupation. . . .

The only building of any pretension in the Crater is the Court-house and Treasury office; the barracks are commodious but not handsome; the Protestant church, situated on a hill, has some slight claim to honourable mention. The mess-houses of the two regiments stationed in the Crater are substantial and commodious buildings. . . ."

From then on travellers became more frequent, and I quote only Walter B. Harris in 1893:

"What a scene of desolation and dreariness Aden presents to the newcomer! And how soon one gets to like the place in spite of it all! A background of dreary blackish rock, a sandy road, half a dozen rickety gharies under the shelter of a hideous iron-roofing, with sleepy little ponies and still more sleepy Somali drivers; a whitewashed domed saint's tomb, with an apology for a garden on each side, in which a few weary-looking plants were trying to appear green under a thick coating of dust and a sweltering sun; a long crescent of badly (designed) houses, with the exception of the handsome Aden Bank buildings, faced by an expanse of sand and black palings—and that is Steamer Point, as one first sees it."

And Colonel Jacob, in 1923, wrote:

". . . but Aden is still fifty years behind the times. The apathy of Government is visible in this settlement. . . .

"There has been but little system or plan in the erection of buildings. There is scarcely one building in Aden of architectural beauty. An expert once landed and gave us hints, but these have not been carried out."

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361 What a depressing thought it is that we who have done so much in the East have been guilty of building anything like the modern Aden. You will have gathered from the extracts I have read* that we knew well enough what it was like of old, and we knew well enough what beautiful cities the Arabs round us were capable of building. Even if we had merely kept to the lay-out Haines made and encouraged builders from the Yemen and the Hadhramaut to do the rest, we should have had a town with beauty

*[See preceding pages -- Analyst]

9: Ingrams G-4 (1934-1944) 1945 MM2 Hadhramaut . . .
Aden MM1

and character and worthy of the grandeur of its setting, even if from a 175
modern point of view is was not a perfect town. What the place needs is 361
a plan for gradual rebuilding, with due regard to the architecture of the region and to its own needs.

For Aden will probably always be an important commercial centre, as it has been since the *days of Ezechiel, and it will* no doubt always be an imperial fortress. From the former aspect it needs replanning. It is ridiculous, for instance, that goods imported for re-export, such as skins and coffee, should be carried from the harbour up the pass into Aden town and then carried back again after repacking. From a fortress point of view the shoddy buildings of Tarshein and Morbat need replacing with something more worthy. Why, for instance, it is necessary to have pent roofs, the development of a rainy country, in a country where flat roofs are required, is a mystery. But the roofs are a minor matter, the buildings are in themselves and from any point of view hideous.

But it is not of the commercial or military aspects of Aden I wish to speak, nor need I say anything about the government and life of the colony itself. The colony is year by year recovering from the long period during which the declared policy was to consider the garrison as the only part of Aden that mattered, and not to spend money and effort on the people. Since it became a colony, Aden has accumulated substantial surplus balances, and once hostilities are over great development of social services can be undertaken.

But it is of Aden as the potential culture centre of the Southern Red 439
Sea and Gulf of Aden area that I should like to speak. Willy-nilly, since
the time of its capture Aden started to play a part in the affairs of its 361
neighbours. Before that time, such contacts as there were with South Arabia were conducted through the Government of Bombay and the Government of Mauritius. Gradually the protectorate was built up, as I have described, the chiefs were entertained, and as the commerce of Aden redeveloped, the town began to be the market of the Western Aden Protectorate, the Yemen and British Somaliland. It is now, alas, regarded as the acme of what the British think good. Aden has in the past been an educational centre despite itself. It just could not help it, because of its geographical position.

It is quite clear that anything Aden has better than its neighbours, must attract the latter to it. In the past the attraction has been mainly trade, though medical facilities have attracted many, and even the wretched education which it offered in the past has been used.

In 1935 a small boarding school for thirty-six selected pupils, mainly 871
the sons of chiefs, was started, and that was the first active attempt to offer something educative to the people of the protectorate. Its avowed object is to help in the production of more enlightened chiefs, and, though roughly it only provides primary schooling, it has done definite good and has become a success.

As soon as the war is over the British Council will be opening what will eventually be a secondary school, mainly for boys from the protectorate and the Yemen, the Lord Lloyd College. Possibly later on it will attain university status.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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204 of affairs; it was a spectacle, it was "news", and what was no
208 less attractive a social occasion of the first magnitude. The élite of Aden society were there and the editors were not left out, but when the tumult had died down and the multitude departed, the editors, who were often their own reporters, were found to have gone as well.

619 It must not be imagined that real feeling about the political
[665] future of the Colony was non-existent. There were many people who were, in fact, seriously concerned, and a number of individuals looked forward to the time when they would be able to have a greater share in the control of their own affairs, but at that time there was nothing in the nature of a "party", as we understand the term in this country, inspired with nationalist ideas in any section of the community.

• 177 The Arab awakening was being accelerated by the rapid
668 educational developments in the Colony and by the radio; the
[204] first a good influence, the second poisonous to young minds
[208] with its half-truths, anti-British propaganda and reports of riots and students' demonstrations, which were such a feature of those years. The first phase of this awakening was the realisation that with few exceptions the worthwhile work in the Colony was in the hands of foreigners to Aden, and the younger generation began to wonder and to ask why strangers had the cream of the employment while they had to make do
464 with what was left. Mercifully the trade expansion after the war was creating fresh employment daily and there was work for every employable lad on leaving school, and I regret to say, very often before he should have left school. The murmuring did not go unheeded by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council and we warned Government that there would be trouble unless the rights of local men and women to priority in employment, provided they were capable of doing the work, were recognised both by Government and by the employers. The warning was heeded by Government, but not by some of the "foreign" employers who claimed, not without reason, that the local article was not up to the standard of the imported. These employers continued to take advantage of a surplus of semi-skilled workers in India, which had been

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

First Acquaintance with the Protectorate 184

The people are, as I was quick to realise after I had seen and [157]
spoken to the tribesman at the Khormaksar races, independent
and virile, and later I was to find that they did not lack a sense
of humour. In the Highlands they dress, even to this day, in [291]
blue cotton kilts which reach to the knee, leaving the upper [302]
part of the body bare, except for the vegetable oil and blue
dye with which they rub their skin as a protection against the
sun in summer and the cold in winter. The kilt is held in place [411]
by a leather cartridge belt which in turn supports a dagger,
generally with a silver scabbard. A rifle and a pair of leather
sandals complete the picture, except in the Colony where
rifles and daggers, except for the privileged few, have to be
surrendered to authority on entrance, and may not be carried 177
on the person. In the Colony, too, and indeed in the more 178
developed areas of the Protectorate, the blue kilt has given 291
place to brightly coloured kilts made from silk and cotton 439
cloth imported from Indonesia and India, and the blue dye and
oil have been replaced by shirts and coats, and indeed, by
collars and ties and trousers when the owners have come to
this country either on business or for pleasure.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

Yemen ML1

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more civilised the people became the more difficult would it be for him at some future date to impose his will upon them, and partly because he feared the reaction of the Sha'afi majority in the Yemen to the improvements which were manifest in the Protectorate and which contrasted sharply with conditions in their own country.

There was nothing new in the methods that the Imam used to interrupt progress in the Protectorate, which varied from promoting frontier raids and hiring assassins to formal protests to our diplomatic representative at Taiz, or directly through his Minister to the Foreign Office in London, claiming, as he did, that every new school and every new road which was opened in the Protectorate was a breach of what had come to be known as the *status quo* Article of the Treaty of 1934. You see, although the old Imam most certainly understood clearly that Article 3 of the Treaty of 1934 referred solely to the frontier position, his son chose to interpret the Article as referring to the whole of the Protectorate, thus to his understanding the *status quo* included any form of change, such as the Federation proposals as a major example, to the opening of a new school or dispensary as a minor example. He protested and protested, but these protests were the least of the troubles that this tiresome fellow contrived to create. In spite, however, of all his efforts progress did not come to an end and it continued, even when the rich diet of slander provided by the Egyptian radio propaganda caused some slight biliousness in the more settled and prosperous areas bordering on the Colony.

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The Imam Ahmad was not the only critic of our Protectorate policy. There were others nearer home who, like all critics, became most vociferous when things were going badly. There were some who said that too much was being attempted, and others that too little was being done, and in the Protectorate itself there were a number of people who had misgivings every time there was a set-back, but fortunately the majority of the Rulers and their people realised that the task which had been undertaken could not be accomplished by a gentle stroll up the hill of progress. It was going to be a stiff, hard climb with very nearly as many downs as ups, but what mattered was not the

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incident of travel but the overall progress that was made and 178
that was, all things considered, reasonably satisfactory. 177

Progress throughout the area would have been more speedy 000
and more spectacular if it had been possible to observe the old proverb in our dealings with some of the Rulers that "to spare the rod is to spoil the child". Children some of them were, and Teddy Boys were not lacking among their subjects, and while I agree that it is better whenever possible to lead children, there are times when even the most amiable child must be coerced in its own interest, and I have never faltered in my opinion that an ash plant, properly applied, is one of the few things that is effective in dealing with young thugs in this or any other country.

I think I can best give a general idea of the people of the Protectorate by describing briefly some of the journeys which I made to some of the States, and some of the people I met. These journeys are typical of what, during my term of office, were certainly monthly occurrences and for periods at a time were a weekly event. No one can hope to govern successfully unless he knows the people, and what is more important, they know him, so that whenever time allowed I toured formally and informally every part of the Protectorate, except Upper Yafa, to which neither I nor the Imam could gain access.

DHALA

Shortly after I became Governor I decided to pay another 648
visit to the Amirate of Dhala, and one morning I drove myself 643
in my Land-Rover, accompanied by a few Government Guards, across the desert to Lahej and on through the Haushabi country up into the foothills of the Amirate. Just below the final ascent up to the Dhala tableland I was met by the Naib, or Deputy Ruler. He was not a very exciting-looking person, being under middle height, very thin and having some congenital infirmity which caused him to drag one foot, but however unprepossessing his outward appearance, there was no doubt about his stoutness of heart or his loyalty, and his ability to ride up and down the hills of his homeland was quite

245 camel from the high hills of the interior. Coffee will not grow
below 4,000 ft. at the latitude of Aden and the Yemen.

244 Away to the east on the Audhali plateau and in the other
243 high regions, wheat and barley are cultivated by well water
312 irrigation from shallow wells, and apricot trees grow naturally
245 among the fields and grape vines run over the trees that border
the grassy valleys. Much attention has been given to increasing
the fruit cultivation and to the growing of tomatoes and other
[177] vegetables in the summer time when the low lying plains are
far too hot. Plums and apples and peaches and walnuts have
been introduced successfully, and lower down citrus culti-
262 vation has had surprisingly good results. Originally, of course,
178 the idea was that these fruits and vegetables would be available
433 to the Colony markets and to a certain extent this has proved
to be true, but no-one anticipated the extent to which local
consumption of vegetables and fruit would increase in the
(177) Protectorate itself. It is extraordinary how quickly people
will develop a taste for new varieties of vegetables, as I had
found in Muscat when I first introduced cabbages. Nobody
had seen them before and at first I had to give them away and
persuade people to eat them, but it was not long before they
came and helped themselves. It was much the same in the
Protectorate with lettuce, which was looked upon with distrust
when I first travelled to Loder and Mukeiras, but by the time
I left twenty-five years later no meal was complete without a
dish of salad.

243 Down in the plains the main crops are sorghum and bullrush
262 millet which grow throughout the Protectorate and provide
the staple diet of the people who grind and pound the grain
into coarse flour from which they make a very palatable un-
245 leavened bread. Where water is available in sufficient quantity
312 as at Lahej and in the Wadi Hadhrami, there are extensive
date-palm plantations and bananas, and other Eastern fruits are
244 cultivated with particular emphasis on the melons which
flourish abundantly and are of excellent quality.

241 Two things have handicapped agricultural development in
441 the Protectorate. The first of these is lack of money and the
second lack of a suitable marketing organisation. The power to

489 The
178 new displacing the old is an inevitable process and provided it
is done at a reasonable pace need not be disturbing and is often
imperceptible. It is the speed of change which matters, and that
is what caused the trouble in the Protectorate. In England the
change from horse-drawn transport to motor transport took
twenty years or more and there was ample time for readjustment.
In Aden it took as many days from the time a new major
road was open to motor traffic, and the unemployed camel
men sat nursing their rifles and wondering how to prevent
their animals and themselves from starving. It was not long
before they noticed the weapon in their hands and commenced
to use it to drive the lorries off the roads. The State
and Political Authorities intervened before too much damage
was done and negotiations resulted in agreements which restricted
the use of lorries to named kinds of merchandise, and
so time was gained for readjustment.

[184] The Eastern Aden Protectorate was more affected than the
Western by road development and on more than one occasion
troops had to be used to persuade the camel men and their
friends to be sensible and not to interfere with the lorry traffic
133 which might have had very serious consequences. The Wadi
312 Hadhramaut, that vast cut through the limestone plateau of the
241 Jöl filled with palm groves and white-walled towns, peopled
231 by the most astute and the hardest business men in the world,
441 was subject to droughts which twice in living memory had
731 led to famine: the reason for this had been that the whole
361 irrigation system depended on the availability of bullocks to
134 draw water from the shallow wells and when, during the
droughts, the corn crops had failed, the animals had either to
be fed on seed grain or be left to die of starvation; in the former
case it meant that when the rains did come, there was no seed
to sow, in the latter that there were no animals to draw water.
402 The solution was to eliminate the dependence on bullocks and
177 make available to farmers and date garden owners small diesel
241 pumps with which to irrigate their land. They paid cash for
[432] the pumps if they could, or if they couldn't they put down a
deposit and paid the balance in monthly instalments. A maintenance
service, based on a central workshop, which had been set

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up at Saiyun by the Quaiti and Kathiri States, was provided 177
and was controlled by one of Hugh Boustead's young men. 241
Diesel oil was essential for the pumps and it had to be brought from the coast at Mukalla by lorry, and so it was that the camel men, however disgruntled they might be, must not be allowed to damage the roads or impede the oil lorries.

The pump scheme was supplemented by grain stores set up 731
in the main towns and larger villages and regularly inspected 746
to ensure that the grain had been properly rotated. At each harvest new grain was bought and the old grain sold, thus keeping the stocks fresh. Mercifully all went well with the rainfall during my tour of duty and we did not have to put our anti-famine measures to the test.

I cannot leave the subject of development without making 642
a brief reference to the political side. In most States in the 643
Western area of the Protectorate the old form of complete 178
autocratic government has given place to government by the Ruler with the advice of a Council, and in some States the next stage of development of Councils with executive powers has been reached, while in Lahej there is the further refinement of a Legislative Council. Generally speaking these Western innovations where they exist are only in the kindergarten stage and the Ruler is still the central figure upon whose personality the Government of the State really depends. For instance, there is one important State which has no Council at all, but a very able Ruler who governs justly and firmly and whose finances are in a sound condition; while another and larger State has the whole façade of modern governmental institutions but a Ruler whose real interests are elsewhere and his people do not fare so well and the State's finances would mystify the most astute of accountants. The personality of the Ruler is still of paramount importance, but change is coming swiftly.

In the Eastern area the main progress has been made in the centre, where in the Quaiti and Kathiri States administrations have been firmly established and even Town Councils are functioning with reasonable efficiency. These States have been lucky in having Rulers who had the good sense to pay heed to their able advisers. In the two outlying States, the Wahidi

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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ing eager purchasers to make a satisfactory choice of a political 643
garment and altering the model to suit their particular figure. 646
It was just with this purpose in view that the Federation plan was conceived.

In all the Western and Middle Eastern countries outside the 642
Iron Curtain, with the exception of the temporary experiment 171
in Egypt and the last remnant of the patriarchal conception in 177
Saudi Arabia, governments are fundamentally democratic whether the head of State be designated Queen, King, or President, and Aden looks Westwards for guidance and inspiration.

The contacts between the nineteenth-century Aden Protec- 642
torate and the West are daily becoming closer. Incessant 177
broadcasts from London, Cairo and Aden itself, very different 648
though they may be in their political approach, bring the modern West and modern Middle East into the remotest villages of the Protectorate. At the same time roads and landing grounds—of the latter there are at least eight with regular Civil Airline services, made possible by better security—have changed the mode of travel from the camel and the donkey to the lorry and the aeroplane and thereby greatly accelerated and increased personal contact with the outside world, and thus with people with Western ideas.

In Aden Colony there are 38,000 Arabs from the Protectorate 641
in close contact with a democratic form of government, many [162]
of whom exercise their voting right when elections to the
Legislative and Municipal Councils take place. These people 642
have become accustomed to a democratic system of govern- 177
ment, not only in Aden, but also in countries in the West to which many of them travel. When they return to their Protectorate homes, which many of them do at frequent intervals, they find the old-fashioned autocratic rule of their Sheikh or Sultan irksome. They would like at home what they have become used to abroad, an ever-increasing say in the government of the country. At present these people are in the minority, but it will not be long before the wish of the few becomes the demand of the majority, and the wisest of the Protectorate Rulers are ready and willing to accept change and bow before the inevitable.

9: Ingrams G-4 (1934-1944) 1945 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Aden MM1
Yemen ML1

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CONCLUSION

177 If Aden were to exert itself to become the cultural capital of the area
H of which it is the centre, it could attract all that is best in that area to it,
177 and they could take back the best that British culture could offer them.
For in Aden, if anywhere, is the chance for Arab culture and British culture to mix on equal terms and to produce something worth while.

I think it is apparent from what we have seen of South-West Arabia that British culture and Western education alone are not going to make a strong appeal to the principal elements in the country, and in many ways it would be dangerous to give too much of it undiluted. It is by no means clear how many people with a Western education the W.A.P. is going to be able to absorb, and discontented educated people unsuitably employed can very well create trouble and discontent by no means divine. The Yemen is afraid of too much Western education and a Zeidi Government will do all it can to discourage it.

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Taking the country as a whole, there are first of all the very fertile
133 highlands of the Yemen, where almost any temperate crop could be
162 grown; lower down are the mountains of the 4,000- to 6,000-foot level, mostly barren but with good cultivable areas; and then there is the huge area of desert mountain and coastal plain with only occasional oases. The Yemeni highlands are the preserve of the Zeidis, a most exclusive people. The rest of the country is mostly populated by settled and nomadic tribesmen of Shafi'i persuasion, with here and there in the Yemen and the Hadhramaut large towns with an urban population and commercial or
H cultural interests. About a fifth of the population of the Hadhramaut
162 are seiyids. The whole of this area, whether independent Yemen or protected
176 chiefdoms, is independent minded and places Islamic culture far
Y above any other, and we for our part have no desire to threaten its independence
176 or its culture.

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The academies of the Yemen and Hadhramaut are poorly endowed,
871 but they are always full with students, who live on a starvation diet in
212 order to get their education. As another pointer to the demand for Arab
H culture, look at the three bookshops of Aden. In them it is possible to buy
871 most of the great Arab classics of the Abbasid period and Arab Spain.
212 All the shopkeepers tell me they find their best buyers among up-country visitors; the young men of Aden buy, when they buy anything, modern books and translations of novels from the Cairo presses.

000 If we provided Western education only, it would in the end attract people to it, but the risks of doing this are considerable. Has Western education been an unqualified success elsewhere in the East? There is no space to discuss this much-discussed question here, but I think on the whole it is safe to say that there are a good many who would agree that there are aspects of what we have done which are open to criticism and that the results of it all have not on the whole been too happy.

Considering, therefore, what was achieved by the culture centres of old, such as Cairo, Baghdad, and Damascus, and that the south has never had a cultural centre to compare with them, and considering that there is much we can offer of our own culture which need not be destructive of Arab

22: Reilly G-3 (1933-41) 1941 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
ADEN MM1

H000 long been distracted by blood feuds and brigandage. An energetic 653 Agricultural Officer appointed by the Colonial Office has initiated 185 experiments that are producing very promising results on the Audhali plateau to the north-east of Aden, and in other districts where water is available for irrigation. Medical and educational progress is as yet only in its initial stage, but a beginning has been made in the establishment of local dispensaries, and the institution at Aden of a Protectorate A College for the sons of chiefs has met with encouraging success.

101 It is a fundamental principle of our policy in the Aden Protectorate 162 that the Arab character of the country must be preserved. In this 177 H respect the Protectorate differs from the colony of Aden, which it 648 adjoins. The colony is a small territory comprising the town and port of Aden; and, although the majority of its inhabitants are Arabs, it has long been a cosmopolitan community, in which Europeans, Indians, Jews, and Somalis mingle with the Arabs in friendly co-operation and a common loyalty to the British Crown and administration. The Protectorate, on the other hand, is recognized to be wholly Arab country. There is no intention on the part of the British Government to annex any part of it or to introduce any direct British administration. H Our ambition and our hope are to produce in Southern Arabia an 648 example of friendly and willing British and Arab co-operation, in which we give the best we can in the shape of advice and technical help without disturbing the national characteristics of the people. All efforts at reform are fated to meet with opposition from some quarters, and especially from those that are interested in the maintenance of old abuses, and our experience in the Aden Protectorate is no exception in this respect. On the whole, however, we have received a cordial, and often an eager, response. British officers working in Aden and the Protectorate have been rewarded not only with understanding and support, but also with liking and friendship that have bound them by personal ties to these Arabs, who have so much in common with the H British in their individualism, their adventurousness, their humour, 609 648 and their love of freedom. Now, when the Empire is at war and is 186 passing through critical days, it is a pleasure and an encouragement to see the spontaneous loyalty and affection that have been displayed by the people of Aden reflected also in the Protectorate that we so long neglected but are now at last trying sincerely to befriend. In the towns and in remote villages in the mountains the people have gathered in their mosques to pray for British victory. Their friendship did not falter in the dark days of last summer, and now that victories have

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER TWO

Early Days

"ARRIVED at Aden at 4 p.m. The place is not as I had expected and I found I had forgotten all about it. It looked just like a penal settlement and the nearer one got the more unprepossessing the place became"; such was the entry in my diary for October 4th, 1931. 000

It was the normal reaction of most people who see Aden from the deck of a ship at the tail end of the summer, and, like most people, I knew very little about the town, less about the Protectorate, and nothing at all about the history of the place.

The first authentic recorded mention of Aden is to be found in the Bible at the 23rd verse of the 27th Chapter of Ezekiel, where it is written: "Haran, and Canneh, and Eden, the merchants of Sheba, Asshur and Chilmad, were thy merchants." When I read this verse I was puzzled by the rendering of Aden as "Eden", and I consulted my Arabic version of the Scriptures and was reassured by finding that the word "Eden" was spelt in precisely the same way as it is written in Arabic today. If additional evidence of the identity of this "Eden" with Aden is required, it is to be found in the very next verse which runs as follows: "These were thy merchants in all sorts of things, in blue clothes . . ." The reference is to the indigo impregnated [291]
cloth which is still worn by very many of the inhabitants of the [386]
Protectorate and was a common sight in the Colony a few [178]
years ago.

The early history of Aden is difficult to piece together, consisting as it does of travellers' tales and records, some undoubtedly true, but others of dubious authenticity, but the one 175 504

Aden

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[312] That Aden still possessed some fine buildings even as late as 1710 we know from the record left by a French traveller who, after referring to the "handsome" aqueduct which had been built originally in 1500 to bring water into the town from Sheikh Othman ten miles away, and deploring the state of the fortifications, referred to the town in the following terms:

[342] "The city is still considerably large and one may still see
[349] several handsome houses two storeys high with flat roofs, but
there is also an abundance of rubbish and ruins. It must be
[368] owned that there is nothing finer of its kind than the baths there.
[532] They are lined with marble or jasper and covered with a handsome dome, having a hole at the top to let in light, and adorned on the inside with galleries supported by magnificent pillars."[1]

● 178 There was no sign of this delightful place when I arrived,
368 nor were there any public baths, swimming or otherwise, until
346 twenty-four years later when I opened the handsome Municipal
Swimming Bath in Holkat Bay, but by 1931 Aden was by no means in an "exigent condition of poverty and neglect". Far from it; it was a flourishing town, though all that remained of the ancient splendour was the tall white minaret in Crater overlooking what is now the Football Stadium. A lonely ghost from the past whose mosque has long since disappeared.

000 My disagreeable first impression remains with many travellers for the rest of their lives and the mere mention of the name Aden is sufficient to conjure up in their imaginations an exaggerated recollection of heat, haze and noise and, above all, a barrenness beyond belief.

312 In the early nineteen-thirties fresh water from wells in the
village of Sheikh Othman had only recently been brought in to
the main town and the population were still dependent mainly
on condensed water for drinking purposes, and there was
virtually no water at all for gardens or any other form of
000 cultivation. Only a few like myself succeeded in penetrating
the haze and forgetting the lack of vegetation and the discomfort of prickly heat, as we became more and more absorbed with the people and their problems and travelled beyond the

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[1] Dr. J. C. Young, *Ancient History of Aden*, 1923.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1 •
Yemen ML1

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771 only the temporal head of that country but is the spiritual
795 leader of the Zeidi sect, which is composed of those Shiahs
793 who follow the teaching of Muhammed Ibn Zeid, an inter-
175 preter of the sayings of the Prophet Muhammed. The Imams
trace their descent to Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, and
it is only of comparatively recent years that the Imamic
leadership has changed in character from the primarily spiritual
to the predominantly temporal, and even so, it has never lost
Y the essential spiritual element.

771 The majority of the inhabitants of the Yemen are of the
795 Sunni division of Islam and subscribe to the teachings of As
642 Sha'afi, another renowned interpreter of the sayings of the
Prophet. Thus successive Imams have maintained their temporal
643 authority in their country with the aid of the religious minority,
798 the tough Zeidi tribesmen of the Highlands. This they have
175 done with remarkable success and even today the Sha'afi
majority of the country have no real say in the government.
From time to time the Sha'afis have striven to rid themselves
of their Zeidi oppressors, but their success has never been more
than temporary and partial and the Imams have, for their
A part, been quite ruthless in re-establishing their authority,
Y and although they have had the prerogative of mercy it has
771 seldom, if ever, been exercised. Politically and socially the
Yemen has not advanced beyond the sixteenth century in
• 178 Europe, and if one thinks for a moment about our own religious
difficulties in this country at that period of history, it will not
be difficult to understand the intense distrust which exists
between the Zeidis and the Sha'afis, not only in the Yemen,
but beyond the borders of that country in the Aden Protectorate
where all the people are of the Sha'afi Sect of Islam.
There you have the fundamental reason for the existence of
A the Aden Protectorate.

175 The Protectorate came into being by mutual agreement,
648 and we were in effect invited to become the paramount power.
It was not in any way the conquest of a primitive and defenceless people by an up-to-date Western power with modern armament. In 1839, when we had established ourselves in what is now the Colony of Aden, the tribes of the hinterland were,

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

First Acquaintance with the Protectorate 184 [157]

The people are, as I was quick to realise after I had seen and spoken to the tribesman at the Khormaksar races, independent and virile, and later I was to find that they did not lack a sense of humour. In the Highlands they dress, even to this day, in [291] blue cotton kilts which reach to the knee, leaving the upper [302] part of the body bare, except for the vegetable oil and blue dye with which they rub their skin as a protection against the sun in summer and the cold in winter. The kilt is held in place [411] by a leather cartridge belt which in turn supports a dagger, generally with a silver scabbard. A rifle and a pair of leather sandals complete the picture, except in the Colony where rifles and daggers, except for the privileged few, have to be surrendered to authority on entrance, and may not be carried 177 on the person. In the Colony, too, and indeed in the more 178 • developed areas of the Protectorate, the blue kilt has given 291 place to brightly coloured kilts made from silk and cotton 439 cloth imported from Indonesia and India, and the blue dye and oil have been replaced by shirts and coats, and indeed, by collars and ties and trousers when the owners have come to this country either on business or for pleasure.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

Yemen ML1

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more civilised the people became the more difficult would it be for him at some future date to impose his will upon them, and partly because he feared the reaction of the Sha'afi majority in the Yemen to the improvements which were manifest in the Protectorate and which contrasted sharply with conditions in their own country.

There was nothing new in the methods that the Imam used to interrupt progress in the Protectorate, which varied from promoting frontier raids and hiring assassins to formal protests to our diplomatic representative at Taiz, or directly through his Minister to the Foreign Office in London, claiming, as he did, that every new school and every new road which was opened in the Protectorate was a breach of what had come to be known as the *status quo* Article of the Treaty of 1934. You see, although the old Imam most certainly understood clearly that Article 3 of the Treaty of 1934 referred solely to the frontier position, his son chose to interpret the Article as referring to the whole of the Protectorate, thus to his understanding the *status quo* included any form of change, such as the Federation proposals as a major example, to the opening of a new school or dispensary as a minor example. He protested and protested, but these protests were the least of the troubles that this tiresome fellow contrived to create. In spite, however, of all his efforts progress did not come to an end and it continued, even when the rich diet of slander provided by the Egyptian radio propaganda caused some slight biliousness in the more settled and prosperous areas bordering on the Colony.

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The Imam Ahmad was not the only critic of our Protectorate policy. There were others nearer home who, like all critics, became most vociferous when things were going badly. There were some who said that too much was being attempted, and others that too little was being done, and in the Protectorate itself there were a number of people who had misgivings every time there was a set-back, but fortunately the majority of the Rulers and their people realised that the task which had been undertaken could not be accomplished by a gentle stroll up the hill of progress. It was going to be a stiff, hard climb with very nearly as many downs as ups, but what mattered was not the

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incident of travel but the overall progress that was made and 178
that was, all things considered, reasonably satisfactory. 177

Progress throughout the area would have been more speedy 000
and more spectacular if it had been possible to observe the old proverb in our dealings with some of the Rulers that "to spare the rod is to spoil the child". Children some of them were, and Teddy Boys were not lacking among their subjects, and while I agree that it is better whenever possible to lead children, there are times when even the most amiable child must be coerced in its own interest, and I have never faltered in my opinion that an ash plant, properly applied, is one of the few things that is effective in dealing with young thugs in this or any other country.

I think I can best give a general idea of the people of the Protectorate by describing briefly some of the journeys which I made to some of the States, and some of the people I met. These journeys are typical of what, during my term of office, were certainly monthly occurrences and for periods at a time were a weekly event. No one can hope to govern successfully unless he knows the people, and what is more important, they know him, so that whenever time allowed I toured formally and informally every part of the Protectorate, except Upper Yafa, to which neither I nor the Imam could gain access.

DHALA

Shortly after I became Governor I decided to pay another 648
visit to the Amirate of Dhala, and one morning I drove myself 643
in my Land-Rover, accompanied by a few Government Guards, across the desert to Lahej and on through the Haushabi country up into the foothills of the Amirate. Just below the final ascent up to the Dhala tableland I was met by the Naib, or Deputy Ruler. He was not a very exciting-looking person, being under middle height, very thin and having some congenital infirmity which caused him to drag one foot, but however unprepossessing his outward appearance, there was no doubt about his stoutness of heart or his loyalty, and his ability to ride up and down the hills of his homeland was quite

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

491 others following the old, but all opening up the country and making possible better security and greater trade.

794 At Yeshbum I stayed the night with a family of influential
184 Saiyids. They were very pleasant people indeed on the surface,
[178] though the opening up of the country must have been disagreeable to all but the broad-minded among them, and Saiyids like other religious leaders, are not renowned for their broadness of mind. Inviolate as Saiyids, descendants of the Prophet Muhammed, shrewd business men who lend money against property mortgages, educated among an ignorant people, and by tradition the mediators in family and tribal disputes, they were powerful people whose influence was bound to be affected adversely as contact with the outer world increased and education became effective. My host of the evening was Sheikh Ali Jifri, a charming elderly gentleman much afflicted with rheumatism, who was far-sighted enough to recognise the inevitable and to accept a change which he knew to be in the interests of the Aulaki people. Unfortunately, he died not long after my visit and his kindly influence was removed from his brother and his sons and nephews. They have always been difficult and resentful and have never really co-operated in the setting up of the Aulaki administration and have not used their influence in the right direction in the Council Chamber.
[185] Political interests in the neighbourhood of Aden and in the Colony itself and the acquisition of agricultural land in the rich cotton areas, have been their pursuits. Nasser of Egypt is their idol and independence is their goal. What a pity learned students of religion cannot be content with the greatest of all occupations, the bringing of the word of God to the people of this tortured earth. The truth is that the false gods of wealth and power attract descendants of the Prophet in the same way as other people, for after all, they are but human.

184 The following day we drove up the Wadi Yeshbum to Said,
- the capital of the State beneath whose ancient towers I was to be greeted by the Amir, his brothers and the tribal leaders.
[541] They were all ready for us where the Wadi broadens just below the town and they formed a procession, firing their rifles in the traditional manner, while their poets composed

241 Hundreds of years ago Aden
133 the value of these silt-laden seasonal floods was realised by the
312 people of the plain, and they initiated an elaborate irrigation
134 system, the remains of which exist to the present day. Years of
726 inter-tribal warfare which benefited no-one, brought the
original system to ruin and the land went out of cultivation
and the silt-laden waters rushed unimpeded headlong to the
sea to discolour the ocean for many miles.

654 Hartley started with a modest capital of £10,000 granted
312 by His Majesty's Government for the purchase of seed grain
241 and for the hiring of bullocks to build dams and till the ground;
648 and with this modest sum he was able to bring 700 acres under
[726] cultivation. The tribes were loath to give up what had become
their battle-field, and their silly futile squabbles interrupted
Hartley's efforts until the patience of the Aden Government
was exhausted and measures were taken to enforce security
in the area.

648 Once the World War was over, food production was no
654 longer of paramount importance, and with the economic
248 future of the area in mind long staple Egyptian cotton cultiva-
178 tion was successfully introduced, and by an Administrative
Order of my predecessor, an organisation known as the
Abiyan Board was set up to manage the whole agricultural
project. Additional capital to the extent of £270,000 was
obtained as a loan from His Majesty's Government and there
was rapid development, so that by the time I became Governor
several thousand acres were under cotton cultivation. The
Board directed the agricultural policy of the area, was responsible for pest control, owned and operated the heavy agricultural
machinery necessary for the economic working of the land,
owned and operated two cotton ginning factories, controlled
the distribution of flood water through the irrigation canals
and channels, and was responsible for the shipping and marketing of the cotton crop.

648 In spite of the changed circumstances of the Board they continued to function by virtue of the original Administrative Order. All efforts by my predecessor to regularise the position by persuading the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, within whose territories Abiyan is situated, to enact decrees failed owing to

245 camel from the high hills of the interior. Coffee will not grow
below 4,000 ft. at the latitude of Aden and the Yemen.

244 Away to the east on the Audhali plateau and in the other
243 high regions, wheat and barley are cultivated by well water
312 irrigation from shallow wells, and apricot trees grow naturally
245 among the fields and grape vines run over the trees that border
the grassy valleys. Much attention has been given to increasing
the fruit cultivation and to the growing of tomatoes and other
[177] vegetables in the summer time when the low lying plains are
far too hot. Plums and apples and peaches and walnuts have
been introduced successfully, and lower down citrus culti-
262 vation has had surprisingly good results. Originally, of course,
178 the idea was that these fruits and vegetables would be available
433 to the Colony markets and to a certain extent this has proved
to be true, but no-one anticipated the extent to which local
consumption of vegetables and fruit would increase in the
(177) Protectorate itself. It is extraordinary how quickly people
will develop a taste for new varieties of vegetables, as I had
found in Muscat when I first introduced cabbages. Nobody
had seen them before and at first I had to give them away and
persuade people to eat them, but it was not long before they
came and helped themselves. It was much the same in the
Protectorate with lettuce, which was looked upon with distrust
when I first travelled to Loder and Mukeiras, but by the time
I left twenty-five years later no meal was complete without a
dish of salad.

243 Down in the plains the main crops are sorghum and bullrush
262 millet which grow throughout the Protectorate and provide
the staple diet of the people who grind and pound the grain
into coarse flour from which they make a very palatable un-
245 leavened bread. Where water is available in sufficient quantity
312 as at Lahej and in the Wadi Hadhrami, there are extensive
date-palm plantations and bananas, and other Eastern fruits are
244 cultivated with particular emphasis on the melons which
flourish abundantly and are of excellent quality.

241 Two things have handicapped agricultural development in
441 the Protectorate. The first of these is lack of money and the
second lack of a suitable marketing organisation. The power to

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648 bring if not plenty at least enough to the inhabitants, was pitifully small.

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178 In all rural areas education seems to be of secondary importance to the inhabitants and the Aden Protectorate was no exception to this rule. In 1931 there was scarcely a school to be found worthy of the name anywhere in the Protectorate outside the towns of Lahej and Mukalla. There were Koranic teachers in most of the villages and an elementary education in Arabic for those willing to pay was available in the larger towns from private tutors or the owners of small private schools. [652] [648] By 1956 there were one hundred and ten Primary Boys' Schools, five Primary Girls' Schools, and in addition there were six Intermediate Boys' Schools and one Lower Secondary School, and the States were contributing over £61,000 a year to the Protectorate Education Service while the United Kingdom contributed about £15,000. During the same year the Colony, with a population of 140,000, was spending £250,000 on their nineteen Primary Schools, ten Intermediate Schools and four Secondary Schools, including Aden College and the Technical Institute, but then they were well-to-do and it was their own money and they did not have to go cap in hand to the Treasury.

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875 Still, in spite of everything, the progress was good and the real problem in the Protectorate was not so much the lack of funds to build schools as lack of staff for the schools which had been built and were planned for the future. The Colony had not sufficient good men to staff their own schools and even if men had been available it would not have been possible to pay them an attractive wage without upsetting the wage scales of other State employees and thereby disturbing seriously [648] the economy of the smaller States. Lahej had tried to solve the problem by importing Egyptian teachers, and they could only afford that luxury because the Egyptian Government subsidised this form of propaganda. It was not a policy that any sensible person would advocate, and I was convinced that the Sultan would one day regret bitterly that these political missionaries were ever imported.

The Quaiti State had been able to draw on the Sudan for

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

teachers to supplement and to train local talent and theirs was 871'
a happy choice, but unfortunately when men were wanted for 875
States in the Western Protectorate no more were available. The Sudan could use every competent teacher in her own schools and was disinclined to release men for us even if they had been prepared to come, which was improbable.

The only solution was to make the most of local talent and this was done by Teacher Training Classes organised by the Director of Education in the Colony. The scheme is working well, but the demand for more and more men grows annually as that infectious disease, education, spreads rapidly through the whole of the Protectorate.

I am not writing a textbook and therefore I must keep away 743
from figures as much as possible, but a few cold and concrete 178 •
facts can often tell a story more clearly than pages of literary effort. This is so in the case of the Health Service. Twenty-five years ago nothing had been done and no real effort was made
until after the World War. In 1956 there were five hospitals [652]
with a total of one hundred and ten beds, two of which were [648]
also Health Service Training Centres, and fifty-five Health Units or Dispensaries, as well as three Mission Clinics, and the States were spending at the rate of £28,000 a year compared with the United Kingdom contribution of £33,000 a year. I am afraid it does not sound very much, but it was in fact a tremendous advance. It sounds pitifully small when one realises that at the same time the Colony was spending £250,000 a year on their Health Service, to say nothing of the "Queen Elizabeth II" Hospital which will probably cost a million and a half pounds before it is completed. In fairness, however, it must be stated that the Colony Hospital was open to serious cases from the Protectorate just as the Aden College and Technical Institute had special facilities for Protectorate boys.

For many years the only medical assistance and treatment [648]
that the Protectorate people could obtain was from the Medical Officers of the Royal Air Force, and only then if they were close to a landing ground, and from the staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital at Sheikh Othman who were always willing to travel into the Protectorate to care for the sick. Then

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178 a few years ago there came into being the Protectorate Health Service which owes much to Dr. N.L. Corkill, M.M., M.S.M., M.D., who came with me to Al Qara. Health Units have been built on standardised lines in all the States where they did not previously exist; and from money contributed by the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, a hospital has been built on the boundary between these two States in a central, though rather windswept, position reasonably easy of access to the people of the Abiyan plain. In Mukalla there is another hospital and up in the Wadi Hadhramaut are two small hospitals at Shibam and Saiyun.

759 The Health Assistants are trained in simple medicine and hygiene at the Fadli-Yafa hospital or in Mukalla and then go to one of the Health Units where, not only do they attend to surgery patients, but also tour the neighbouring villages and are responsible for reporting any outbreak of an infectious disease that may come to their notice to their headquarters in Aden or Mukalla, depending on which part of the Protectorate they are serving.

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164 Anti-malarial measures and Public Health work are also the responsibility of the Health Service and the decrease in the incidence of malaria and other mosquito and fly-borne diseases since the inception of the Service, is remarkable. At the same time and within the limits imposed by inadequate staff, attention is being paid to the general health of school children with particular emphasis on diseases of the eye. With adequate funds and personnel it would be possible if not to eliminate completely so to reduce trachoma that impaired vision and blindness from this cause would be a rarity rather than, as it still is today, all too common.

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648 Today, as in the past, the Royal Air Force is always ready to fly Medical Officers into the Protectorate to deal with casualties in inter-tribal scrimmages or to attend to the desperately ill who are beyond the reach or the capacity of the Health Assistants, and there are many tribesmen and women who owe their lives to the Royal Air Force. Stretcher cases from the remotest areas are flown to hospital in Aden and no call for help is ever unanswered because the sender was too humble or

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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489 The
•178 new displacing the old is an inevitable process and provided it is done at a reasonable pace need not be disturbing and is often imperceptible. It is the speed of change which matters, and that is what caused the trouble in the Protectorate. In England the change from horse-drawn transport to motor transport took twenty years or more and there was ample time for readjustment. In Aden it took as many days from the time a new major road was open to motor traffic, and the unemployed camel men sat nursing their rifles and wondering how to prevent their animals and themselves from starving. It was not long before they noticed the weapon in their hands and commenced to use it to drive the lorries off the roads. The State and Political Authorities intervened before too much damage was done and negotiations resulted in agreements which restricted the use of lorries to named kinds of merchandise, and so time was gained for readjustment.

[184] The Eastern Aden Protectorate was more affected than the Western by road development and on more than one occasion troops had to be used to persuade the camel men and their friends to be sensible and not to interfere with the lorry traffic
133 which might have had very serious consequences. The Wadi
312 Hadhramaut, that vast cut through the limestone plateau of the
241 Jöl filled with palm groves and white-walled towns, peopled
231 by the most astute and the hardest business men in the world,
441 was subject to droughts which twice in living memory had
731 led to famine: the reason for this had been that the whole
361 irrigation system depended on the availability of bullocks to
134 draw water from the shallow wells and when, during the droughts, the corn crops had failed, the animals had either to be fed on seed grain or be left to die of starvation; in the former case it meant that when the rains did come, there was no seed to sow, in the latter that there were no animals to draw water.
402 The solution was to eliminate the dependence on bullocks and
177 make available to farmers and date garden owners small diesel
241 pumps with which to irrigate their land. They paid cash for
[432] the pumps if they could, or if they couldn't they put down a deposit and paid the balance in monthly instalments. A maintenance service, based on a central workshop, which had been set

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up at Saiyun by the Quaiti and Kathiri States, was provided 177
and was controlled by one of Hugh Boustead's young men. 241
Diesel oil was essential for the pumps and it had to be brought from the coast at Mukalla by lorry, and so it was that the camel men, however disgruntled they might be, must not be allowed to damage the roads or impede the oil lorries.

The pump scheme was supplemented by grain stores set up 731
in the main towns and larger villages and regularly inspected 746
to ensure that the grain had been properly rotated. At each harvest new grain was bought and the old grain sold, thus keeping the stocks fresh. Mercifully all went well with the rainfall during my tour of duty and we did not have to put our anti-famine measures to the test.

I cannot leave the subject of development without making 642
a brief reference to the political side. In most States in the 643
Western area of the Protectorate the old form of complete 178
autocratic government has given place to government by the Ruler with the advice of a Council, and in some States the next stage of development of Councils with executive powers has been reached, while in Lahej there is the further refinement of a Legislative Council. Generally speaking these Western innovations where they exist are only in the kindergarten stage and the Ruler is still the central figure upon whose personality the Government of the State really depends. For instance, there is one important State which has no Council at all, but a very able Ruler who governs justly and firmly and whose finances are in a sound condition; while another and larger State has the whole façade of modern governmental institutions but a Ruler whose real interests are elsewhere and his people do not fare so well and the State's finances would mystify the most astute of accountants. The personality of the Ruler is still of paramount importance, but change is coming swiftly.

In the Eastern area the main progress has been made in the centre, where in the Quaiti and Kathiri States administrations have been firmly established and even Town Councils are functioning with reasonable efficiency. These States have been lucky in having Rulers who had the good sense to pay heed to their able advisers. In the two outlying States, the Wahidi

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643 on the western side and the Sultanate of Qishen and Socotra on

178 the eastern side, there is rather a different story to tell. The young Wahidi Sultan inherited a country riven by feuds and only recently has any real degree of security prevailed; but he is working on the right lines and has made creditable progress. In Qishen the wild tribesmen wander over their barren desert ranges and sand dunes with their camels and their goats following the all too scarce rain. Oil-survey parties have come to their country and they eye them uneasily, not knowing quite what to make of tractors and caravans, but willing enough to earn money when the opportunity offers and the work is not too strenuous. Down on the coast the Sultan's relatives in the seaboard villages play a Capulet and Montague game in their own Mahra dialect, which they alone can understand, while the Sultan himself, who is inclined to be a recluse, sits in the mountains of his island of Socotra 300 miles away across the sea off the Horn of Africa.

648 While these internal changes have been taking place there has been a change or development in the treaty relations of the major States with Her Majesty's Government. The fundamental agreements, the original protection treaties, have remained unchanged, but these States have entered into an additional treaty of an advisory nature. The Rulers have agreed to accept the Advice of Her Majesty's Government conveyed through the Governor in regard to matters to the benefit of their people and States, and we have undertaken to aid them, in particular, in the economic field, to the best of our ability. These "advisory" treaties are of recent origin and must not be confused, as they often are, with the basic protection treaties, all of which, with one very minor exception, were entered into between 1839 and 1914.

I have seen it suggested that some Rulers were coerced into agreeing to conclude "Advisory" agreements. Nothing could be further from the truth. They were entered into willingly and with full understanding of the obligations on both sides. I can make this statement from my personal knowledge. Far from pressure being used the reverse was the case. In one particular instance I refused to discuss the matter at all with the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

871 Another most important factor is education, that menace
178 in the East to tradition, which continues to expand in the Protectorate with ever-increasing speed and threatens to destroy completely the old system before something better can be introduced, and all the while the oil survey parties move to and fro. If oil is found there can be but one result. The economic brake on political development will be released and the pressure for change will increase until a really dangerous situation has arisen unless the future has been carefully planned. It is obvious, therefore, and has been for some time, that the present political structure is rapidly becoming out-of-date and cannot continue in this rapidly changing world without danger to the peace and security of the whole area. The problem was, and still is, how best to guide political development into more liberal channels and, if possible, at the same time to improve the economy of the area: the question is how to weld the States together in a powerful, essentially democratic, political and economic entity without disturbing more than necessary the traditional ties between the people and their Rulers and ourselves and both. To put it another way would be to say how to achieve in a few short years what we in this country have taken several hundred years to accomplish. In my view the only answer to this difficult problem was, and is, federation or the gradual joining together of the States into a compact whole, due consideration being given to unequal development in individual States.

842 I had thought about Federation long before there seemed any
648 possibility that one day I would become Governor, but I was
178 not the first person to put the idea down on paper. The credit for this belongs to Mr. G. K. N. Trevaskis, O.B.E., the Adviser for the Western Protectorate who drafted a scheme for Federation while I was still full of ideas and nothing very concrete. This scheme was discussed by me with my advisers at length, and after alteration and amendment it went to London as a definite proposal. It was approved by the Secretary of State and I was authorised to explain my views to the Rulers and obtain their reactions. Let me state here and now that I am proud of my share in the Federation proposal, in

spite of the very free and adverse criticism by people far 642
removed from the scene of action and out of touch with 648
recent events in the Protectorate who do not think that it is 178
appropriate or workable. One critic, however, was a notable exception to the general rule and he was in the closest touch; I refer to the Imam of the Yemen, who objected strongly to the scheme for a very different reason. He was afraid that it would work.

The plan for Federation was simple and to start with en- 642
visaged two separate federal structures, one in the West and 178
the other in the East. There were two reasons for this decision; they were—firstly, that generally speaking the standard of administration in the East was very much more advanced than in the West, and secondly, that the Eastern States had always tended to keep to themselves and not to have very much to do with the Western States.

It was proposed that the head of both the federal structures would be the High Commissioner for the Protectorate who would also be the Governor of the Colony. There would be a Council of Rulers in each of the federal areas whose meetings, as a full Council, owing to distance and the preoccupation of members with the affairs of their own States, would probably be few and far between, but each of whom would depute three of their number to represent the full Council as a Working Committee. These Working Committees would be empowered to make decisions on behalf of their Councils and would meet at frequent intervals. It was probable that in the Eastern Federation the Working Committee of the Council of Rulers would, in fact, be the full Council, because it was considered that the Sultanate of Qishen and Socotra had not reached a degree of administrative development which would justify its immediate inclusion in the Federation. It was also proposed to leave out the small village State of Bir Ali because it was really too insignificant to be worthy of serious consideration.

After this novel feature of a Council of Rulers for each area, the pattern became more normal with Executive and Legislative Councils in each federal area whose members would

642 178 be nominated in the first instance. It was realised that eventually the members of the Legislative Councils would be elected, but when precisely that major step forward would be justified would depend on a number of things, not the least of which would be the degree of responsibility shown by the members themselves.

In the beginning it was the intention to make the Federal Authorities responsible only for customs, communications, education and public health; services which lent themselves to central control and which were, with the exception of customs, already subject to a certain degree of direction by advice. It was not intended at this juncture that the Federal Authorities would interfere in any other way with the independent internal authority of the States. When the Federations became firmly established and the advantages of federal control more generally understood, more and more subjects would be transferred to federal control. It was to be a gradual process.

652 648 The Protectorate is a deficit area and, excluding the cost of defence services, costs the British taxpayer about £800,000 a year. This sum includes, among other things, the cost of the Government Guards and the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and subventions to States to help them maintain their own internal security forces and in certain cases to aid them with the development of State Administrations. It is not really a very large sum being probably less than one pound her head of population a year, but it was clearly undesirable to increase the British taxpayer's burden unnecessarily. Therefore, the financing of the federal scheme was of primary importance. The centralisation of the customs service was an economic measure which would result not only in a saving in administrative and collection costs, but would make practicable the levy of import and export dues on goods entering and leaving the Protectorate. The saving in administrative cost is obvious when it is realised that one reasonably efficient centrally controlled organisation would replace twenty-five separate organisations, only three or four of which could be described as reasonably efficient. The object of the exercise was not to deprive individual States of their principal source of income and bring them even closer

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CHAPTER ELEVEN

Labour Relations in the Colony

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466 ONE of the problems with which I had to deal and the one which I, personally, found the most difficult and more of a strain than all the bickerings and scufflings in the Protectorate and the continual worry of strained relations with the Yemen, was labour relations in the Colony. To understand the problem a very brief sketch is essential of the history of labour from the time that we first arrived in Aden until the immediate post-war period.

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The invaders of Aden in 1839 came from India and brought with them Indian clerks and a few Indian artisans, and they not unnaturally looked to India for their future supply of skilled and semi-skilled labour. The local Arab was, by Indian standards, totally uneducated and seemed unlikely to take kindly to education, even if it was worth while for some effort to be made in that direction. The local article being thought unworthy of serious consideration, the practice of importing artisans and clerks from India to meet the ever-expanding demand for such workers, became the normal method of recruitment. Gradually a tradition was built up that the Arab would never be capable of skilled work and that such work was an Indian prerogative. The Indians themselves, short-sightedly, did nothing to discourage the belief.

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This dangerous state of affairs persisted until after the World War, partly because the Arabs remained uneducated and partly because the Indians were good workmen and their European masters did not wish for any change. Then the education of the Arabs was taken in hand seriously and they responded in a way which surprised even their most fervent champions. They

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

soon showed that they could be educated, that they were 563
capable of doing more than just manual labour and that with 464
understanding and encouragement there was very little that 178 •
was beyond their capabilities. They began to resent the presence in their midst of an army of Indian clerks and artisans doing work which, not always with justification at that time, they considered they were capable of doing and which should be theirs by right. Unfortunately, this resentment was not confined to the Indian workers, but was directed as well against their European employers which did not make for happy racial or labour relations in the future.

The general condition of Arab labour in the Colony when I 563
first came to know Aden in the nineteen-thirties can only be 465
described as disgraceful. There were no superannuation benefits, 466
and as wages left no margin between income and expenditure,
nothing could be saved against old age and sickness. There [362]
were no holidays with pay, and most workers had to find their [744]
own living accommodation, and the vast majority received no medical treatment or benefit through their employers. Labour relations, as we now understand that term, did not exist. There was no form of consultation between master and man and the authority of the master was absolute.

Coal and cargo coolies were provided with accommodation; 466
they were housed in long sheds, owned by the coaling and 362
stevedoring companies, in grossly overcrowded conditions without any washing or sanitary arrangements, the nearby beach just across the main road served as a combined bath and lavatory. The owners never had the smallest idea who lived in these dormitories and what went on there after dark, which was probably just as well for their peace of mind in this town where women were closely guarded and youth was uncontrolled.

By the end of the World War no very great improvement in 178
conditions was noticeable and the housing shortage, already 362
acute, was rendered more so by a Town Planning Scheme which virtually paralysed all building operations for two years, and achieved little else except an impracticable scheme which was brought into force in a modified form and then,

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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562 mercifully, abandoned. The post-war increase in Aden's trade 464 brought more and more skilled and unskilled workers into the Colony, until the unsatisfactory overcrowding, at one time confined to the poorer elements of the population, had spread to white collared workers and highly skilled labour. Key money was illegal but no heed was paid to the law and very few houses changed tenants without it being given and taken in some form or other.

178 466 When I came to the Port Trust I set myself to improving the standard of living of the employees and modernising their terms of employment. Government also was striving to improve labour conditions, and in the nineteen-forties a minimum wage ordinance for unskilled daily paid workers passed the Legislative Council and became law. The problems of overtime rates, juvenile employment and maximum hours of work and [362] many kindred subjects were studied and ordinances were drafted to provide very necessary legislation. At the same time a Housing Committee was set up under the Director of Public Works to tackle the housing shortage problem. Meanwhile we in the Port Trust decasualised as much of our labour as we [657] could and Government followed suit with theirs, an example to business houses which they were in no hurry to follow. I introduced a families' medical scheme with a lady doctor in charge for Port Trust employees, which was immediately successful and which I have no doubt Government would have [465] liked to have seen become Colony-wide; but it was not to be, there were too many difficulties. Some of the more enterprising commercial houses introduced superannuation schemes and medical benefit for their employees, and by 1954 annual leave on full pay had become the rule rather than the exception. It is extraordinary how quickly a lead is followed, and in a few short years after the war progress was made which in many countries has taken a life-time. The speed with which these concessions were granted upset the equilibrium of some workers who, anxious to make hay while the sun shone, began to demand more and more, well beyond their just entitlement, but on the whole labour behaved surprisingly well and there was only one serious industrial disagreement during this

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period. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's bunkering and 466
installation workers went on strike without serious consequences [468]
to anyone. Our really bad labour trouble was to come later.

Government set up a Labour and Welfare Department, and 657
labour ordinances which had lain unenforced for years were 466
brought into reality, much to the disgust of some factory 178
owners whose premises were a danger to their employees and a disgrace to the Colony. So the progress went on, first one problem was tackled and then another, but I believe the working people derived most benefit from the housing schemes which were introduced. The Port Trust led the way in this field with 657
a bold scheme to house the majority of their permanent labour 362
force. I was glad to have been able to initiate that scheme, and I was even better pleased before I left Aden in 1956 to see completed the Government housing scheme at Ma'alla where 1,500 flats had been erected on a very modern housing estate planned primarily for Government employees. Even housing, like the measles, is catching and the major commercial undertakings followed the lead given them and it became usual rather than unusual for most permanent employees to be housed by their employers.

While all this building was going on in Tawahi and Crater, the outskirts of the Colony were not forgotten and Government erected over 1,000 houses at Sheikh Othman to relieve overcrowding.

This is not meant to be just a list of the achievements of Government and employers in the labour field, but an indication of the all-round efforts which were made in a comparatively short space of time to improve the working conditions and the housing of the workers in the Colony, especially
those who were the least well provided for financially. All 466
this activity, beneficial though it was, failed in one vital respect. Only in a few exceptional cases was there any real improvement in master and man relations. The employers remained out of touch with their men just when the closest co-operation and understanding was essential. They took little interest in their employees as individuals either inside the

Minority Communities and Political Development

The Somalis, of whom there are thousands in the Colony, 563
are, generally speaking, of an arrogant disposition which does not make them any better loved by the Arabs who consider them to be socially inferior. They are good workers in the house or wherever they can sit down to the task, and taxis and launches suit their temperament admirably. They are becoming politically conscious and already have one Somali elected member in the Legislative Council. The Arabs have found that politically they are a force not to be underestimated.

All the real leaders of the communities have striven and continue to strive to improve racial relations and to engender in their followers a loyalty not to their individual race or tribe, but to Aden itself and encourage them to consider themselves primarily as citizens of Aden, as Adenese rather than as Arab, Jew, European, Indian, Pakistani or Somali. In this they have been reasonably successful and it is no longer uncommon for the leaders of the communities to join together as citizens of Aden to do honour to a distinguished guest.

So much for the human backcloth to the political development which took place during the five years of my term of office, and now for the economic wings and the stage is set.

In 1937, the year of the transfer from India to the control of 652
the Colonial Office, the income of the Colony was £140,000 178•
to meet the full cost of the administration, the police, medical and educational services and public works; there was no financial assistance in the form of a subvention from His Majesty's Government. Two years after emancipation came the World War, with the need for the strictest economy, a godsend to Aden financially as it enabled her not only to balance the annual budget but to put something aside against the day when development could be considered and new buildings for hospitals and schools would be practicable once more. By 1955 the Colony's annual income had reached the £4,000,000 mark and the latest Development Report bound in dark red, a rather menacing colour, and optimistically called "Development Plan 1955—60", shows that approximately £10,000,000 is being spent, or has been spent, on schools, hospitals, housing
and all the normal social services. This figure does not include 600

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This figure does not include

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the £4,000,000 which was obtained from Her Majesty's Government in the form of an Exchequer Loan at 4½ per cent. for thirty years, to provide administration services and roads at Bureikha, services necessitated by the £45,000,000 Refinery and the £7,000,000 harbour with alongside berths for the great crude oil tankers completed by the B.P. Company in 1953. The finance for Colony development has been found from local Aden Government resources to the extent of £5,000,000 and a further £1,300,000 has been raised on the London Market, while the British Government has contributed £450,000 and a further £150,000 has been earmarked for a specific item, from the Exchequer Loan. The balance required to complete the programme amounts to some £3,000,000 and it is proposed, under the Development Plan, to raise a further loan of £3,500,000 in London.

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I give these figures, not because I have the least desire to compile anything in the nature of a statistical account, but because they give in brief a clear indication of the expansion economically of the Colony in the short period of less than twenty years. I have already given figures showing the tremendous advance in education over the same period, which is of particular significance when it is realised that those figures are ninety per cent. Arab, as most of the children of the minority communities attend schools which are under unofficial control although they receive very substantial annual subsidies from the Aden Government.

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The stage is set and the prologue is spoken by Sir Muhammed Mackawwi—he was knighted in 1949 for his great public service to his country—one Saturday evening in August 1951, as he and I were sitting on the roof of his garden house at Sheikh Othman. We had dined together and were drinking our coffee and enjoying the cool night breeze after the humid heat of a rather still day for that time of the year. Suddenly he startled me by saying:

"I am not sure that we are ready for democracy in Aden, not, that is, for democratic Government, and yet in some ways we Arabs are more democratic, truly democratic, than are you British."

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

"Again I agree with you," I said, "but the Press is not easy to restrain, and control would cause an uproar and questions in the House of Commons." 800

"My friend, we are not in London. London and the United Kingdom are quite different from Aden and Arabia. Some of your Members of Parliament are very ignorant about conditions in the Colonies. They should be taught. Your country has reached its present stage of development after a thousand years and for most of that time your Press, when there was one, was controlled and not allowed to mislead the people. We are changing much more rapidly than you did and are trying to do in months what has taken you centuries. I say that you must not allow the newspapers to mislead the people. It's dangerous and your Parliament must be made to understand."

The old gentleman spoke with much feeling, but I am afraid little understanding of conditions in the United Kingdom. Our Saturday evening *tête-à-tête* parties became a custom.

I learnt much from my wise old friend.

Some ten years before this particular conversation, I was in Riyadh on a visit from Kuwait to His Majesty King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, the great Ibn Saud. I was accorded a private audience and found myself alone with the great man, who once he was satisfied that I was not the bearer of some tiresome message from my Government relaxed and talked of Arabia and the Arabs. He asked me if I knew how to deal with Arabs, and I said I knew a little about the matter but that I should be very grateful for his advice. I got it for half an hour and every time I allowed my eyes to stray from his face he tapped me on the knee and said: "Listen."

I listened and learnt. Briefly the advice amounted to this; be strong, when you are strong then you can be just and when your strength is overwhelming you can afford to be generous, but first and foremost it is strength which is of paramount importance. Diplomacy should be used to undermine the enemy's strength. Ibn Saud was certainly a successful exponent of his own doctrine. It was wise advice which I was, in later years, to follow to the best of my ability.

The plan for the political development of the Colony was

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178 666 to ensure ordered conditions in the Colony by a firm Government policy while political changes were taking place, and at first to concentrate on the municipal field as a training ground for young men who were sufficiently public spirited to want to play their part in public affairs. The practice was introduced of nominating younger men to the Township Authorities, and in March 1953 the constitution of the Aden Township Authority was changed to allow for three of the members to be elected from the Township area and from April 1st of that year it was restored to the status of a municipality. Thus Aden came to have its first elections.

665 666 Careful thought was given to the qualifications of both candidates and electors. There were plenty of people in the Colony who could qualify as candidates, but it was essential to encourage really good men to come forward, and this was done, with the result that the elections were a success from every point of view. They were well conducted and orderly, and resulted in three good men, all Arabs, being returned. Two years later the number of elected members was doubled.

641 A word about the electorate. It was essential in a place as politically immature as Aden that the franchise, while being reasonably wide, should not be too wide and certainly not universal. Only a small proportion of the population had ever voted before and they were all from overseas, either the United Kingdom or India. There were many Yemenis in the town, many of whom had a residential qualification, but comparatively few of whom were other than unskilled labourers, with no idea of the value of a vote and little real interest in Aden other than as a temporary home in which to make sufficient money to support their families in the Yemen. Property or income qualification was, therefore, insisted upon before a name could be inscribed on the electoral roll and in addition, residential qualifications for electors who were not Aden born.

Nothing would have been more ill-advised than to have given the ultimate power to people quite unfit to exercise it, who were easily swayed by political demagogues capable of passionate but irresponsible speech. The electoral net, therefore,

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML1

From the "Upper Circle" 1958

locally in increasing the prestige of the Imam. As a threat to Y 712
anyone they are not worthy of consideration and should prove
an easy target for aircraft should the need to obliterate them ever A
arise. Perim is no longer of any military importance and has 712
not been garrisoned since 1928 and has had no commercial
importance since Lambert Brothers or the Perim Coal Com- A
pany closed down some twenty years ago. The only claim to 502
be of use that the island can make is that it is the site of two
essential lighthouses, and even in this respect it is a nuisance
as the presence of the lighthouses necessitates the maintenance
on the island of a detachment of Armed Police. As there is no
water on the island a condenser has to be manned and main-
tained to provide the lighthouse crews and the police with
drinking water. Altogether Perim has become rather more of
a liability than an asset.

I think it most unlikely that there ever has been any intention 600
of the Yemen or Egypt to construct a submarine base at the
southern end of the Red Sea. It would be most uncomfortable
in the summer, within easy range of aircraft from Aden and
altogether rather pointless. Submarines will probably visit
Hodeidah if they have Commanders sufficiently skilful and in-
trepid to navigate through the reefs which surround that place,
and they may call at Mocha farther south, but I see no menace
to anyone in this and can only hope that Russian and Chinese
gold and dollars will be wasted on so fruitless an enterprise. A

The highlights of this otherwise rather gloomy picture are 701
the loyalty of the Protectorate Forces and the renewed interest 703
of the Protectorate States in the Federation plan. The Aden
Protectorate Levies and the Government Guards consist, as we
know, entirely of Arabs from the Protectorate States with
British and Arab officers; in the Government Guards of equal
status in the higher ranks. Their bravery and devotion to duty
under continuous and almost intolerable strain has been out-
standing, and they have won the admiration and respect of
everyone by their work for their country in whose defence
they have always been ready to lay down their lives. A

Under the continued spur of Yemen aggression and sub- 642
version the States of the Protectorate seem at last to have realised 178

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178 the weakness of their position so long as they remain isolated the one from the other by jealousy and personal pride with the result that the States of Beihan, the Audhali, Dhala, the Fadli and the central State of Dathina have all intimated their desire to federate together, and discussions are in progress with the Colonial Office and the Governor on the practical implementation of their decision. The Aulaki Sheikh, also, from whose territory so many of the Levies and Guards are recruited, has signified his readiness to join a federation, and I am sure that other States will follow the lead which has been given them and hope that before this year is ended the Protectorate will have taken a major step forward.

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6[illegible]3 Internally the Protectorate has not been free from disturbance. In Lower Yafa Sultan Muhammed allowed himself to be swayed by Egyptian propaganda and deserted his charge, the lowland reaches of his State embracing the northern half of the rich cotton yielding Abiyan plain. He fled to the Yafa highlands and on into Yemen, taking with him the Lower Yafa Tribal Guards, which were of no moment, and the contents of his father's, the Sultan's Treasury amounting to £10,000 which did matter. The Assistant Adviser on the spot, who was himself an Arab, acted promptly and vigorously and the void left by the Tribal Guards was filled rapidly by Government Guards from Aden. There were no disturbances of any moment and the situation was never out of control. Sultan Mohd's defection was deplorable but understandable for he was ever a wayward and foolish fellow and his country is no worse for his absence.

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669 Over to the West in the Sultanate of Lahej a very unhappy position has arisen. It is nothing to do with the State's frontier with the Yemen which was at one time a continuous worry but recently has been unusually peaceful. The Sultan who was the first to approve federation in principle and the most difficult to deal with in the discussions which followed the 1954 meeting at Government House, in April of this year, left his State, presumably in protest at the arrest by the Governor's order of his Minister for Education, Abdullah bin Ali, one of the Jifri Saiyid. The order for arrest, which was on a charge of

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

579 political party, as such, in the Colony had any hand in these outrages which, if continued, will have disastrous consequences for every single individual in Aden.

646 668 In the legislative field there have been two important developments since I left Aden. The first of these has been in the Municipal Committee where, at the recent elections, the electorate returned fourteen elected Members to the Committee. Of these seven are so-called Nationalists, which would seem to be a clear indication that Nationalism is spreading and gaining ground rapidly. This may be correct, but on the other hand I have found in Aden and elsewhere in the world that extremists do not always remain extreme once they have obtained their object which in this case was membership of the Municipal Committee. There are signs that already something of the sort is happening, and provided that the situation is handled firmly but with understanding, there would not seem to be cause for alarm. The moderates are, by and large, rational people and on them must rest the responsibility for restraining their less experienced associates. Let them take their own line in the future as they have in the past and not allow themselves to be influenced unduly by public opinion.

642 646 • 178 The second and more important development is the fulfilment of the undertaking given by Lord Lloyd in 1956. The proposals for a major change in the Constitution were published on November 11th, 1957, as a Gazette Extraordinary. The proposals provide for a fundamental change in the structures of both the Executive and Legislative Councils. The precise date of implementation has not yet been published, but it would be safe to assume that provided there is no startling and unexpected reaction to the proposals, they will come into effect at the end of this year when the life of the present Legislative Council is due to expire. The reconstruction of the Legislative Council will result in the Unofficial elected Members of the Council having a majority for the first time. There are to be twelve such elected members representing single member constituencies in the Colony, five *ex-officio* members who will be the Air Officer Commanding, the Chief Secretary,

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary and one other 642
Government official and six members to be nominated by the 646
Governor in his absolute discretion. The Governor will no 178
longer preside over the Council, his place being taken, as is only appropriate, by a Speaker.

The qualifications for electors and for candidates for election 641
are to remain unchanged. This means that there will be no 666
extension of the franchise and no relaxation of the rule which 642
requires a candidate to be Aden born, or if not Aden born, to be a British subject or a British Protected person who has resided in the Colony for seven out of the last ten years. A very wise decision. Nothing could have been more foolhardy than to have extended the franchise at the present time beyond its already wide limits. To allow foreign subjects to be elected as Members of a Legislative Council would be unconstitutional in any country.

With the grant of an unofficial elected majority it is proposed 647
to appoint five Unofficial Members of whom three must be 642
elected Members to take charge of the Departments of Education, Public Works, Communications, Labour and Social Welfare and the Health Department. They will be known as Members-in-Charge and will be responsible for their respective Departments. Early in 1956 I introduced the practice of associating individual Unofficial Members with Departments of Government with the object of preparing them for just this sort of development. The result is that the present Unofficial Members have gained valuable experience and one can only hope that the electorate, always a trifle capricious even in England, will have the good sense to return at least some of them to the Council at the next election where their experience will be of benefit to the Colony.

The new Constitution will, of course, provide that the 642
Governor shall exercise reserve executive and legislative powers. 643
This is a normal procedure and essential, particularly in a politically juvenile Colony such as is Aden which has had a Legislative Council for only eleven years.

The contemplated change in the composition of the Execu- 642
tive Council is as sweeping as that in the Legislative Council. 645

Agent in the west of the Protectorate was a person of very 636
determined character who reacted strongly to any encroachment
of what he considered to be his kingdom, while the
distinguished administrator at that time in the Hadhramaut was
equally strong minded and had acquisitive tendencies; so in
order to prevent a major war between these two distinguished
officers a line had to be drawn, and they had to be instructed to
keep inside their boundaries.

Many years ago the Aulaki had burst out of their hilly fast- 175
nesses and spread east and west through the length and breadth 636
of the Protectorate, until their influence ran right up to the 184
Yemen borders and they held even Lahej to ransom, while
away in the east the Quaiti Sultanate suffered from their
depredations. In the earliest days of South-west Arabia before
the Christian era, it is probable that the Aulakis were the most
powerful race that that country had ever produced, but like
many other great nations they gradually declined in influence
and authority until today they have little but their barren hills
and their pride, the latter bolstered up by nebulous claims to
tribute from their neighbours, which they can no longer
enforce. Their pride was their greatest asset and at the same [181] •
time their worst enemy: in their powerful and prosperous days
it had driven them forward and in the days of their weakness
it had torn them apart until the great Aulaki Confederation
had dissolved into a maze of blood feuds which had laid waste
the land upon which they had come to depend, and thereby
impoverished the people.

The old Sheikh who ruled the Sheikhdom had come into 643
treaty relation with us in 1904 and he was still alive, but he 636
was too old to manage the affairs of his country, and his
youngest son Abdullah had been chosen as Regent to rule in
his name. Abdullah was a pleasant person with none of the
strong characteristics of his brothers and he had been selected by
the family council and the tribal leaders for that very reason.
His eldest brother was too die-hard to be acceptable to the
family or the tribes; the bedouin brother was not interested,
and his stout brother preferred to be the power behind the
throne rather than the occupant of the throne itself. The 600

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701 independent commanders in out-of-the-way places. In a serious crisis the Commandant of the Legion and the Military Assistant would be flown up to the nearest Post and the Commandant would take over the general control of the situation, sure in the knowledge that he could call on the Military Assistant, an experienced soldier, for advice at any time. Behind them both there was Hugh Boustead, capable of dealing with almost any situation single-handed, and behind him was Aden and the Royal Air Force ready and willing to help at any time. Everything was in good shape and I never had any qualms about our ability to deal with interlopers on the Saudi frontier.

648 In 1955 Her Majesty's Government formally declared the
[515] co-ordinates of the line south of which they would not tolerate the unrestricted movement of foreign subjects, and it was not long after this announcement was made to the Saudi Government that an American oil-survey party operating in two sections with an armed Saudi escort, trespassed in two separate places. They were located from the air and in no time the Military Assistant with an adequate escort from the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion, had moved by air and Land-Rover to intercept them. The error of their ways was pointed out to them and they withdrew promptly with their escort, leaving their expensive equipment behind in spite of being told they could take it with them. The escort had second thoughts and returned and were promptly taken into custody and disarmed without a shot being fired and later sent to Jedda by a civil Air Line. As far as I know the equipment is still in the desert; it certainly was in 1956 when I drove that way, and it was already showing very clearly the effects of sun, sand and the bedouin.

648 It was in the same year, 1955, that the Buraimi business in
669 Trucial Oman where the Sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, upset King Saud. Stolen fruit
[181] is always so much sweeter than that which is got by legitimate means and in this case both *hasad* and *sharf* were involved—"jealousy" and "honour", those two curses of Arabia which have kept the peoples and the countries divided for generations and generations. The King showed his irritation with Great Britain by sending arms to the bedouin in the northern areas

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

From the "Upper Circle" 1958

000 TWO years have passed since I left Aden and ceased to take an active part in the South Arabian drama, and much has happened in the Middle East in that comparatively short space of time. I feel, therefore, that this work would not be complete if I did not refer briefly to major events which have directly and indirectly had their effect on both the Colony and the Protectorate. I do so as a spectator far removed from the Arabian stage, and in consequence I may have missed some of the finer points, but the general theme of the play has not been too difficult to follow.

829 This is neither the place nor the time to examine the pros and cons of the action taken by the British Government in conjunction with the French Government following on the seizure in 1956 of the Suez Canal by President Nasser of Egypt. It is the effect of that action on the people of Aden with which I am concerned. At first the landing at Suez surprised and bewildered moderates and extremists in the Colony alike, but when the initial shock had worn off the moderates voiced their disapproval in reasonable language and the extremists made the most of the aggression aspect of the affair and condemned the, to their way of thinking, unprovoked attack upon an Arab country. There were those, but they were very few, who were prepared to say plainly that they hoped our action would result in the downfall of Nasser. But whatever may have been said in public there were many who in private desired our success, though they could not approve the method we had employed.

441 The trading community was gravely disturbed, not so much
434 by the possible political consequences of Suez, but by the

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actual effect the closure of the Canal must have on their own 434
business interests. Events showed that they had good reason 182
to be concerned. Shipping fell away rapidly. The monthly 648
average of ships entering the port of Aden for the six months 505
prior to the crisis, that is, from May to October 1956, was 454. In November only 277 ships used the port, and by February 1957 the number was down to 93, the lowest point to be reached. Business throughout the Colony was similarly affected and the trade with passengers, on which the merchants of Steamer Point depend for their livelihood, virtually ceased as all passenger ships were diverted round the Cape.

The finances of the Colony were dealt a blow from which they have yet to recover and behind the immediate and, it was hoped, temporary dislocation of trade, there lurked the fear that the major Shipping Companies having once become accustomed to routing their ships by the Cape to Australia and the Far East, would continue to do so even when the Canal was open once again to world shipping. Mercifully for the Government of Aden and the trading community and all who depended upon them and the port for their living this fear proved to be groundless. Once the Canal was cleared and reopened the volume of shipping returned to normal much earlier than had been expected by the most optimistic.

The bright side of the picture was that in spite of the diver- 648
gence of views over Suez, personal relations between Govern- 208
ment officials and their Arab friends remained unimpaired. At 204
the same time the example of moderation shown by the local 829
Press, in particular in the English language, was one which even the newspapers in the United Kingdom would have done well to have followed. All newspapers in Aden are Arab or Indian-owned and the two main English language papers are both Arab owned and Arab edited. All the more commendable, therefore, was their restraint during this most difficult period.

In the Protectorate the reaction was somewhat different. 829
There was satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government had, at last, shown that they were capable of strong and determined action and with it was born a hope in the hearts of the Rulers on the Yemen frontier that it would be the turn of that country

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954
M1 Middle East
ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

75 per cent in Shuqra. In most localities, the infection rates ranged from 27 to 88 per cent among children under 15 years of age and from zero to 48 per cent in persons over 15 years of age. The Fadhli and the Abdali tribal districts were the most seriously affected regions visited.

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Diseases of the Skin. Favus, ringworm and other mycotic skin infections are widely distributed. Madura foot is common in the Protectorate, and cases are seen in the Colony hospitals each year among patients from the interior. Phagedenic ulcers are responsible for considerable disability among laborers in the Colony and in all parts of the Protectorate. Several thousand cases are treated each year in the hospitals and the dispensaries in Aden Colony, where they are usually designated as "Yemen ulcers." The ankle is the most frequent site of infection, and amputation is often necessary in neglected cases.

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Scabies and impetigo are prevalent, especially among the children of inland towns and villages who live under congested, insanitary conditions. By contrast, surprisingly few cases of scabies are encountered among the children seen in the schools in Aden township.

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Leprosy. Leprosy is endemic in the Protectorate, but no indigenous cases have been reported from the Colony within recent years. The infection is probably not extensive, although foci of the disease are known to exist in the Hadhramaut and in the Lahej, the Dhala' and the Abyen areas in the western protectorate. As lepers are not discriminated against socially, some difficulty is encountered in controlling the movement of infected individuals in the Colony. A small leper hospital is located at Sheikh Othman: it receives patients not only from Aden territory but also from Yemen. Eighteen of the 29 patients in residence in 1939[18] were open nodular or lepromatous cases.

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Other Infections. Tetanus is endemic, but reported cases are rare.

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p. 249 (A)

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

Governor designate must remain hidden in the ship until the 000 atmosphere ashore was more agreeable for military exercises.

Goode and the A.D.C. and I lunched together in the deserted saloon, all the passengers who, unlike myself, were free agents, having gone ashore despite the heat. After lunch Goode and the A.D.C. returned to the shore, and left to myself, I went to my cabin and sat under a fan and chatted to my Arab servant, Salem, who was busily engaged in laying out for the first time my white ceremonial uniform with its almost indecently bright and new gold epaulettes. We talked of the town and the Protectorate and the shooting prospects for the coming winter season, and a host of other unimportant matters. We had known each other for twenty years, and between us there was a degree of understanding and mutual respect, which made our relationship closer than that of just master and servant; we were friends. One of the great charms of the Arabs of [184] tribal status from the Protectorate is that when they enter [609) service with understanding people they are never familiar and never presume. Salem and I, when on tour in the Protectorate, have on more than one occasion sat, together with the local Ruler, on the floor and eaten with our hands from the same dish, and then, twenty-four hours later, thanks to air transport, Salem, dressed in immaculate white uniform with a red fez on his head, has superintended the service of refreshments at an official function over which I have presided at Government House. Sometimes when strangers have obviously been much impressed by his correct and formal demeanour, I have had an almost irresistible desire to laugh and tell them what he and I were doing so short a time before; but I have restrained myself. It would not have done, so very few would have understood—more is the pity.

The hot afternoon passed pleasantly enough and all too soon it was time for me to put on my cool-looking, but in reality, very hot uniform and don my regulation white helmet surmounted by its plume of red and white feathers; all very glorious, but remarkably uncomfortable. As soon as I was dressed I went out on deck and found the A.D.C., a retired Commander of the Royal Navy, ready and waiting and the launch alongside.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

Aden

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We arrived unhurriedly on the small landing ground at Mukeiras; the Fairey 2 F.s never hurried, but they generally got to their destination, which was just as well because they were single-engined aircraft and the Protectorate has an unduly large proportion of sharp rocky hills to nice flat open spaces suitable for a forced landing.

[291] We were met on arrival by a seething mass of blue-kilted tribesmen led by the young Sultan, Saleh bin Hussein[1] bin Jabil, and the Regent, Sultan Mohd bin Jabil, and the Sultan's father, Hussein bin Jabil. It was my first meeting with the Sultan who was later to become my personal friend and one of the staunchest and most loyal of the Rulers of the Protectorate. At that time he was just a nice-looking lad and I was more interested in the Regent, a hook-nosed middle-aged man, crafty and, I was to learn later, unreliable, and also in the Sultan's father Hussein, a fine figure of a man with an open frank countenance and a charming smile, which his son has inherited. Hussein was killed some years later not far from Mukeiras in a tribal dust-up with the Rassasis, a tribe which lies to the Yemen side of the *status quo* frontier. His death was a loss to his people, to his son and to us.

• [184] [574] As we walked forward towards the village surrounded by and followed by a crowd of tribesmen, some cattle and goats were led out and slaughtered in front of us, a disgusting business, but required by tradition on such great occasions. Incidentally, they provided the basis of the meal we would eat later. Quite often in the future I tried to stop the barbarous custom, and sometimes I was successful, much to the disappointment of the poorer elements who invariably benefit by being given the remnants of the feast.

On arrival at the village we were led into a small house to await the final preparation of lunch; while we were waiting for the meal a diversion was caused by a stout gentleman with a fine black beard walking into the room. He gave a general greeting to the company there assembled and his arrival appeared to cause some surprise to many of those present, although I am certain that the Regent was well aware of his

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[1] Sultan Saleh bin Hussein, C.M.G., C.B.E.

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their territory to any foreign power without the previous
648 permission of the Government of India. In return we undertook to protect them from external aggression. Those were the main clauses, but there were, of course, subsidiary clauses which differed from Treaty to Treaty and which related to freedom of access to each other's territory, the protection of trade routes and similar matters. The main object of the Treaties was protection, protection from the Yemen as far as the tribes were concerned, and protection from the Yemen and the tribes themselves as far as we were concerned.

As the years went by and the buffer grew in size as more and more States came into alliance, so did our responsibilities to the people of the area grow, although it took us nearly a hundred years to realise our obligations, which we have not yet adequately discharged.

642 The States are twenty-five in number, of which the Sultanate
631 of Lahej is the senior, not only by virtue of its importance, but also because it was the first to enter into treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. They vary greatly in size from the 40,000 square miles of the Quaiti Sultanate of Shihr and Mukalla, to the few unproductive acres of the Sultan of Bir Ali, an insignificant little sea port. The Rulers, who are either Sultans or Sheikhs or Amirs, or even Naqibs—it makes no difference to the importance of the State what title is held by the Ruler—are all independent in so far as their internal authority is concerned, and the only curbs on their power are tradition and the degree of independence of the people them-
[184] selves. This latter varies with the geographical position and the nature of the terrain of the State. In the Yafa Highlands, which
[641] are almost inaccessible, every tribesman is a law unto himself and pays little heed to the titular leader, the Upper Yafa Sultan, unless the land is in grave danger when they rally to him until the danger is passed. In the Lowlands and in the Southern plain where the States are more vulnerable, there is a greater degree of obedience by the tribesmen to the authority of their Ruler, and such is the case where tribal territory abuts on to the Yemen in open country; country where the fear of Zeidi raids is greatest.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

First Acquaintance with the Protectorate 184

The people are, as I was quick to realise after I had seen and [157]
spoken to the tribesman at the Khormaksar races, independent
and virile, and later I was to find that they did not lack a sense
of humour. In the Highlands they dress, even to this day, in [291]
blue cotton kilts which reach to the knee, leaving the upper [302]
part of the body bare, except for the vegetable oil and blue
dye with which they rub their skin as a protection against the
sun in summer and the cold in winter. The kilt is held in place [411]
by a leather cartridge belt which in turn supports a dagger,
generally with a silver scabbard. A rifle and a pair of leather
sandals complete the picture, except in the Colony where
rifles and daggers, except for the privileged few, have to be
surrendered to authority on entrance, and may not be carried 177
on the person. In the Colony, too, and indeed in the more 178
developed areas of the Protectorate, the blue kilt has given 291
place to brightly coloured kilts made from silk and cotton 439
cloth imported from Indonesia and India, and the blue dye and
oil have been replaced by shirts and coats, and indeed, by
collars and ties and trousers when the owners have come to
this country either on business or for pleasure.

outside the town, and as darkness fell the guns of the fort ceased to boom their still unfinished salute. 648

The next day the Political Officer took me to see the place where Seager had been attacked as he, all unsuspecting, walked with his wife, a brave lady who did her best to beat off her husband's assailants until the Government Guard escort could come up. They had been told by Seager to follow some little distance behind so that he and his wife could enjoy their stroll in private. There I found a small heap of stones marking the spot and I had them scattered because there was no point in perpetuating the memory of a shameful incident. Seager had, I am glad to say, recovered, and the would-be assassins had been punished, that is, those who had not fled to the security of the Yemen. As far as I was concerned the chapter was closed. 000

There was time to spare before we were due to lunch with the Naib, so I formed my escort into a line of beaters and for an hour or so we wandered over the slopes of the nearby hills and found some hares among the scrub. Then back across the plateau to Dhala and up to the castle where I had first stayed twenty years before.

The Naib met us at the entrance and after I had inspected the Guard of Tribal Guards I was ushered into a long narrow room where some of the guests had already assembled. We shook hands and took our seats on the floor around the walls. I was seated at one end on the right of the Naib and on his left was the Political Officer, and as more and more guests entered they gave the customary salutation and we rose and I shook hands with them and they took their places round the walls. The guests were a curious collection, most of those present being tribal leaders and notables from the area, but there were others from neighbouring districts and, of course, the soldiers of my escort and my own personal servants. The people of 146
Dhala have one serious vice and that is that they grow and eat 184
Qāt, which absorbs a great deal of their vitality and practically 147
all their money; in consequence, they are physically well below the ordinary standard of the Protectorate, and in appearance I think they are best described by the American adjective "mean". Personally, I have always liked the country better 000

643 course, exceptions and in Lahej, for example, the electoral college is composed not only of the heads of the branches of the Ruling family, but also of the Sheikhs of the principal tribes and the senior Qadhi, but generally speaking it is the family who make the choice for tribal approval.

In Dhala on this occasion the new Amir was selected after a bitter disagreement between two of his uncles, and an attempt on the part of the family council to avoid having to make a decision by asking for direct British administration. The troublesome uncle, having failed to ensure that a large proportion of the State revenue would in future be devoted solely to the support of himself and his family, abstained from voting in the council meeting and fled that same night to the Yemen with his close relations, and was warmly welcomed there. The new Amir was very upset at what he considered to be a serious affront to his dignity, but, personally, I had no doubt that he was well rid of a particularly useless and disagreeable bunch of Qāt-ridden wasters.

AULAKIS

636 131 184 In the winter of 1951–52, the Aulaki adventure was making good progress. The Aulakis are a virile and warlike clan whose territory runs north and south along the western side of the administrative dividing line between the western and eastern sections of the Protectorate and are themselves divided into three States, the Lower Aulaki Sultanate in the south on the sea coast, then the Sheikhdom, an area of fierce barren hills with steep and narrow valleys, and in the north the more open table-lands of the Upper Aulaki Sultanate.

636 At this point a word of explanation is necessary about the administrative dividing line to which I have referred. This line came into being purely as an administrative convenience and should, in fact, never have been incorporated on the maps of the area because the Aden Protectorate is one indivisible whole. The reason why any administrative line became necessary was that at the period of history when it was first drawn in pencil on an old map, probably by the Governor, the British

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determined character who reacted strongly to any encroach-
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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

491 others following the old, but all opening up the country and
making possible better security and greater trade.

794 At Yeshbum I stayed the night with a family of influential
184 Saiyids. They were very pleasant people indeed on the surface,
[178] though the opening up of the country must have been dis-
agreeable to all but the broad-minded among them, and Saiyids
like other religious leaders, are not renowned for their broad-
ness of mind. Inviolate as Saiyids, descendants of the Prophet
Muhammed, shrewd business men who lend money against
property mortgages, educated among an ignorant people, and
by tradition the mediators in family and tribal disputes, they
were powerful people whose influence was bound to be
affected adversely as contact with the outer world increased
and education became effective. My host of the evening was
Sheikh Ali Jifri, a charming elderly gentleman much afflicted
with rheumatism, who was far-sighted enough to recognise the
inevitable and to accept a change which he knew to be in the
interests of the Aulaki people. Unfortunately, he died not long
after my visit and his kindly influence was removed from his
brother and his sons and nephews. They have always been
difficult and resentful and have never really co-operated in the
setting up of the Aulaki administration and have not used their
influence in the right direction in the Council Chamber.
[125] Political interests in the neighbourhood of Aden and in the
Colony itself and the acquisition of agricultural land in the rich
cotton areas, have been their pursuits. Nasser of Egypt is their
idol and independence is their goal. What a pity learned stud-
ents of religion cannot be content with the greatest of all
occupations, the bringing of the word of God to the people
of this tortured earth. The truth is that the false gods of wealth
and power attract descendants of the Prophet in the same way
as other people, for after all, they are but human.

184 The following day we drove up the Wadi Yeshbum to Said,
the capital of the State beneath whose ancient towers I was to
be greeted by the Amir, his brothers and the tribal leaders.
[541] They were all ready for us where the Wadi broadens just
below the town and they formed a procession, firing their
rifles in the traditional manner, while their poets composed

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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topical calypsos or, to use their own word, *zamils*, rhyming [541]
lines with a topical theme, part repeated by the chorus of [538]
tribesmen. It was the first time I had seen one of these tribal demonstrations, and I was thrilled as the blue kilted tribesmen, led by their Amir, moved in what seemed to be a tail-less snake of men, three abreast, round and round, coiling and uncoiling while rifles were being fired in the air with a delightful disregard for the eventual destination of their contents among the surrounding hills.

The procession over, I walked up the Wadi with the Amir ooo
on one side and his eldest brother on the other, and as we passed a very modern-looking gun it commenced to fire my salute. It was some ten feet above us on the bank, and I inquired from where they had obtained the blank ammunition for the gun, for this was no black powder affair, and was not altogether surprised to learn that live ammunition was being used. I should like to have hastened my footsteps and got well clear before the next round, but that would have been very poorly thought of, so we continued our stately walk without haste or damage to anything, except our ear-drums.

The new administration made a good start, but that salute of 628
guns had been heard in the Yemen, although nearly two years 648
were to pass before the re-opening of an old family dispute 636
split the ruling family and gave the Imam his opportunity. The Yemen took sides with money and gifts of rifles and ammunition, and once again shots whistled along the narrow streets of Said, and as the infection spread and the tribesmen became restive, Abdullah, the Amir, faced serious trouble. By the grace of God and the opportune visit to the Protectorate of the then Minister of State, Mr. Hopkinson, now Lord Colyton, the additional financial help we needed so badly was made available to the young and struggling administration. Much can be done with money in Arabia, even to the extent of starting and stopping wars, as Lawrence demonstrated in the Hedjaz.

A young Assistant Adviser came to the Aulakis at the same 636
time (the designation "Political Officer" had been abolished, and "Assistant Adviser" introduced as being more truly

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

Aden

489 The
178 new displacing the old is an inevitable process and provided it is done at a reasonable pace need not be disturbing and is often imperceptible. It is the speed of change which matters, and that is what caused the trouble in the Protectorate. In England the change from horse-drawn transport to motor transport took twenty years or more and there was ample time for readjustment. In Aden it took as many days from the time a new major road was open to motor traffic, and the unemployed camel men sat nursing their rifles and wondering how to prevent their animals and themselves from starving. It was not long before they noticed the weapon in their hands and commenced to use it to drive the lorries off the roads. The State and Political Authorities intervened before too much damage was done and negotiations resulted in agreements which restricted the use of lorries to named kinds of merchandise, and so time was gained for readjustment.

• [184] The Eastern Aden Protectorate was more affected than the
Western by road development and on more than one occasion
troops had to be used to persuade the camel men and their
friends to be sensible and not to interfere with the lorry traffic
133 which might have had very serious consequences. The Wadi
312 Hadhramaut, that vast cut through the limestone plateau of the
241 Jöl filled with palm groves and white-walled towns, peopled
231 by the most astute and the hardest business men in the world,
441 was subject to droughts which twice in living memory had
731 led to famine: the reason for this had been that the whole
361 irrigation system depended on the availability of bullocks to
134 draw water from the shallow wells and when, during the
droughts, the corn crops had failed, the animals had either to
be fed on seed grain or be left to die of starvation; in the former
case it meant that when the rains did come, there was no seed
to sow, in the latter that there were no animals to draw water.
402 The solution was to eliminate the dependence on bullocks and
177 make available to farmers and date garden owners small diesel
241 pumps with which to irrigate their land. They paid cash for
[432] the pumps if they could, or if they couldn't they put down a
deposit and paid the balance in monthly instalments. A maintenance service, based on a central workshop, which had been set

491 others following the old, but all opening up the country and
making possible better security and greater trade.

794 At Yeshbum I stayed the night with a family of influential
184 Saiyids. They were very pleasant people indeed on the surface,
[178] though the opening up of the country must have been disagreeable
to all but the broad-minded among them, and Saiyids
like other religious leaders, are not renowned for their broadness
of mind. Inviolate as Saiyids, descendants of the Prophet
Muhammed, shrewd business men who lend money against
property mortgages, educated among an ignorant people, and
by tradition the mediators in family and tribal disputes, they
were powerful people whose influence was bound to be
affected adversely as contact with the outer world increased
and education became effective. My host of the evening was
Sheikh Ali Jifri, a charming elderly gentleman much afflicted
with rheumatism, who was far-sighted enough to recognise the
inevitable and to accept a change which he knew to be in the
interests of the Aulaki people. Unfortunately, he died not long
after my visit and his kindly influence was removed from his
brother and his sons and nephews. They have always been
difficult and resentful and have never really co-operated in the
setting up of the Aulaki administration and have not used their
influence in the right direction in the Council Chamber.
[185] Political interests in the neighbourhood of Aden and in the
Colony itself and the acquisition of agricultural land in the rich
cotton areas, have been their pursuits. Nasser of Egypt is their
idol and independence is their goal. What a pity learned students
of religion cannot be content with the greatest of all
occupations, the bringing of the word of God to the people
of this tortured earth. The truth is that the false gods of wealth
and power attract descendants of the Prophet in the same way
as other people, for after all, they are but human.

184 The following day we drove up the Wadi Yeshbum to Said,
the capital of the State beneath whose ancient towers I was to
be greeted by the Amir, his brothers and the tribal leaders.
[541] They were all ready for us where the Wadi broadens just
below the town and they formed a procession, firing their
rifles in the traditional manner, while their poets composed

THE COLONY

PART I

Review of 1949 and 1950

THE progress of the Colony has been uninterrupted by any serious 185
political or industrial disputes, or by epidemic disease, and both in numbers of residents and material prosperity it has grown far beyond any previous records. The number of ships calling at Aden for fuel make it one of the busiest ports of the world, handling a tonnage comparable with Liverpool, while the air services radiating from Aden to the Middle East, India and the East African Territories have increased in number and frequency. The new civil airport is nearing completion. A new radio-telephone link has been established with East Africa and London.

Steady progress has been made with the Education Five-Year Plan, and with other development works, described in more detail below, and the revenue has remained adequate for recurrent expenditure and for substantial expenditure upon new works without raising additional taxation.

The increase in the population has been caused mainly by the 167
immigration of Arabs from the interior (Aden Protectorate and Yemen)
and of Indians and Pakistanis, in most cases single men only. 464
In order to prevent the influx into Aden of people for whom there cannot be found employment or housing, new Immigration Rules were introduced in May, 1950, under which an intending immigrant must satisfy the Government that he is coming to an approved occupation
for which no suitable local candidate (of any race) is available. This 653
control has been so far effected mainly on persons arriving by sea. The protection of local employees is being accompanied by a vigorous programme of school building, including a technical college, to raise the educational standard of local candidates.

The late Mr. A. Antonin Besse, K.B.E., made a generous gift of 741
£50,000 to the Colony; £29,000 is to be spent on buildings at the new 871
Technical College and it is proposed to use the balance for the education of women in Aden.

A population movement of great significance was completed during 167
the period under review by the migration of nearly 42,000 Jews of Yemen origin to Israel. Arrangements for their air lift from Aden were made by the Israeli Authorities in close co-operation with the Aden Government, and the operation was completed without accident or any outbreak of disease, and without molestation by the Arab communities through whom they passed.

The Yemeni Jews have thus ceased to be an important element of 563
the population of Southern Arabia, and in Aden Colony they have

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954

M1 Middle East

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

mosques and to storage tanks from which the commercial carriers draw water for sale to the inhabitants. Most well supplies are unprotected and exposed to subsoil and surface contamination. The ablution pools in the mosques are often heavily polluted and serve as vehicles for the transmission of intestinal infections. They also provide conditions favorable for the breeding of anopheline and other mosquitoes; also of Planorbis and Bulinus snails.

H 312
H 312 364 164 136

There are numerous small irrigation projects in the agricultural districts, especially in Western Aden Protectorate and the Hadhramaut, many of which have been in use for decades. They depend upon water from streams or wells and, in some parts of the highlands, from spring-fed cisterns. Pumps have been introduced in the modern developments, but in most instances water is drawn from streams and wells in the traditional manner, namely, in leather buckets by means of ropes pulled over wooden pulleys by men or animals.

H 312

WASTE DISPOSAL

A 364

The methods of sewage disposal are primitive. Septic tanks, which discharge into the main drainage system, are connected with some of the newer houses in Aden Colony, but pail privies provide the usual means of sewage disposal in both Aden and Sheikh Othman townships. In old buildings with several stories, soil pipes which may be 40 feet in length lead from the privies on the upper floors to containers below. The night soil is collected regularly from private and public latrines by the town authorities and conveyed to incineration plants. Pit latrines are employed in some quarters, but they are being abolished wherever possible. In the congested districts, the latrines are located along concrete passages between the rears of the houses and are drained to storm sewers or to soakpits. The construction of a modern sewerage system for the Colony is under consideration.

A 364 185

The "long drop" method, in which closed

H 364

p. 244 (B)

PRIMARY EDUCATION

872 The normal primary course is of four to five years, consisting of a preparatory stage, of one to two years, and three standards above it. Primary education is given, so far as is possible, through the vernaculars of the pupils and, except in cases where the appropriate vernacular education is not obtainable, pupils are not normally allowed to enter a school in which English is used throughout as the medium of teaching until they have completed a primary course in their own vernacular. In Government schools and in most others English is not taught during the primary course.

[797] The language of over 60 per cent. of the population and the language of instruction in the Government Primary Schools, for both boys and girls, is Arabic. Primary school education for boys and girls is provided also through English, Gujarati and Urdu in aided schools and through Hebrew to a limited extent in unrecognized schools.

The following table gives the nominal roll and attendance figures for the primary schools in 1938:—

	Number of Schools.				*Average Number on Rolls.*			*Average attendance.*
	Government.	*Aided.*	*Unrecognised.*	*Total.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*	
Boys ...	4	6	4	14	1,181	109*	1,290	1,140
Girls ...	2	4	1	7	20	527	547	474

* The large majority of these were in the lower classes of the Urdu schools.

The numbers of pupils in Government and aided primary schools were, boys 955, girls 468, total 1,423.

[797] Of the non-Government primary schools two aided boys' schools and one unrecognized boys' school are managed by the Roman Catholic Mission, one aided girls' school by the Danish Church Mission, one aided boys' school by the Church of Scotland Mission, and the rest by private local management.

872 873 At the end of the primary course a public examination is held through Arabic and Urdu, mainly as a qualifying test for admission to the lower section of the Government Secondary School. In 1938 127 candidates entered for this examination and 79 passed. Failure in this examination does not necessarily debar a pupil from entering the secondary school, but priority of place is generally given to those who pass.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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punished. But it matters little what the cause of the crime, it is the method of punishment which is under examination. Let us, therefore, trace a normal sequence of events.

The incident has occurred, and the guilty party has been determined without doubt by the Political Authorities. Their Ruler asks Government to aid him in bringing them to account if it is beyond his power to act alone. The offenders are called upon to surrender themselves and explain their conduct. They do not appear on the date stated and no excuse is offered. The Ruler orders them to pay a fine in rifles or in money or in both. The fine is always well within the means of the guilty party to pay and is never vindictive. Payment is not made so the transgressors are warned that action will be taken to destroy their property, generally tribal towers, to the extent of the fine. Care is taken to make sure that the leader's property is first on the list for attention, and great care is taken to ensure that excessive damage is not done. Aerial photographs are taken and the actual towers or houses carefully identified. Twenty-four hours' notice of air action is then given and the transgressors are warned to remove their belongings. If at any time before the expiry of the warning period the persons concerned submit or make any move indicative of their willingness to submit, the whole operation is postponed immediately. If no move has been made by the guilty party then a further warning of one hour is given immediately prior to the air action. The first warning is dropped by air on the village or towers of the offenders, and to ensure that there is no mistake it is sent also by hand through neutral agents, probably Saiyids, but the second warning is from the air alone. The operation takes place and the bombing or rocketing of the buildings is very accurate and no unnecessary damage is caused. Quite often the offenders and their friends gather on a nearby hill feature to watch the aircraft in action. The incident is over. The slate has been wiped clean. There have been no casualties, there were not intended to be; only material damage has been done.

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[202]

I do not recall that during the time I was closely connected with the Protectorate there were, at any time, any casualties

000 • normally time is required to assess the value of such evidence before action can be taken to deal with the situation. To rely solely on Agents and Post Commanders for information would result in many false alarms with consequent waste of time and would fatigue unnecessarily the military forces charged with the task of frontier control.

648 701 • 203 707 The ideal is a combination of air and land, and that is precisely how watch along the Aden frontier is maintained. The frontier Posts are sited in strategic positions and are provided with W.T. sets, but owing to the nature of the ground they are often many miles apart, especially on the Aden-Saudi frontier where their number is strictly conditioned by their accessibility to adequate supplies of water. Information comes in from the Posts either from the Political Officer for the area who may be there at the time, or from the local Commander of the Post, and it is checked forthwith by a reconnaissance flight by the Royal Air Force when it relates to troop movements or tribal concentration. It is often only a matter of an hour or so from the time that the information is received to the time that the pilot's report confirming or disproving the information is available. In times of particular tension reporting from Posts is supplemented by frontier patrols, by aircraft flying along the Aden side of the frontier. These patrols have proved to be particularly effective over the sandy and stony desert across which runs the Aden-Saudi Arabian frontier; camels and vehicles can be hidden in Wadis and can travel at night, but neither camels nor vehicles can pass over open country, especially sandy country, without leaving tracks for the airmen to see in the morning.

Speedy and accurate information from the desert areas and from the mountainous regions would be impossible without the use of aircraft. In both types of country the air-land form of frontier control and reconnaissance has been proved to be not only the most efficient, but also by far the most economical both in men and machines, and in money also. It is not inhuman and is not unsporting. True, the Yemen, in my time, had no Air Force and Saudi Arabia nothing much in that line, but the object is to prevent frontier violation not only by our

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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neighbours, but also by our own people, in which we are doing our neighbours a service.

Much has been said and written in the Press about frontier violation by reconnaissance aircraft operating from Aden. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred such reports are without foundation. It is impossible for any but the most skilled trained observer on the ground to predict precisely, without the aid of precision instruments, where an aircraft is flying in relation to the ground, especially if it is at any height. Errors do occur from time to time, but they are few and far between and are generally errors of navigation committed by navigators inexperienced in the conditions prevailing in the Aden Protectorate.

The next essential, after information of an incursion has been received and confirmed, is action. The intruder must be evicted —that is an immediate necessity. If you catch a stranger in your house in the middle of the night packing up the spoons, you try to arrest him and to kick him out. You are quite entitled to do so. If he seems to be too much for you to tackle alone you call the Police and they take on the task. If the intruder shows fight and a disinclination to leave, the Police use "reasonable force" and take the fellow away. He may get hurt in the process; that's just too bad. No one writes to the papers and asks questions in the House of Commons, but transfer the scene to a Colony, multiply the intruder by one hundred, substitute a desire to burn and pillage for a liking for other people's spoons and an aeroplane for the police, and there are long articles in the Press and shoals of questions asked in the House of Commons.

Many people feel quite genuinely unhappy about the use of aircraft against ground forces, which is understandable, but springs from ignorance of the way in which aircraft are used. War and fighting with lethal weapons of the modern sort is beastly and horrible to a degree, and the longer it goes on, the more are the casualties and the more horrible it becomes. Therefore, surely the most humane thing to do is to stop the fighting as soon as possible with the fewest possible casualties, especially among our own troops, or to prevent it altogether.

6.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MN|

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

Criticism of the Information Department, which had been persistent 647 but mild while the cost fell on His Majesty's Government, was intensified when, in accordance with imperial policy, the cost of Colony services was transferred to Colony funds, and an investigation into the activities of the Department was made by a special committee during 1948. In accordance with their recommendation the Governor set up an Advisory Committee for the Department on which unofficial opinion was well represented, and the Department was allowed to continue for a further year. The policy for the future is still under consideration. But in the meantime, such steps as were possible were taken to reduce unprofitable activities and concentrate available resources on approved services. The local newspaper run by Government was discontinued, though the 204 question of giving assistance to some newspaper is still under consideration. 368 The reading rooms in the Colony were closed.

On the other hand, provision for mobile cinemas was increased from 546 one to three. A public address system was installed throughout the 203 Fortress, is being extended to Sheikh Othman, and was used for daily announcements of public interest.

Plans are under consideration for a regular broadcasting service, to 207 serve both the Colony and the Protectorate, and if this comes into operation, the Arabic news will also be put over the public loudspeaker.

The Information Officer inaugurated a series of weekly pamphlets 203 giving information, in English and Arabic, regarding Government intentions 647 and achievements, and explanations in simple language of laws and regulations which were brought into force.

The routine activities of the Information Department, including the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of 804 local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

The following newspapers are published in the Colony: 204

Reuters Bulletin (daily issue), published by Reuters' Agent in Aden, P. & O. House, Steamer Point, Aden.

Fatat-el-Jazirah (weekly Arabic paper), published by Mohamed Ali Luqman, Crater, Aden.

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and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses. 502

The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years. 504

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION OFFICE

The Public Relations and Information Office continued under the part-time supervision of the District Commissioner with an Advisory Committee representing local opinion. In accordance with their recommendations the main activity has been the showing of news and documentary films, in English and Arabic, at clubs and in public open spaces. 647 208

A regular series of Bulletins, in English and Arabic and occasionally Gujerati, was published on departmental activities and matters of local interest, and these are now issued from time to time on special topics. Regular news sheets were issued in 1949 and early in 1950, but these have now been replaced by occasional press conferences with Heads of Departments as the local Arab press is increasing in circulation and experience and becoming more qualified to give publicity to Government intentions and achievements. 204

There is no local broadcasting system, news and entertainment being offered direct by the B.B.C. Arabic Service and the broadcasting stations of Cairo, Delhi, Damascus, Baghdad and other Arab countries. A public address system, with loud-speakers in open spaces in the main centres of population, is used for announcements of importance. 207 203

Public reading rooms in the Colony, which had been set up by the Ministry of Information during the war, were closed as a measure of economy in 1948, but three were maintained in the Protectorate. 217

The routine activities of the Office which includes the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year. 208 647

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities. 804

speaking teachers of our own language we shall make no 000
progress. One of my sons, who is in Edinburgh, has just failed an examination and of all things he has failed in Arabic. It is a disgrace and for that disgrace we have India to thank. We are not part of that country geographically and we are not the same people and we do not speak the same language."

He paused again, and then with an abrupt change of subject went on:

"We have no newspapers, but unfortunately we have got [204]
lawyers. Newspapers, properly managed, can be useful and let the Government know how the people think and make the people think in the right way, but they can be dangerous unless they are in the hands of experienced and honest men, and
we have none. Where is the experience to come from? Maybe [693]
it is as well that we have no newspapers, but the lawyers, well, that was a serious mistake, they should never have been allowed to practise until the people were better educated; they are a plague, they are worse than locusts, they make mischief and they encourage people to go to courts. At the present time they are too busy making money to think of other things, but they will once they have grown fat and then they will talk politics to the people and this before the people are properly awake. It will be dangerous and Government must take the necessary measures."

He had an irritating habit, as I was to realise later, of saying that Government must take "the necessary measures" and not saying what form the "measures" should take. So often in the future was he to diagnose the distemper, but unfortunately
not very often was he able to suggest the remedy. His reference 693
to the lawyers was to be repeated from time to time through the years that I knew him. They had been allowed to practise in the courts in Aden in 1928; before that they were prohibited from appearing in court, although there had been no prohibition on their acting as legal advisers out of court. At that time [563]
the Bar was approximately one hundred per cent. Indian and was to remain so for nearly twenty years, and it is probably this monopoly of the Bar by Indians which accounted to some extent for Mackawwi's dislike of lawyers, but it was not the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

The Port Trust and the Legislative Council

"At the same time I feel it my duty to say that we realise 645
that in the not too distant future an awakening sense of 662
responsibility among the younger members of the community 664
may justify Your Excellency's successor in making changes in 665
the membership on the Unofficial side of the Council. If and when that time comes, I shall have occasion to refer to this later, we will be very willing and ready to do all that we can to co-operate. The honour of office has its undoubted attractions, just as it has its responsibilities, but those, and we trust that you will consider us among them, who really have the good and well-being of the people of the Colony at heart do not need the spur of public office to induce them to sacrifice their time and sometimes interests for the good of the community."

These may have been the words of one man, but it must be realised that they were the sentiments of all the Unofficial Members who had approved these words at a private meeting held in my office some days earlier. It was a broad enough hint for anyone, but little did I realise then that they were, in fact, addressed to myself and that it was I who was destined to be His Excellency's successor.

I am afraid that neither the Press nor the public were much 645
interested in our work in the Council; there was nothing 204
spectacular, it was not "news" and not even that section of the 208
Press which was already beginning to write of self-government in a most uninstructed manner and to put forward the claims of Arabic to be recognised as an official language, took the trouble to be present at the Reporters' table during the
ordinary meetings of the Council. This does not mean that [643]
editors and reporters were absent from the official opening ceremony of each new Session of the Council; this was our one gala day of the year when the Governor, in full uniform, complete with feathers in his hat, and wearing his Orders and Decorations, with guards of honour and salutes, formally opened the new Session and delivered "the gracious Address", after handing decorations to those whom His Majesty had been graciously pleased to honour. This was quite a different state

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204 of affairs; it was a spectacle, it was "news", and what was no
208 less attractive a social occasion of the first magnitude. The élite of Aden society were there and the editors were not left out, but when the tumult had died down and the multitude departed, the editors, who were often their own reporters, were found to have gone as well.

619 It must not be imagined that real feeling about the political
[665] future of the Colony was non-existent. There were many people who were, in fact, seriously concerned, and a number of individuals looked forward to the time when they would be able to have a greater share in the control of their own affairs, but at that time there was nothing in the nature of a "party", as we understand the term in this country, inspired with nationalist ideas in any section of the community.

177 The Arab awakening was being accelerated by the rapid
668 educational developments in the Colony and by the radio; the
[204] first a good influence, the second poisonous to young minds
[208] with its half-truths, anti-British propaganda and reports of riots and students' demonstrations, which were such a feature of those years. The first phase of this awakening was the realisation that with few exceptions the worthwhile work in the Colony was in the hands of foreigners to Aden, and the younger generation began to wonder and to ask why strangers had the cream of the employment while they had to make do
464 with what was left. Mercifully the trade expansion after the war was creating fresh employment daily and there was work for every employable lad on leaving school, and I regret to say, very often before he should have left school. The murmuring did not go unheeded by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council and we warned Government that there would be trouble unless the rights of local men and women to priority in employment, provided they were capable of doing the work, were recognised both by Government and by the employers. The warning was heeded by Government, but not by some of the "foreign" employers who claimed, not without reason, that the local article was not up to the standard of the imported. These employers continued to take advantage of a surplus of semi-skilled workers in India, which had been

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actual effect the closure of the Canal must have on their own 434
business interests. Events showed that they had good reason 182
to be concerned. Shipping fell away rapidly. The monthly 648
average of ships entering the port of Aden for the six months 505
prior to the crisis, that is, from May to October 1956, was 454. In November only 277 ships used the port, and by February 1957 the number was down to 93, the lowest point to be reached. Business throughout the Colony was similarly affected and the trade with passengers, on which the merchants of Steamer Point depend for their livelihood, virtually ceased as all passenger ships were diverted round the Cape.

The finances of the Colony were dealt a blow from which they have yet to recover and behind the immediate and, it was hoped, temporary dislocation of trade, there lurked the fear that the major Shipping Companies having once become accustomed to routing their ships by the Cape to Australia and the Far East, would continue to do so even when the Canal was open once again to world shipping. Mercifully for the Government of Aden and the trading community and all who depended upon them and the port for their living this fear proved to be groundless. Once the Canal was cleared and reopened the volume of shipping returned to normal much earlier than had been expected by the most optimistic.

The bright side of the picture was that in spite of the diver- 648
gence of views over Suez, personal relations between Govern- 208
ment officials and their Arab friends remained unimpaired. At 204
the same time the example of moderation shown by the local 829
Press, in particular in the English language, was one which even the newspapers in the United Kingdom would have done well to have followed. All newspapers in Aden are Arab or Indian-owned and the two main English language papers are both Arab owned and Arab edited. All the more commendable, therefore, was their restraint during this most difficult period.

In the Protectorate the reaction was somewhat different. 829
There was satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government had, at last, shown that they were capable of strong and determined action and with it was born a hope in the hearts of the Rulers on the Yemen frontier that it would be the turn of that country

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office [illegible] Aden [illegible]

152 very intense, though usually of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

654 Meteorological records are maintained at the European General
204 Hospital and the data are published in the Aden Colony Gazette weekly.

History

539 Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible.

487 Prior to the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century the trade followed much the same course as the main trade route between the East and the West does today, i.e. across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. From the earliest times the great Empires of the world realised the importance of Aden. During the time of the Romans at least two endeavours were made by them to capture the Red Sea trade and they sent an unsuccessful expedition against Aden. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden
175 was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, and was for a time occupied by them. It was captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years until the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove them out. Aden then passed under the Imams of Sana' who have never renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the Ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate. The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when it was only a village of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden resulted in an expedition being sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The fortress was captured on 19th January, 1839, and Captain Haines became the first British Resident.

The replacement of sailing ships by steam vessels was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British, and the revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for the town its old importance. As a result of the
[161] increased prosperity of Aden since the British occupation the population has risen from 500 to 46,000. The modern commercial
504 prosperity of Aden is primarily due to the fact that it is an important bunkering station, originally for coal and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian

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182 from seaward and fairly cool. May, a part of June, and September are generally hot, damp, and airless. Sandstorms occur in the months of May, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and blow very strongly at times up to 10 p.m., the air being so thick with sand that it is only possible to see a short distance, and the temperature falls. During the month of August dense mists occur at times and it is not possible to see across the harbour.

659 204 Meteorological records are maintained at the European General Hospital and the data are published in the Aden *Colony Gazette* weekly for the information of the public.

History.

175 Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Prior to the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade route between the East and the West does to-day, i.e. across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. From the earliest times the great Empires of the world realized the importance of Aden during this period, and during the time of the Romans at least two endeavours were made by them to capture the Red Sea trade and they sent an unsuccessful expedition against Aden.

The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years until the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove them out, Aden thus coming under the Imams of Sana', who have never renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence and included Aden in his Sultanate. The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden resulted in its capture by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The desire to establish coaling stations on trade routes, necessitated by the replacement of sailing ships by steamer, was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the population has risen from 500 to 46,000. The modern commercial prosperity

647 staff. Public Relations services were somewhat curtailed by the withdrawal of B.I.S.M.E. services in the supply of periodicals and films, and the fact that much of the equipment used throughout the war years had become unserviceable. The most important activities of the Information Office were, however, maintained throughout the year.

Newspapers

● 204 The *Aden Observer*, an eight-page English newspaper, which succeeded the *Aden Argus*, was published weekly and sold at two annas a copy, with a circulation of 1,000 copies a week. The paper ceased publication at the end of the year.

An Arabic newspaper *Al Akhbar al Adeniya* was also published each week and 1,000–1,500 copies were distributed free in the Colony and Protectorates.

Reading Rooms

368 Six Reading Rooms were maintained throughout the year at Tawahi, Crater and Sheikh Othman in the Colony; and at Lahej, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Protectorates.

Two others, at Shibam and Gheil Ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate, were closed towards the end of the year, as it was considered that they were too remote from supervision and the regular supply of literature to be well run. In addition, reading material has been despatched to Perim and Kamaran Islands and to Red Sea Lighthouses whenever available.

The Reading Rooms are supplied with periodicals, posters and photographs, which are changed each week; the Reading Rooms in the Colony and Western Protectorate also have radios. As mentioned above, the volume of periodicals has been reduced, although a certain number are still distributed both for sale and for use in Reading Rooms.

Cinema

647 The Information Office has two 16-mm. projectors in the Colony.
546 In the absence of equipment on order from the United Kingdom, it was difficult to give regular or reliable cinema shows, but every effort was made to revive this activity which had been in abeyance since 1945. The projectors were overhauled during the latter part of the year, and brought into use for several public shows.

English newsreels were received each week from England, and distributed at low rental to local cinemas.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

809 Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

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Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

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The following non-Government newspapers are published in the Colony:

Reuters Bulletin (daily issue), published by Reuters' Agent in Aden, P. & O. House, Steamer Point, Aden.

Fatat-el-Jezirah (weekly Arabic paper), published by Mohamed Ali Luqman, Crater, Aden.

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III. ARCHAEOLOGY

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6:Gt. Brit., Colonal Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden M N |

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

Criticism of the Information Department, which had been persistent 647 but mild while the cost fell on His Majesty's Government, was intensified when, in accordance with imperial policy, the cost of Colony services was transferred to Colony funds, and an investigation into the activities of the Department was made by a special committee during 1948. In accordance with their recommendation the Governor set up an Advisory Committee for the Department on which unofficial opinion was well represented, and the Department was allowed to continue for a further year. The policy for the future is still under consideration. But in the meantime, such steps as were possible were taken to reduce unprofitable activities and concentrate available resources on approved services. The local newspaper run by Government was discontinued, though the 204 question of giving assistance to some newspaper is still under considera- 368 tion. The reading rooms in the Colony were closed.

On the other hand, provision for mobile cinemas was increased from 546 one to three. A public address system was installed throughout the 203 Fortress, is being extended to Sheikh Othman, and was used for daily announcements of public interest.

Plans are under consideration for a regular broadcasting service, to 207 serve both the Colony and the Protectorate, and if this comes into operation, the Arabic news will also be put over the public loudspeaker.

The Information Officer inaugurated a series of weekly pamphlets 203 giving information, in English and Arabic, regarding Government inten- 647 tions and achievements, and explanations in simple language of laws and regulations which were brought into force.

The routine activities of the Information Department, including the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of 804 local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

The following newspapers are published in the Colony: 204

Reuters Bulletin (daily issue), published by Reuters' Agent in Aden, P. & O. House, Steamer Point, Aden.

Fatat-el-Jazirah (weekly Arabic paper), published by Mohamed Ali Luqman, Crater, Aden.

875 204 The monthly teachers' journal completed its third year and was well run by a small committee of teachers. Its popularity is such that it was increased in size to eight pages, and a considerable number were sold to the public. It contains departmental and professional news, articles and world news.

875 No complaint in general could be made about the enthusiasm of teachers ; there was a much better corporate feeling and a growing sense of professional prestige, but their cultural background remains poor.

Weekly meetings of all women teachers were held during the cooler months. Talks on general education were given by the Principal of the Government Secondary School, and lectures in method and games by the Egyptian teachers.

Building

653 871 Considerable progress has been made with the school buildings foreshadowed in the five-year Development Plan. Work has already begun on the Aden College and the Technical College has been completed. It is hoped that the former will be opened early in 1952 and the latter accepted students early in 1951. Two further girls' schools and a boys' school have been built in Crater and the boys' school at Maalla has been doubled in size. Extensions have been made to three other schools. As a result of these developments there are now 4,000 places available in Government schools compared with 2,000 in 1947.

Technical Education

874 This continued satisfactorily on the lines drawn up by the Principal-Designate of the Technical College, and two Arabs who had been on two-year technical scholarships in England returned in 1950 and assisted in the implementation of the new syllabuses of handwork and art.

Adult Education

873 Evening classes for women and girls were unfortunately not given during 1949-50 owing to shortage of Egyptian staff. Normally dressmaking, knitting, embroidery and Arabic are taught. Classes should be resumed shortly.

Weekly talks were given at the British Institute. A privately-run commercial school provided evening instruction in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased to hold classes.

Parents' Committee

871 Meetings of this committee were held every six weeks and many points of great value and interest were discussed. It continued to be a most useful contact between the officers of the Department and the public.

HEALTH

164 A steady improvement in the general state of the public health was revealed by the continued, in some cases marked, decline in the various health indices such as the death rate, infant mortality rate and the T.B. death rate.

647
and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port 502
Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there 504
has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using
the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling
for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business
done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the
falling off noticeable in previous years.

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION OFFICE

The Public Relations and Information Office continued under the 647
part-time supervision of the District Commissioner with an Advisory 208
Committee representing local opinion. In accordance with their
recommendations the main activity has been the showing of news and
documentary films, in English and Arabic, at clubs and in public open
spaces.

A regular series of Bulletins, in English and Arabic and occasionally 204
Gujerati, was published on departmental activities and matters of local
interest, and these are now issued from time to time on special topics.
Regular news sheets were issued in 1949 and early in 1950, but these
have now been replaced by occasional press conferences with Heads of
Departments as the local Arab press is increasing in circulation and
experience and becoming more qualified to give publicity to Government
intentions and achievements.

There is no local broadcasting system, news and entertainment being 207
offered direct by the B.B.C. Arabic Service and the broadcasting
stations of Cairo, Delhi, Damascus, Baghdad and other Arab countries.
A public address system, with loud-speakers in open spaces in the main 203
centres of population, is used for announcements of importance.

Public reading rooms in the Colony, which had been set up by the 217
Ministry of Information during the war, were closed as a measure of
economy in 1948, but three were maintained in the Protectorate.

The routine activities of the Office which includes the supply of news 208
reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institu- 647
tions and interested persons, and the provision of information services
to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number 804
of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which
is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

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204 The following are the more important periodicals published in Aden :

Official Gazette	English weekly.
Reuters Bulletin	English daily (Roneo).
Dikra	Arabic weekly.
Fatat al Jazirah	„ „
Nahda	„ „
Shabab	„ „

Chapter 6: Reading List

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113 BELHAVEN, Master of., *The Kingdom of Melchior*. London, Murray, 1949.

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A Report on the Social, Economic and Political Condition of the Hadramaut, by W. H. INGRAMS. Colonial No. 123, 1936. Price 3s. 0d. (by post 3s. 2d.)

A Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in Aden in December, 1947. Colonial No. 233, 1948. Price 9d. (by post 10½d.)

Blindness in British African and Middle East Territories. 1948. Price 2s. 0d. (by post 2s. 2d.)

respect of injury to third parties. This legislation is similar to that 494
which has existed in the United Kingdom for many years.

The Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1952), 759
which made it an offence for a person to practice medicine in the Colony unless registered under the Ordinance. It has also deleted the provision under which the practice of native systems was permitted, since treatment by qualified practitioners is now available in the Colony.

The Ordinance also made provision for the control of the sale and [278]
publication of advertisements of cures.

The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance (No. 9 of 648
1952), which was based on the Distribution of German Enemy Property 425
Act, 1949, of the United Kingdom, and which made local provision for the collection, realisation and distribution of property in the Colony which belonged to German owners on 3rd September, 1939. It provided that creditors in the Colony should have a first charge on such assets in Aden.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Ordinance 231
(No. 12 of 1952), which prohibited the carriage or conveyance of animals in such a manner as to cause them unnecessary suffering. It also enabled rules to be made to regulate the conditions under which animals should be carried by sea.

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 204
14 of 1952), which made it obligatory for persons publishing newspapers to give security for any damages which a court may award against them in a libel suit. It also provided for the correction of articles and other reports in local newspapers which contain factual statements which either are false or distorted.

The Port Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952), which amended and con- 505
solidated the law relating to the Port of Aden and matters ancillary thereto. It replaced the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and also the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927.

The Port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1952), which authorised the Trustees of the Port of Aden to raise money by way of loans or temporary borrowing in order to carry out the duties imposed upon them under the principal Ordinance. It also gave statutory recognition to the practice that all port dues, fees and charges should be credited to the Trustees.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 464
of 1952), which brought within the scope of the principal Ordinance 465
locally engaged civilian staff of departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In Aden this virtually means local civilians employed by Her Majesty's Forces.

It also increased the minimum payment of compensation, in the case of injury to a workman resulting in permanent total incapacity, from *Shs.*1,050 to *Shs.*1,500 and the maximum from *Shs.*15,000 to *Shs.*18,000 which latter amount represents 24 months' earnings of a workman whose monthly earnings do not exceed *Shs.*750.

This Ordinance has not yet been brought into force.

The Government Guards (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1952), 703
which provided mainly for the better enforcement of discipline in the Force

206

United States of America and Canada. In 1951 there were 1,460 telephones in use and in 1952 there were 1,496.

The telephone service cannot cope with the demands made upon it and plans to extend it were completed in 1951. It is hoped that in 1954 it will be possible to meet all demands.

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. External cable telegraphic communication is provided by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd., and they also operate various services to places including Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Sai'un.

There were 1,022 radio receiving licences issued in 1951 and 1,044 in 1952.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Information Services

PRESS

The following are the more important periodicals published in Aden: 204

Official Government Gazette	English Weekly
Reuters Bulletin	English Daily (Roneoed) for subscribers only.
Fatat Al Jezirah	Arabic Weekly
Al Nahda	Arabic Weekly
Akhbar Al Junoob	Arabic Weekly
Al Fadhool	Arabic Weekly

During 1951-52 a sum of £31,965 was provided to set up a Government printing press. The building of the premises was begun in November, 1951, but the machinery and equipment had not been entirely installed by the end of 1952.

BROADCASTING

There is no local broadcasting system in the Colony. Reasonably 207 good reception, however, is possible throughout the year from the B.B.C. and from stations in the Middle East which broadcast regular programmes in English and Arabic.

Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd. have a station which can be used on request.

INFORMATION SERVICES

In March, 1952, the Public Relations and Information Office was 647
closed down and most of its activities absorbed into other Government 204
departments, a move undertaken in the interests of economy and in
the belief that increased efficiency and service to the public would 546
result.

The main activities of the Office prior to March, 1952, were the publication of bulletins in English and Arabic on departmental activities and special topics of interest, the arrangement of occasional press conferences with departmental heads, and the regular distribu-

647 tion of newsreels to commercial cinemas and the supply of periodicals
204 and official pictorial matter to institutions and interested persons in the
Colony and Protectorate. In addition, regular showings were given
546 to the public and to clubs of news and documentary films in English and Arabic, an activity later brought within the sphere of the Labour and Welfare Department.

368 Three public reading rooms were maintained in the Protectorate and have continued to be well patronised.

Chapter 13: General

ARCHAEOLOGY

172 In 1950 and 1951 the American Foundation for the Study of Man carried out two short seasons of excavation in Beihan under the archaeological supervision of Professor W. F. Albright. The main site examined, that of Hagr Kohlan, was already known from inscriptions, to be the ruins of Timna, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Qataban. The area of the walled city covered some 70 acres and excavation revealed a number of very substantial and well constructed stone buildings. The city appeared to have been totally destroyed by fire about the end of the 1st Century B.C. A section cut in a subsidiary mound produced a long series of pottery types thought to show more or less continuous occupation from the 13th Century B.C. down to the Middle Ages. A large number of inscriptions found in both sites and elsewhere in Wadi Beihan are in course of being published by Dr. A. Jamme of Louvain.

ARCHIVAL SURVEY

217 In October, 1952, Dr. A. Toussaint, the Chief Archivist to the Government of Mauritius, arrived to conduct a preliminary survey of Government archives and records. Though the survey was not complete at the end of the year it was clear that substantial progress in the method of preserving and cataloguing the records of the Colony would call for greatly improved storage facilities and expert staff.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

368 Adult education in Aden has not reached a stage where cultural activities flourish spontaneously ; nor, since the closing down of the British Council, is there any cultural centre outside the Department of Education. The nearest approach to such a centre and in itself a legacy of the British Council is the Lake Library.

This library has been built up over a period of twelve years and now contains 10,000 volumes ; these include Arabic and Urdu books and a reference library. The reading room, which is provided with a wide selection of periodicals and is comfortably furnished, is extremely popular in the evening. The library has a large and growing membership of Europeans who are quick to appreciate its worth. The Arab

Motor Transport

On 31st December, 1938, there were 198 licensed public cars and 494 56 licensed omnibuses. The number of private cars was 404 and there were 86 licensed lorries and trucks.

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the above motor vehicles :—

	No. of vehicles.
1. British Empire	254
2. United States of America	413
3. French	9
4. Italian	44
5. German	24
Total	744

Trade with the interior is conducted mainly by camel caravans, but as roads and routes in the Aden Protectorate are being developed more and more cars and lorries are being brought into use.

Blue Tours.—A motor coach service in Aden known as the "Blue 494 Tours" introduced for the conveyance and transport of passengers 486 from ships is progressing satisfactorily. The three coaches in use have seating accommodation for 21 passengers each who are taken round the most important parts of the town and environs during the ship's stay in the harbour.

Post Office

The Postmaster at Steamer Point is responsible for the postal 205 ● services under the general control of the Finance Officer. The offices in the Colony are situated at Steamer Point, Camp and Khormaksar. In addition there are sub-offices on Kamaran Island in the Red Sea and at Mukalla in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The Hadhramaut has also a number of postal agencies.

Prior to the 1st April, 1937, Aden was included in the Indian Postal System and Indian postage stamps were used. As from the date mentioned, Aden became a separate postal administration with its own issue of stamps.

The stamp design includes a vignette of an Arab dhow, a type of craft which has been associated with Aden from time immemorial. The denominations of stamps are : Annas ½, ¾, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 8 ; and rupees 1, 2, 5 and 10.

Aden, being on the main shipping route between Europe and the Far East, is an important office of exchange. Mails from Europe and India arrive weekly on the P. & O. mail steamer. Bags for British Somaliland are transhipped to local steamer sailings for Berbera. Mails for East Africa are unloaded and warehoused in

205 the Steamer Point Post Office until a suitable opportunity occurs to forward them to Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar or Dar-es-Salaam as the case may be. Mails are despatched to India and Europe weekly by the P. & O. mail steamers. Mails between Aden and the local Red Sea and the Aden Gulf ports are carried by the local steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and the Halal Shipping Company.

Aden is off the main trunk air routes from Europe to India and to Africa. Air mail letters for transmission to places served by Imperial Airways are sent to Egypt or India by steamer in the first instance.

The principal letter rates are :—

Inland and India—	
Not exceeding one tola	1 anna.
Each additional tola	½ anna.
United Kingdom and British Possession (participating air mail countries)—	
Not exceeding ½ oz.	1½ annas.
Each additional ½ oz.	1½ annas.
Other British Possessions (non-participating air mail)—	
Not exceeding 1 oz.	1½ annas.
Each additional oz.	1 anna.
Foreign Countries—	
Not exceeding 1 oz.	2½ annas.
Each additional oz.	1½ annas.
Registration Fee	3 annas.

Parcels are accepted for transmission directly or indirectly to nearly every country in the world, and a cash-on-delivery service operates with Great Britain and with India. Letters and parcels may be insured up to a value of Rs. 3,000.

Direct money-order services exist between Aden on the one side and Great Britain, India, Egypt, Sudan, Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and the Italian East African Colonies on the other. Indirectly, money orders may be sent to nearly every country in the world. By far the greatest volume of traffic is between Aden and India. On an average about 873,000 rupees are remitted to India by money order annually.

British postal orders are on sale and are cashed at all sub-offices.

454 There is a Post Office Savings Bank. The amount standing to the credit of depositors in 1938 was about 675,000 rupees. Interest is paid at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

five and three steamers respectively which run between Aden 505
and Mukalla, Shehr, Berbera, Zeila, Perim, Djibouti, Mocha, Kamaran, Hodeidah, Gizan, Medi and Port Sudan. Ver frequent services of dhows also trade to and from these ports an in addition to many other little ports on both sides of souther Red Sea, Gulf of Aden up to Persian Gulf and also to Socotra.

Many other shipping lines make occasional calls at Aden i connection with cargo, and other lines call at Aden for bunker only.

The only ports for which there is a poor direct service are th Levant Spanish and Portuguese ports. Cargo is sent wit transhipment at Port Said.

Roads.

There are no railways in the Colony and all transport is b 496
road or by sea. The sea transport is not great and consists o 438
the carriage of salt and building materials from Little Aden t Tawahi and Maala.

It is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the road mileag 491
as the side roads in the town which are used principally b pedestrians and camels do not require to be kept up, and th Royal Air Force maintain certain of the roads which lie in th Military Area. The Aden Settlement maintain 13 miles o bituminous macadam road and 19 miles of water-boun macadam road.

Motor Transport.

On the 31st December, 1937, there were 198 licensed publi 454
cars and 53 licensed omnibuses. The number of private car was 367 and there were 66 licensed lorries and trucks.

The following statement shows the countries of origin of th 439
above motor vehicles:— 494

		No. of vehicles.
1.	British Empire	234
2.	United States of America...	391
3.	French	9
4.	Italian	36
5.	German	14
	Total	684

Trade with the interior is conducted mainly by camel caravans, but as roads and routes in the Aden Protectorate are being developed more and more cars and lorries are being brought into use.

Post Office.

The Postmaster at Steamer Point is responsible for the postal 655
services under the general control of the Finance Officer. The 205
offices in the Colony are situated at Steamer Point, Camp and

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205

Khormaksar. In addition there is a sub-office on Kamaran Island in the Red Sea and one at Mukalla in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The Eastern Aden Protectorate has also a number of postal agencies.

Prior to the 1st April, 1937, Aden was included in the Indian Postal System and Indian postage stamps were used. As from the date mentioned, Aden became a separate Postal Administration with its own issue of stamps.

The stamp design includes a vignette of an Arab dhow, a type of craft which has been associated with Aden from time immemorial. The denominations of stamps are: annas ½, ¾, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 8; and rupees 1, 2, 5, and 10.

Aden, being on the main shipping route between Europe and the Far East, is an important office of exchange. Mails from Europe and India arrive weekly on the P. and O. mail steamer. Bags for British Somaliland are transhipped to a local steamer sailing for Berbera. Mails for East Africa are unloaded and warehoused in the Steamer Point Post Office until a suitable opportunity occurs to forward them to Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar or Dar es Salaam as the case may be. Mails are despatched to India and Europe weekly by the P. and O. mail steamers.

Mails between Aden and the local Red Sea and Aden Gulf ports are carried by the local steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and the Halal Shipping Company. Use is also made of the Royal Air Force planes and a local air service to the Hadhramaut and Djibouti.

Aden is off the main trunk air routes from Europe to India and Africa. Air mail letters for transmission to places served by Imperial Airways are sent to Egypt by steamer in the first instance.

The principal letter rates are:—

Inland and India—	
Not exceeding one tola	1 anna.
Each additional tola	½ ,,
United Kingdom and British Possessions—	
Not exceeding one oz.	2½ annas.
Each additional oz.	2 ,,
Foreign Countries—	
Not exceeding one oz.	3½ annas.
Each additional oz.	2 ,,
Registration Fee	3 ,,

Parcels are accepted for transmission directly or indirectly with nearly every country in the world, and a cash-on-delivery service operates with Great Britain and with India. Letters and parcels may be insured up to a value of Rs.3,000.

Direct money-order services exist between Aden and Great Britain, India, Egypt, Sudan, Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika,

4Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

Zanzibar and the Italian East African colonies. Indirectly, 655
money-orders may be sent to nearly every country in the 205
world. By far the greatest volume of traffic is between Aden and India. On an average about 6 lakhs are remitted to India by money-order annually.

British postal-orders are on sale and are cashed at all sub-offices.

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to the credit of depositors in 1937 was about 6 lakhs. Interest is paid at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

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Telegraphs.

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Although, with modern improvements and inventions, retransmission by intermediate stations along a chain of cables is now done by automatic relays, Aden has always remained an important cable centre, and is in touch with all parts of the world through the communications system of Cable and Wireless Limited with which the Eastern Telegraph Company is now associated.

The Eastern Telegraph Company also operates a wireless station, maintaining point-to-point services between Aden and Berbera, Djibouti, Kamaran, Perim, Mukalla, Assab, Alula and Bahrain.

Direct communication with the Yemen is provided by means of a cable from Aden, which is landed at Sheikh Said on the Yemen coast opposite Perim.

The main cable office at Ras Boradli is always open for the reception and despatch of telegrams. There are branch offices at Steamer Point and Aden Camp, which serve the shipping and business centre.

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Chairways, and the French Government to operate a number of scheduled 509
local services. Numerous charter flights were allowed.

Port Trust

The activity of the port continued to increase. Receipts under all 504
budget heads were expected to exceed the estimates and, in some cases, 503
by a considerable margin. It is too early to judge what effect the economic crisis may have on the port.

The supply of coal for bunkers continued to exceed pre-war figures by a large margin. The supply of oil-fuel for bunkers also exceeded pre-war figures.

Plans and estimates were undertaken for an extension of Maalla Wharf for lease to private interests and an order was placed in the United Kingdom for a small grab dredger.

Eighteen new harbour buoys were ordered from the United Kingdom and further anchors and mooring chains will be obtained in order to provide additional berths and modernise existing berths; provision is being made to accommodate vessels of greater length. The s.s. *Ile de France* visited Aden on several occasions. She is by far the largest vessel ever berthed at the port, her dimensions being 790 feet in length and over 34 feet in draught.

Posts and Telephones

There was a further increase in post office business during the year 651
and accrued revenue was nearly two and a half times that earned in the 205
last pre-war year.

There was a small increase in the transit mail services on behalf of the Somali Coast countries and Eritrea. Parcel mails in each direction between Aden and the United Kingdom were as extensively used as in 1946, and there was a slight increase in the number of gift parcels despatched from Aden to the United Kingdom.

There was a marked improvement in the frequency and in the time of transit of surface mails to and from India and Great Britain. Steadily increasing use was made of air mail services between Aden and overseas countries.

On 31st March, 1947, the pre-war Empire "All Up" air mail scheme which had been suspended since the outbreak of war in 1939, was abandoned by agreement of all participating countries, and was replaced by a new system of surcharged air mail and light letters. The annual subsidy to the Empire Air Mail Scheme was discontinued and from 1st April payment for the carriage of air mails was made by each postal administration in accordance with prescribed conveyance rates based on weight and mileage.

New air mail postage rates were introduced from 1st July. Substantial reductions were made in the rates for surcharged air mail to all countries and the light air letter rates were retained with a maximum of six annas to Empire countries.

Telephone development was completely checked by the delay in the 206

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Abeba or Dire Dawa (Ethiopia), and French Somaliland (with connections as required to Kenya, Egypt, the United Kingdom and U.S.A.). 509

The Indian Airways Ltd. also operated charter flights between India, Aden and Kenya.

SHIPPING

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1947 was 2,448 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,937,553. The number of country craft entering the port during 1947 was 2,638 with an aggregate tonnage of 147,577. 505

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review:

Nationality	*No.*	*Tonnage*
British	1,417	5,092,683
French	25	214,163
Italian	169	508,248
American	225	1,009,121
Others	612	2,113,338
TOTAL	2,448	8,937,553

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

There are three post offices in the Colony, two in the Protectorate 205 and one in Kamaran. There are 21 postal agencies in the Protectorate, 206 three money-order offices in the Colony, one in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and one in Kamaran.

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. Cable and Wireless (Mid-East) Ltd. maintain a cable station in Aden which provides cable communication to all parts of the world. They also operate a W/T station communicating with Mukalla, Seiyun and Kamaran, and also with adjacent countries including French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc.

Number of letters dealt with	2,931,817
Number of telephones	966

Chapter 12: Science and the Arts

ARCHAEOLOGY

Major Myers, the archaeologist who was appointed in 1946 to survey antiquities in the Colony, left Aden in February, 1947. He intends to publish the results of his work as soon as his material has been fully examined. Since his departure the direction of antiquities has been in 172

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

205 206 There are three post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money-order business is transacted at the three post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at the post office at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world by air mail is maintained through the airline services of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. Air mail is also carried to Ethiopia by Ethiopian Airlines. Automatic telephone service is available at Aden and Sheikh Othman.

Telegraphic communication with all parts of the world is maintained by Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. from cable stations in Aden and Perim. Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. also maintain a wireless telegraph station in Aden for communication internally with Mukalla and Kamaran, and externally with British and French Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc.

Number of letters dealt with . . .	3,439,782
Number of telephones	1,059
Number of broadcasting stations . .	1
Number of wireless receiving licences .	512
Number of radio diffusion subscribers .	Nil

Chapter 12: Science and the Arts

ARCHAEOLOGY

172 No archaeological excavation was carried out in either the Colony or the Protectorate during the year. A number of inscriptions, both in private hands in the Colony and in sites in the Beihan area of the Western Aden Protectorate, were copied, and some of them will be published in 1949.

BRITISH COUNCIL

658 The Memorandum defining the aims and work of the British Council in the Colonies was received in September. The British Council is enjoined "to seek to stimulate and foster an interest in British culture by creating opportunities for those who are capable of pursuing such an interest to meet for courses of study, formal or informal discussions, lectures, dramatic performances, play readings, music, film shows and exhibitions of works of art, etc.," and further "to seek to encourage in this atmosphere the fullest possible intermingling of races".

The British Council had to withdraw from the teaching of English and Arabic in both the British Institutes (for men and for women). The School Certificate class also had to be given up. As from the beginning of April, the twelve scholars who had been sent to the Sudan to be trained as teachers, and the cost of whose travel to and from and maintenance in the Sudan had previously been defrayed by the British Council, were taken over by the Aden Government Department of Education.

1948 was not, however, entirely a year of retrenchment. Extra-mural

All roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing unmade roads are surfaced. 491

The Colony has : 499

Bituminous Macadam Roads	*Water bound Macadam Roads*	*Unmade Roads*	*Total*
56·07 miles	6·30 miles	11·9 miles	74·27 miles

The Development Committee has recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony be used for improving roads, and £37,500 of this sum was spent in making up new roads in 1949 and 1950.

The roads are well sign-posted and traffic lines provided where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on dangerous bends and some narrow roads. All street lighting is by electricity, and most main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are lighted. 491 487

The expenditure on roads during the years 1949 and 1950 was £74,000. 653

The following vehicles were registered at the Police Traffic Office : 493

	1949	1950
Taxis	196	196
Omnibuses	61	61
Private cars	1,419	1,115
Commercial vehicles ..	337	322
Motor cycles	76	74
Horse gharries	12	6
Camel carts :		
Water carts	30	36
Loading carts	58	64
Bicycles	132	126

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world is maintained mainly by the use of the British Overseas Airways Corporation services. 205

Cable & Wireless Ltd. provide cable and telegraphic communication with all parts of the world and operate a wireless telegraph station which works to Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and to adjacent countries, i.e. French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, Yemen, etc. 206

The overseas radio-telephone service with the United Kingdom was formally opened on 17th July, 1950, by the Secretary of State and His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion. The service is also extended to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and it is hoped that eventually it will be available to India.

The automatic telephone exchange continues to be congested and there can be no substantial improvement until a new exchange

206 and cabling scheme are installed. Plans to this end are now nearing completion.

205 The following are statistics of posts, telephones and wireless receiving licences:

206

	1949	1950
Number of letters	4,130,000	4,312,000
Number of telephones	1,217	1,318
Number of wireless receiving licences ..	894	904

CIVIL AVIATION

509 Considerable development has taken place in the last year as a result of the British Overseas Airways Corporation's decision to base their Red Sea area services on Aden, and to form a subsidiary organisation under the name of Aden Airways. Aden is now the air capital of the region and regular and reliable services are available to all the surrounding territories. Special pilgrim services are run to Mecca, including direct flights from Mukalla to Jedda.

[507] As a result of agreement reached with the Royal Air Force, a civil airport is being constructed within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormaksar. The Colony is indebted to His Majesty's Government for an allocation of £56,000 to defray the capital cost of this scheme, the grant being made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The opening of the Civil Airport has necessitated the appointment of an Airport Manager and staff, and the department is now able to provide a dawn to dusk flight information service for enquirers in Aden.

SHIPPING

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1949 was 3,901 with an aggregate tonnage of 15,751,064 and in 1950 the number was 4,203 with a tonnage of 17,984,884.

The number of country craft which entered the port during 1949 was 2,199 with an aggregate tonnage of 154,834 and in 1950 1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201.

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the years 1949 and 1950:

1949

Nationality	*Nos.*	*Tonnage*
British	2,244	9,906,420
French	72	372,254
Italian	328	635,014
American	75	328,377
Others	1,182	4,508,999
	3,901	15,751,064

509 Airways Limited, Air India International, B.O.A.C., Ethiopian Airlines Incorporated, and Misrair. Aden Airways Limited connects Aden Colony with the Protectorate through its twice weekly service to Mukeiras and weekly service to Riyan, with extensions on alternate weeks to Qatn and Ghuraf. The Company also maintained twice weekly services to and from Cairo through Asmara, Port Sudan and Jeddah, with a weekly stop at Kamaran, Djibouti and Assab. A weekly service was operated to and from Khartoum via Djibouti and Asmara. Another weekly service operated to Hargeisa, Mogadishu and Mombasa. Hargeisa was the final destination of a flight operating weekly through Berbera. Aden Airways flights to Ethiopia operated weekly to Dire-Dawa returning via Djibouti, and twice weekly to Addis Ababa via Djibouti and Dire-Dawa (omitting Dire-Dawa on one outward flight). A weekly service was inaugurated by Aden Airways to Karachi via Riyan and Bahrein but was subsequently withdrawn through restrictions being imposed by the Saudi Arabian authorities on flights across the "Empty Quarter".

Air India International, using Constellation aircraft, operated a weekly service from Bombay to Nairobi via Karachi and Aden without commercial rights on the sector Aden–Nairobi. A fortnightly tourist service using Skymaster aircraft on the same route was added in December, 1952.

B.O.A.C. commenced a weekly return service with Hermes aircraft on the route London–Rome–Cairo–Aden–Nairobi in May, 1952.

Ethiopian Airlines Inc. operated a daily passenger/freight service by Dakota between Addis Ababa and Aden via Dire-Dawa and Djibouti with one additional weekly passenger service. After the federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea one of the freighter services was re-routed and another service added.

Misrair commenced operations to Aden with Viking aircraft in May, 1951, maintaining a twice weekly service from Cairo via Asmara calling at Khartoum and Jeddah alternately.

A steady increase has been apparent in the number of civil aircraft landing in the Colony. Landings during 1952 totalled 1,713 compared with 1,498 in 1951.

POSTS

205 There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. The following items of mail were dealt with:

1951	1952
4,938,800	5,723,600

206 An automatic telephone system is in operation in Aden and Sheikh Othman. An overseas radio-telephone service provides communication with the United Kingdom and Kenya and in 1952 the service was extended to certain places on the continent of Europe and to the

3a) Royal Institute of International Affairs D-4 (no date) 1954 M2 Middle East
Aden, etc.)

439 Restrictions imposed by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden were causing some dissatisfaction.

491 The Colony is served by good roads which extend to Shaikh
494 Othman and Lahej. Increasing use is being made of motor vehicles on some 700 miles of tracks in the Western Aden Pro-
505 tectorate, but communications with the Hadramaut coast are
506 almost entirely by sea or air. Since the Colony ceased to be
● 205 administered by the Government of India in 1937, it has had
436 its own postal administration and issued its own stamps. When India became independent in 1947, the Aden Government began to consider abandoning the rupee as the legal currency, but the change to the East African shilling (divided into 100 cents) was not effected until October 1951, when Aden came under the jurisdiction of the East African currency board.

651 The main sources of revenue are income tax, excess profits
652 and other direct taxes, and excise duties. Revenue for 1951–2 was £1,577,646 and expenditure £1,597,400 plus a contribution of £1 million to the development fund. The development plan, as revised in 1949, envisaged the expenditure in three years of £2,073,000, of which 53 per cent was to be provided by the Colony's own surplus balances and 15 per cent by the British Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, while it was hoped to raise the remainder (£660,000) as loans in London. Further proposals for development until 1956–7 at an additional cost of nearly £4 million were being considered by the Colonial Office at the end of 1952. In 1953 development plan expenditure approved[1] for the Colony and Protectorates reached a total of £6,270,000, of which £870,000 came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and
658 £5,400,000 from local loans and resources.[2] Meanwhile, under
(373 the educational part of the 1949 programme (16 per cent of the
374) total) an Aden College of upper secondary status and a technical college have been built, and a number of primary and secondary schools built or enlarged. In 1950 3,130 boys and 1,560 girls were receiving primary, and 1,330 boys and 216 girls secondary education in government or private schools. Egyptian women teachers were being employed in post-primary schools owing to the shortage of qualified Aden women. Overseas scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Great

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[1] In principle, but subject to further revision.

[2] In December of that year the Aden Government floated a public loan for the first time for the financing of development works, including a new power station, a new telephone exchange, and major water improvements. A total of £1,000,000 was issued in 4½ per cent stock of which £680,000 was taken up by Colonial Government funds, £100,000 reserved for public subscription in Aden, and £220,000 was placed on the London market.

3:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

Telegraphs

206 There is no internal telegraph system.

External telegraphic communication (both by cable and wireless) is maintained by Messrs. Cable & Wireless, Ltd.

The formation of the Eastern Telegraph Company (now merged in Messrs. Cable & Wireless, Ltd.) was followed by a steady development of the cable system, and Aden immediately became an important junction station, inasmuch as the Red Sea cables branch out from Aden to Bombay, Colombo, Seychelles and Zanzibar, and telegrams from England and the West generally, destined for India, Ceylon and the Far East, Mauritius and Madagascar, and East and South Africa were retransmitted from Aden into the corresponding cable eastwards.

Although, with modern improvements and inventions, retransmission by intermediate stations along a chain of cables is now effected by automatic relays, Aden has always remained an important cable centre, and is in touch with all parts of the world through the communications system of Cable and Wireless, Limited.

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The main cable office at Ras Boradli is always open for the reception and despatch of telegrams. There are branch offices at Steamer Point and Aden Camp, which serve the shipping and business centres.

Telephones

The Government telephone exchange is worked on the central battery system and has a capacity of 200 exchange lines.

Early telephone developments in Aden were associated with the defence of the fortress. The first system (a magneto one) was installed and operated by the military authorities and later, when the *Air Ministry* became responsible for defence, the control of the telephones naturally passed to that Ministry.

From 1927 onwards endeavours were made to get the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department to accept responsibility for the system, but it was not till 1932 that the Indian authorities took it over. By that time the magneto exchange and the overhead lines had reached the end of their useful life. The old system was therefore discontinued and a new central battery system constructed at a cost (including buildings) of about Rs. 1,50,000.

206 The present rates for direct connections are :—

	Rs.
Within a radius of 3 miles of the exchange	300 per annum.
For each additional half mile or fraction thereof	40 " "
An extension in the same building costs	120 " "

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS

653 Public Works in Aden are managed by the Aden Port Trust who maintain a separate staff for this Department. For this service the Port Trust are paid the actual expenditure of this department plus 7½ per cent. for office accommodation, and other incidental expenses.

Works in connection with roads, the development of the water supply and the electricity supply are carried out by the Aden Settlement.

The harbour and wharves are under the control of the Aden Port Trust.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

Justice and Crime

692 695 681 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—

(*a*) in civil cases—

(i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject matter in dispute in appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards,

(ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted ; and

(*b*) in criminal cases, from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not, is deemed to have been lodged and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council—

(*a*) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when the value of the subject-matter in dispute in such second

4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

DESCRIPTION.

The Aden peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there 131
are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward
and north-west of the peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are 368
constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valleys 361
between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain on which has been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Naval wireless station, the Aden Protectorate Levy lines, and the golf course. Owing to lack of building space at Tawahi, dwelling-houses for senior Government officials have recently been constructed here. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point
near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the 241
form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Aden Settlement. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Settlement.

PERIM.

Perim island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is 133
bare, rocky, and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, 134
about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet (65 m.) high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry watercourses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the subsoil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the
island. Perim was at one time of importance as a coaling station, [206
and also from the Eastern Telegraph Company's station and 502
Lloyd's signal station being situated there. 504]

Climate.

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden 654
under the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of 182
the European General Hospital. The maximum day temperature recorded was 100·3 in June, and the minimum was 68·1 in December. The rainfall totalled 8 centimetres. Hot sandy winds prevailed as usual during the south-west monsoon.
There are no crops in Aden, which depends on supplies from 417
other countries, principally India and the interior. 411

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e. during the 182
north-west monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e. from June to September, a hot sandy wind known as Shimal prevails on the peninsula, but on its western side the breezes are

Zanzibar and the Italian East African colonies. Indirectly, 655
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The present rates for direct connections are:—

		Rs.
Within a radius of 3 miles of the exchange	...	300 per annum.
For each additional half mile or fraction thereof	...	40 ,,

An extension in the same building costs Rs. 120/- per annum.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

653 The public works in Aden are managed by the Aden Port Trust who maintain a separate staff for this department. For this service the Port Trust are paid the actual expenditure of this department plus 7½ per cent. for office accommodation and other incidental expenses.

A general programme of minor works was carried out. Provision was also made for the construction of quarters for the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and the Education Officer, but these houses were only partially complete at the end of the year.

Two of the Political Officers' bungalows, started in December, 1936, were completed and occupied and the bungalow for the third Political Officer was started.

Works in connection with roads, the development of the water supply and the electricity supply were undertaken by the Aden Settlement.

The harbour and wharves are under the control of the Aden Port Trust. General works of improvement were carried out during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice and Crime.

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—

5;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden 4|M|

Clairways, and the French Government to operate a number of scheduled 509
local services. Numerous charter flights were allowed.

Port Trust

The activity of the port continued to increase. Receipts under all 504
budget heads were expected to exceed the estimates and, in some cases, 503
by a considerable margin. It is too early to judge what effect the economic
crisis may have on the port.

The supply of coal for bunkers continued to exceed pre-war figures by a large margin. The supply of oil-fuel for bunkers also exceeded pre-war figures.

Plans and estimates were undertaken for an extension of Maalla Wharf for lease to private interests and an order was placed in the United Kingdom for a small grab dredger.

Eighteen new harbour buoys were ordered from the United Kingdom and further anchors and mooring chain will be obtained in order to provide additional berths and modernize existing berths; provision is being made to accommodate vessels of greater length. The s.s. *Ile de France* visited Aden on several occasions. She is by far the largest vessel ever berthed at the port, her dimensions being 790 feet in length and over 34 feet in draught.

Posts and Telephones

There was a further increase in post office business during the year 651
and accrued revenue was nearly two and a half times that earned in the 205
last pre-war year.

There was a small increase in the transit mail services on behalf of the Somali Coast countries and Eritrea. Parcel mails in each direction between Aden and the United Kingdom were as extensively used as in 1946, and there was a slight increase in the number of gift parcels despatched from Aden to the United Kingdom.

There was a marked improvement in the frequency and in the time of transit of surface mails to and from India and Great Britain. Steadily increasing use was made of air mail services between Aden and overseas countries.

On 31st March, 1947, the pre-war Empire "All Up" air mail scheme which had been suspended since the outbreak of war in 1939, was abandoned by agreement of all participating countries, and was replaced by a new system of surcharged air mail and light letters. The annual subsidy to the Empire Air Mail Scheme was discontinued and from 1st April payment for the carriage of air mails was made by each postal administration in accordance with prescribed conveyance rates based on weight and mileage.

New air mail postage rates were introduced from 1st July. Substantial reductions were made in the interim surcharged air mail to all countries and the light air letter rates were retained with a maximum of six annas to Empire countries.

Telephone development was completely checked by the delay in the 206

● 206 delivery of telephone exchange-switchboard units, line equipment, and underground cables, which have been on order for some considerable time. The telephone exchange worked at full capacity.

ADMINISTRATION

Aden and Sheikh Othman Townships

632 The Township Authorities in the Fortress and in Sheikh Othman held their fortnightly meetings and dealt with a considerable amount of routine business, the results of which continued to supply and maintain the services necessary to the civic well-being of the communities.

It is hoped that local elections which the Government proposes to introduce in 1949 will awaken a new sense of responsibility amongst the townspeople which will assist the Township Authorities to use their powers to the best advantage of the community.

5; Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

Ababa or Dire Dawa (Ethiopia), and French Somaliland (with connections 509 as required to Kenya, Egypt, the United Kingdom and U.S.A.).

The Indian Airways Ltd. also operated charter flights between India, Aden and Kenya.

SHIPPING

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the 505 port of Aden during 1947 was 2,448 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,937.553. The number of country craft entering the port during 1947 was 2,638 with an aggregate tonnage of 147.577.

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review:

Nationality	*No.*	*Tonnage*
British	1,417	5,292,683
French	25	214,163
Italian	169	308,248
American	225	1,009,121
Others	612	2,113,338
TOTAL	2,448	8,937.553

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

There are three post offices in the Colony, two in the Protectorate 205 and one in Kamaran. There are 21 postal agencies in the Protectorate, 206 three money-order offices in the Colony, one in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and one in Kamaran.

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. Cable and Wireless (Mid-East) Ltd. maintain a cable station in Aden which provides cable communication to all parts of the world. They also operate a W/T station communicating with Mukalla, Seiyun and Kamaran, and also with adjacent countries including French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc.

Number of letters dealt with	2,931,617
Number of telephones	968

Chapter 12: Science and the Arts

ARCHAEOLOGY

Major Myers, the archaeologist who was appointed in 1946 to survey 172 antiquities in the Colony, left Aden in February, 1947. He intends to publish the results of his work as soon as his material has been fully examined. Since his departure the direction of antiquities has been in

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMl Aden MMl

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

205 206 There are three post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money-order business is transacted at the three post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at the post office at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world by air mail is maintained through the airline services of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. Air mail is also carried to Ethiopia by Ethiopian Airlines. Automatic telephone service is available at Aden and Sheikh Othman.

Telegraphic communication with all parts of the world is maintained by Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. from cable stations in Aden and Perim. Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. also maintain a wireless telegraph station in Aden for communication internally with Mukalla and Kamaran, and externally with British and French Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc.

Number of letters dealt with . . .	3,439,781
Number of telephones	1,059
Number of broadcasting stations . .	1
Number of wireless receiving licences .	512
Number of radio diffusion subscribers .	762

Chapter 12: Science and the Arts

ARCHAEOLOGY

172 No archaeological excavation was carried out in either the Colony or the Protectorate during the year. A number of inscriptions, both in private hands in the Colony and in situ in the Beihan area of the Western Aden Protectorate, were copied, and some of them will be published in 1949.

BRITISH COUNCIL

658 The Memorandum defining the aims and work of the British Council in the Colonies was received in September. The British Council is enjoined " to seek to stimulate and foster an interest in British culture by creating opportunities for those who are capable of pursuing such an interest to meet for courses of study, formal or informal discussions, lectures, dramatic performances, play readings, music, film shows and exhibitions of works of art, etc.," and further " to seek to encourage in this atmosphere the fullest possible intermingling of races ".

The British Council had to withdraw from the teaching of English and Arabic in both the British Institutes (for men and for women). The School Certificate class also had to be given up. As from the beginning of April, the twelve scholars who had been sent to the Sudan to be trained as teachers, and the cost of whose travel to and from and maintenance in the Sudan had previously been defrayed by the British Council, were taken over by the Aden Government Department of Education.

1948 was not, however, entirely a year of retrenchment. Extra-mural

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MAl

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an 631
Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The 161
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, 226
and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl
fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken.

There is a small Police detachment in the island together with medical 625
staff and lighthouse staff. 759

There is no natural water supply on the island; sea-water distilling
plant provides sufficient water for the supply of the population and for 312
the occasional ship which comes in for emergency water supplies.

Up to the end of 1948 Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication 206 ●
by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it
was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be
established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island
once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, 641
which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the
Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a 000
British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on
the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the [692]
Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases
and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate
is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of
Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and
Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti,
K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

During 1948 the local government of the Colony remained vested in 632
two Township Authorities. The larger is known as the Fortress Township 161
Authority and the area covered by it embraces the Isthmus and
Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The Military [212]
and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority
is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name 361
from the built up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated 463
some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed by it includes
this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found
four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood
mainly by fishing, basket making and lime burning, using shells collected
on the sea shore for this last purpose, and who look on the built up area
of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre and the place in which
they find their simple means of recreation. The total population of these
villages is approximately 2,000.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings in the exercise 632
of their functions of superintending various services of municipal character,
such as control of markets, maintenance of public health and sanitary

All roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing unmade roads are surfaced. 491

The Colony has : 499

Bituminous Macadam Roads	*Water bound Macadam Roads*	*Unmade Roads*	*Total*
56·07 miles	6·30 miles	11·9 miles	74·27 miles

The Development Committee has recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony be used for improving roads, and £37,500 of this sum was spent in making up new roads in 1949 and 1950.

The roads are well sign-posted and traffic lines provided where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on dangerous bends and some narrow roads. All street lighting is by electricity, and most main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are lighted. 491 487

The expenditure on roads during the years 1949 and 1950 was £34,000. 653

The following vehicles were registered at the Police Traffic Office : 493

	1949	1950
Taxis	196	196
Omnibuses	61	61
Private cars	1,419	1,113
Commercial vehicles ..	377	322
Motor cycles	76	74
Horse gharries	12	6
Camel carts :		
Water carts	30	36
Loading carts	58	64
Bicycles	132	126

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world is maintained mainly by the use of the British Overseas Airways Corporation services. 205

Cable & Wireless Ltd. provide cable and telegraphic communication with all parts of the world and operate a wireless telegraph station which works to Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and to adjacent countries, i.e. French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, Yemen, etc. 206

The overseas radio-telephone service with the United Kingdom was formally opened on 17th July, 1950, by the Secretary of State and His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion. The service is also extended to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and it is hoped that eventually it will be available to India.

The automatic telephone exchange continues to be congested and there can be no substantial improvement until a new exchange

206 and cabling scheme are installed. Plans to this end are now nearing completion.

205 The following are statistics of posts, telephones and wireless receiving licences :

206

	1949	1950
Number of letters	4,130,000	4,312,000
Number of telephones	1,217	1,338
Number of wireless receiving licences ..	894	904

CIVIL AVIATION

509 Considerable development has taken place in the last year as a result of the British Overseas Airways Corporation's decision to base their Red Sea area services on Aden, and to form a subsidiary organisation under the name of Aden Airways. Aden is now the air capital of the region and regular and reliable services are available to all the surrounding territories. Special pilgrim services are run to Mecca, including direct flights from Mukalla to Jedda.

[507] As a result of agreement reached with the Royal Air Force, a civil airport is being constructed within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormaksar. The Colony is indebted to His Majesty's Government for an allocation of £56,000 to defray the capital cost of this scheme, the grant being made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The opening of the Civil Airport has necessitated the appointment of an Airport Manager and staff, and the department is now able to provide a dawn to dusk flight information service for enquirers in Aden.

SHIPPING

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1949 was 3,901 with an aggregate tonnage of 15,751,064 and in 1950 the number was 4,283 with a tonnage of 17,984,884.

The number of country craft which entered the port during 1949 was 2,199 with an aggregate tonnage of 134,854 and in 1950 1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201.

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the years 1949 and 1950 :

1949

Nationality	*Nos.*	*Tonnage*
British	2,244	9,906,420
French	72	372,254
Italian	328	635,014
American	75	328,377
Others	1,182	4,508,999
	3,901	15,751,064

A 631 162 229

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

A 206

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

H 631 642 A 643

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

A 672

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

671 H 672 671

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari' a code of Muslim law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A 631 632

There are two local government bodies in the Colony: the larger is known as the Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 70,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this Township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

A 642 642

In 1949 the principle of election was first introduced into the constitution of the Fortress Township Authority, so as to provide three elected members in addition to the existing four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. In Crater ward there were elections, resulting in the success of one Arab merchant and one Pakistani advocate who was previously a nominated member of the Authority. In the other ward objections were raised against two Arab candidates, who were found not to be of British birth, and a

509 Airways Limited, Air India International, B.O.A.C., Ethiopian Air-lines Incorporated, and Misrair. Aden Airways Limited connects Aden Colony with the Protectorate through its twice weekly service to Mukeiras and weekly service to Riyan, with extensions on alternate weeks to Qatn and Ghuraf. The Company also maintained twice weekly services to and from Cairo through Asmara, Port Sudan and Jeddah, with a weekly stop at Kamaran, Djibouti and Assab. A weekly service was operated to and from Khartoum via Djibouti and Asmara. Another weekly service operated to Hargeisa, Mogadishu and Mombasa. Hargeisa was the final destination of a flight operating weekly through Berbera. Aden Airways flights to Ethiopia operated weekly to Dire-Dawa returning via Djibouti, and twice weekly to Addis Ababa via Djibouti and Dire-Dawa (omitting Dire-Dawa on one outward flight). A weekly service was inaugurated by Aden Airways to Karachi via Riyan and Bahrein but was subsequently withdrawn through restrictions being imposed by the Saudi Arabian authorities on flights across the "Empty Quarter".

Air India International, using Constellation aircraft, operated a weekly service from Bombay to Nairobi via Karachi and Aden without commercial rights on the sector Aden–Nairobi. A fortnightly tourist service using Skymaster aircraft on the same route was added in December, 1952.

B.O.A.C. commenced a weekly return service with Hermes aircraft on the route London–Rome–Cairo–Aden–Nairobi in May, 1952.

Ethiopian Airlines Inc. operated a daily passenger/freight service by Dakota between Addis Ababa and Aden via Dire-Dawa and Djibouti with one additional weekly passenger service. After the federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea one of the freighter services was re-routed and another service added.

Misrair commenced operations to Aden with Viking aircraft in May, 1951, maintaining a twice weekly service from Cairo via Asmara calling at Khartoum and Jeddah alternately.

A steady increase has been apparent in the number of civil aircraft landing in the Colony. Landings during 1952 totalled 1,713 compared with 1,498 in 1951.

POSTS

205 There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. The following items of mail were dealt with :

1951	1952
4,958,800	5,723,600

206 An automatic telephone system is in operation in Aden and Sheikh Othman. An overseas radio-telephone service provides communication with the United Kingdom and Kenya and in 1952 the service was extended to certain places on the continent of Europe and to the

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 [illegible] Aden MM1

206

United States of America and Canada. In 1951 there were 1,400 telephones in use and in 1952 there were 1,496.

The telephone service cannot cope with the demands made upon it and plans to extend it were completed in 1951. It is hoped that in 1954 it will be possible to meet all demands.

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. External cable telegraphic communication is provided by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd., and they also operate various services to places including Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Sai'un.

There were 1,022 radio receiving licences issued in 1951 and 1,044 in 1952.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Information Services

PRESS

The following are the more important periodicals published in Aden: 204

Official Government Gazette .	English Weekly
Reuters Bulletin . . .	English Daily (Roneoed) for subscribers only.
Fatat Al Jezirah . . .	Arabic Weekly
Al Nahda	Arabic Weekly
Akhbar Al Janoob . .	Arabic Weekly
Al Fadhool . . .	Arabic Weekly

During 1951-52 a sum of £31,965 was provided to set up a Government printing press. The building of the premises was begun in November, 1951, but the machinery and equipment had not been entirely installed by the end of 1952.

BROADCASTING

There is no local broadcasting system in the Colony. Reasonably 207 good reception, however, is possible throughout the year from the B.B.C. and from stations in the Middle East which broadcast regular programmes in English and Arabic.

Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd. have a station which can be used on request.

INFORMATION SERVICES

In March, 1952, the Public Relations and Information Office was 647 closed down and most of its activities absorbed into other Government 204 departments, a move undertaken in the interests of economy and in 546 the belief that increased efficiency and service to the public would result.

The main activities of the Office prior to March, 1952, were the publication of bulletins in English and Arabic on departmental activities and special topics of interest, the arrangement of occasional press conferences with departmental heads, and the regular distribu-

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained com- 206
munication with Perim by marine cable, which became unserviceable in that year, and it was decided not to repair it. A wireless set is maintained by the Police.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protec- 643
torate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There
is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and 200
Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. In both the Western and the Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

In addition under the provision of the Kamaran Order in Council, 643
1949, the Governor of the Colony is also Governor of Kamaran, a small island about 200 miles north of Perim on the eastern shore of the Red Sea. This island was formerly the site of a quarantine station but the station has been reduced to a care and maintenance basis.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local Government bodies in the Colony. The larger 632
is known as Fortress Township Authority and the area governed 161
embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 80,000 to 100,000. This area includes the Military and the
R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman 361
Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 30,000 persons, nearly all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

The Fortress Township Authority now includes three elected mem- 632
bers in addition to four nominated official and three nominated un-
official members. At the 1951 elections two Arabs and one Pakistani, 666
who unfortunately died during the period of his service, were elected. At the by-election an Arab newspaper editor was elected. Both the general and the by-election passed off without incident.

The qualifications for a voter are Aden or British birth and two 666
years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence. In addition
a voter must be a male of over twenty-one years and own property 632
worth *Sh.*1,500, or pay rent of *Sh.*18 a month, or have an income *Sh.*200 a month. A candidate must be of Aden or British birth and possess the qualifications of a voter. At the 1951 elections the electoral roll for the Fortress Township contained the names of 4,930 persons.
In the Sheikh Othman Township Authority area the people are not so 632
developed politically and a fully nominated Authority is retained with three officials, one Arab resident and one European resident as members.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities and the control of building operations.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 MI Middle East
Aden-MMI

Britain provide for post-secondary education, but it is hoped 658
eventually to develop Aden College to university standard.
Working-class houses were being built to replace insanitary 362
houses of matting, but the shortage of housing remained one
of the most important problems. In 1952 a scheme which had 657
been under discussion in Aden for five years, to supplement the existing civil hospital of 350 beds with a new 600-bed hospital, received Colonial Office approval. However, rising costs and delays in the supply of equipment have caused the postponement of plans to provide water-borne sewerage and to expand the electricity supply and the automatic telephone system, which were desirable to keep pace with the large increase in population.

Cable & Wireless Ltd provide cable and telegraph com- 206
munication with all parts of the world and operate a radio 207
telegraph station working to the countries of the southern Red Sea area. In 1950 a radio-telephone service was opened to Great Britain and the three British East African territories. In 1950 BOAC made Aden the base for its Red Sea services and formed a subsidiary organization called Aden Airways; regular services are available to all the surrounding territories
by these and other air lines. The terminal building of a civil 508
airport is still under construction. The garrison is under the 625
command of the senior RAF Officer, Aden. Apart from RAF personnel the Aden levies, which are recruited locally and number some 2,000 men, are available for service in the Colony and on special duties in the Protectorate.

History

In Himyarite times and earlier, traffic in incense gave con- 175
siderable prosperity to what is now Aden Protectorate. The main incense road to the Mediterranean, through Sana, Mecca, and Petra, started from Husn al-Ghorab (Raven Castle), a tiny rock-island off the Hadramaut coast, some 200 miles east of modern Aden. This land route survived with diminishing importance until about the sixteenth century. Towards the end of that century English traders began to look East, and in 1600 Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the East India Company. Its primary object was to establish British trade in India in competition with their maritime rivals, the Portuguese and Dutch. As a first exploit an expedition was dispatched to Aden and the Red Sea, but, failing to open up a factory at Socotra, it was withdrawn in 1608. Next year a second expedition reached Aden, but Turkish permission to establish a factory was refused. In 1614 the Dutch, who had formed a rival East India Company

B.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-5 (1947) 1949 MAG Aden

All buildings in course of erection are inspected periodically to ensure 153 that they comply with the regulations in force. Seventy-eight permanent building permits were issued in 1947, compared with 21 in the previous year.

Crown Lands

The Director of Public Works is also Commissioner and Registrar of 421 Lands, and all transfers of immovable property made during the year were duly registered after the various titles had been carefully scrutinised.

Eighteen parcels of Crown land were also leased during the year to the general public for various building purposes, compared with two in 1946.

Stores

All work is carried out departmentally by direct labour, and conse- 422 quently large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Deliveries of most goods from the United Kingdom during 1947 were much better than in the previous year, and stores to the value of £13,000 were issued to the various works during the year under review.

Labour

Little or no difficulty was experienced in obtaining artisans or labourers 417 until the latter part of the year, when a large number of masons and carpenters left for more lucrative employment in the Persian Gulf. The standard of tradesmen is not high, and the establishment of a Trade School which Government have under consideration would go a long way to raise the standard of local craftsmen to a higher level.

BROADCASTING

There has been no broadcasting service since the Aden Station ZNR 207 closed down at the end of 1945. Towards the end of 1947 the re-introduction of this service, at least for emergency purposes, was proposed, and the possibility of reviving broadcasting, whether for emergency purposes or as a regular service, considered.

Number of wireless receiving licences	625
Number of radio diffusion subscribers	Nil

Chapter 11 : Communications

ROADS

There are no railways in the Colony, and communication between the 492 various townships is by road.

The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and average 491 20 feet in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed,

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

Criticism of the Information Department, which had been persistent 647
but mild while the cost fell on His Majesty's Government, was intensified
when, in accordance with imperial policy, the cost of Colony services
was transferred to Colony funds, and an investigation into the activities
of the Department was made by a special committee during 1948. In
accordance with their recommendation the Governor set up an Advisory
Committee for the Department on which unofficial opinion was well
represented, and the Department was allowed to continue for a further
year. The policy for the future is still under consideration. But in the
meantime, such steps as were possible were taken to reduce expendable
activities and concentrate available resources on approved services.
The local newspaper run by Government was discontinued, though the 207
question of giving assistance to some newspaper is still under consideration. 261
The reading rooms in the Colony were closed.

On the other hand, provision for mobile cinemas was increased from 546
one to three. A public address system was installed throughout the 203
Fortress, is being extended to Sheikh Othman, and was used for daily
announcements of public interest.

Plans are under consideration for a regular broadcasting service, to 207
serve both the Colony and the Protectorate, and if this comes into operation,
the Arabic news will also be put over the public loudspeaker.

The Information Officer inaugurated a series of weekly pamphlets 203
giving information, in English and Arabic, regarding Government intentions 647
and achievements, and explanations in simple language of laws and
regulations which were brought into force.

The routine activities of the Information Department, including the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of 804
local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is
normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

The following newspapers are published in the Colony: 204

Reuters Bulletin (daily issue), published by Reuters' Agent in Aden, P. & O. House, Steamer Point, Aden.

Fatat-el-Jezirah (weekly Arabic paper), published by Mohamed Ali Luqman, Crater, Aden.

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and also pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

504
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Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

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Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

B.Ch. B.O., Colonial Office G-8 (1951-52) 2904 1242. Aden MM1

206

United States of America and Canada. In 1951 there were 1,480 telephones in use and in 1952 there were 1,496.

The telephone service cannot cope with the demands made upon it and plans to extend it were completed in 1951. It is hoped that in 1954 it will be possible to meet all demands.

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. External cable telegraphic communication is provided by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd., and they also operate various services to places including Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Sei'un.

There were 1,022 radio receiving licences issued in 1951 and 1,044 in 1952.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Information Services

PRESS

The following are the more important periodicals published in Aden : 204

Official Government Gazette .	English Weekly
Reuters Bulletin . . .	English Daily (Roneoed) for subscribers only.
Fatat Al Jazirah . . .	Arabic Weekly
Al Nahda	Arabic Weekly
Akhbar Al Janoob . .	Arabic Weekly
Al Fadhool . . .	Arabic Weekly

During 1951-52 a sum of £31,965 was provided to set up a Government printing press. The building of the premises was begun in November, 1951, but the machinery and equipment had not been entirely installed by the end of 1952.

BROADCASTING

There is no local broadcasting system in the Colony. Reasonably 207 good reception, however, is possible throughout the year from the B.B.C. and from stations in the Middle East which broadcast regular programmes in English and Arabic.

Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd. have a station which can be used on request.

INFORMATION SERVICES

In March, 1952, the Public Relations and Information Office was 647 closed down and most of its activities absorbed into other Government 204 departments, a move undertaken in the interests of economy and in the belief that increased efficiency and service to the public would 546 result.

The main activities of the Office prior to March, 1952, were the publication of bulletins in English and Arabic on departmental activities and special topics of interest, the arrangement of occasional press conferences with departmental heads, and the regular distribu-

Britain provide for post-secondary education, but it is hoped 658
eventually to develop Aden College to university standard.
Working-class houses were being built to replace insanitary 362
houses of matting, but the shortage of housing remained one
of the most important problems. In 1952 a scheme which had 657
been under discussion in Aden for five years, to supplement the
existing civil hospital of 330 beds with a new 600-bed hospital,
received Colonial Office approval. However, rising costs and
delays in the supply of equipment have caused the postponement
of plans to provide water-borne sewerage and to expand
the electricity supply and the automatic telephone system,
which were desirable to keep pace with the large increase in
population.

Cable & Wireless Ltd provide cable and telegraph com- 206
munication with all parts of the world and operate a radio 207
telegraph station working to the countries of the southern Red
Sea area. In 1950 a radio-telephone service was opened to
Great Britain and the three British East African territories.
In 1950 BOAC made Aden the base for its Red Sea services
and formed a subsidiary organization called Aden Airways;
regular services are available to all the surrounding territories
by these and other air lines. The terminal building of a civil 508
airport is still under construction. The garrison is under the 625
command of the senior RAF Officer, Aden. Apart from RAF
personnel the Aden levies, which are recruited locally and
number some 2,000 men, are available for service in the Colony
and on special duties in the Protectorate.

History

In Himyarite times and earlier, traffic in incense gave con- 175
siderable prosperity to what is now Aden Protectorate. The main incense road to the Mediterranean, through Sana, Mecca, and Petra, started from Husn al-Ghorab (Raven Castle), a tiny rock-island off the Hadramaut coast, some 200 miles east of modern Aden. This land route survived with diminishing importance until about the sixteenth century. Towards the end of that century English traders began to look East, and in 1600 Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the East India Company. Its primary object was to establish British trade in India in competition with their maritime rivals, the Portuguese and Dutch. As a first exploit an expedition was dispatched to Aden and the Red Sea, but, failing to open up a factory at Socotra, it was withdrawn in 1608. Next year a second expedition reached Aden, but Turkish permission to establish a factory was refused. In 1614 the Dutch, who had formed a rival East India Company

I: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1937)
1938 MMI Aden MMI

The Port Trust and the Legislative Council

"At the same time I feel it my duty to say that we realise 645
that in the not too distant future an awakening sense of 662
responsibility among the younger members of the community 664
may justify Your Excellency's successor in making changes in 665
the membership on the Unofficial side of the Council. If and when that time comes, I shall have occasion to refer to this later, we will be very willing and ready to do all that we can to co-operate. The honour of office has its undoubted attractions, just as it has its responsibilities, but those, and we trust that you will consider us among them, who really have the good and well-being of the people of the Colony at heart do not need the spur of public office to induce them to sacrifice their time and sometimes interests for the good of the community."

These may have been the words of one man, but it must be realised that they were the sentiments of all the Unofficial Members who had approved these words at a private meeting held in my office some days earlier. It was a broad enough hint for anyone, but little did I realise then that they were, in fact, addressed to myself and that it was I who was destined to be His Excellency's successor.

I am afraid that neither the Press nor the public were much 645
interested in our work in the Council; there was nothing 204
spectacular, it was not "news" and not even that section of the 208
Press which was already beginning to write of self-government in a most uninstructed manner and to put forward the claims of Arabic to be recognised as an official language, took the trouble to be present at the Reporters' table during the ordinary meetings of the Council. This does not mean that [643]
editors and reporters were absent from the official opening ceremony of each new Session of the Council; this was our one gala day of the year when the Governor, in full uniform, complete with feathers in his hat, and wearing his Orders and Decorations, with guards of honour and salutes, formally opened the new Session and delivered "the gracious Address", after handing decorations to those whom His Majesty had been graciously pleased to honour. This was quite a different state

645
204 of affairs; it was a spectacle, it was "news", and what was no
208 less attractive a social occasion of the first magnitude. The élite of Aden society were there and the editors were not left out, but when the tumult had died down and the multitude departed, the editors, who were often their own reporters, were found to have gone as well.

619
[665] It must not be imagined that real feeling about the political future of the Colony was non-existent. There were many people who were, in fact, seriously concerned, and a number of individuals looked forward to the time when they would be able to have a greater share in the control of their own affairs, but at that time there was nothing in the nature of a "party", as we understand the term in this country, inspired with nationalist ideas in any section of the community.

577
668
[206]
[208] The Arab awakening was being accelerated by the rapid educational developments in the Colony and by the radio; the first a good influence, the second poisonous to young minds with its half-truths, anti-British propaganda and reports of riots and students' demonstrations, which were such a feature of those years. The first phase of this awakening was the realisation that with few exceptions the worthwhile work in the Colony was in the hands of foreigners to Aden, and the younger generation began to wonder and to ask why strangers had the cream of the employment while they had to make do
464 with what was left. Mercifully the trade expansion after the war was creating fresh employment daily and there was work for every employable lad on leaving school, and I regret to say, very often before he should have left school. The murmuring did not go unheeded by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council and we warned Government that there would be trouble unless the rights of local men and women to priority in employment, provided they were capable of doing the work, were recognised both by Government and by the employers. The warning was heeded by Government, but not by some of the "foreign" employers who claimed, not without reason, that the local article was not up to the standard of the imported. These employers continued to take advantage of a surplus of semi-skilled workers in India, which had been

8. Hickinbotham G-45 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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actual effect the closure of the Canal must have on their own 434
business interests. Events showed that they had good reason 182
to be concerned. Shipping fell away rapidly. The monthly 648
average of ships entering the port of Aden for the six months 505
prior to the crisis, that is, from May to October 1956, was 434.
In November only 277 frequented the port, and by February
1957 the number was down to 93, the lowest point to be
reached. Business throughout the Colony was similarly affected
and the trade with passengers, on which the merchants of
Steamer Point depend for their livelihood, virtually ceased
as all passenger ships were diverted round the Cape.

The finances of the Colony were dealt a blow from which
they have yet to recover and behind the immediate and, it was
hoped, temporary dislocation of trade, there lurked the fear
that the major Shipping Companies having once become accus-
tomed to routing their ships by the Cape to Australia and the
Far East, would continue to do so even when the Canal was
open once again to world shipping. Mercifully for the Govern-
ment of Aden and the trading community and all who
depended upon them and the port for their living this fear
proved to be groundless. Once the Canal was cleared and re-
opened the volume of shipping returned to normal much earlier
than had been expected by the most optimistic.

The bright side of the picture was that in spite of the diver- 648
gence of views over Suez, personal relations between Govern- 208 ●
ment officials and their Arab friends remained unimpaired. At 204
the same time the example of moderation shown by the local 829
Press, in particular in the English language, was one which
even the newspapers in the United Kingdom would have done
well to have followed. All newspapers in Aden are Arab or
Indian-owned and the two main English language papers are
both Arab owned and Arab edited. All the more commendable,
therefore, was their restraint during this most difficult period.

In the Protectorate the reaction was somewhat different. 829
There was satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government had, at
last, shown that they were capable of strong and determined
action and with it was born a hope in the hearts of the Rulers
on the Yemen frontier that it would be the turn of that country

5. Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 9011 Aden A9(b)1

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and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses. 602

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Public reading rooms in the Colony, which had been set up by the Ministry of Information during the war, were closed as a measure of economy in 1948, but those were maintained in the Protectorate. 217

The routine activities of the Office which includes the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year. 208 647

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the *frasila*, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities. 804

625 212 The standard of literacy is very low and many of the recruits can neither read nor write Arabic. Only a few are able to read and write simple English. Evening schools were started in June, 1952, by arrangement with the Director of Education who provided teachers and allowed the use of classrooms at three schools.

Athletics were revived and a very good meeting was held in December, 1952.

CRIME

SERIOUS AND MINOR CASES IN 1952

674

Offences under the Indian Penal Code	*Cases Reported*	*Taken to Court*	*Convicted*	*Under Investigation*	*No. of Juveniles Convicted*
Homicide	3	1	1	1	—
Other offences against the person:					
(a) Attempted Murder	2	2	2	—	—
(b) Rape and unlawful carnal knowledge	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Unnatural offences	7	6	6	—	—
(d) Other offences	191	138	116	20	5
Malicious injury to property	5	2	2	—	—
Other offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injury to property):					
(a) Theft	717	367	264	28	23
(b) House-breaking	186	63	60	6	7
(c) Criminal & house trespass	42	28	22	1	—
(d) Other	233	121	106	3	2
Total	1,389	727	587	59	37
Minor Acts	3,439	3,229	3,189	14	10

1952 saw an increase of 33 per cent in serious crime compared with 1951. The rise in crime coincided with an apparent very marked increase in the population. Thefts rose by 43 per cent and house breakings by 34 per cent.

368 *Other Police Duties*

625 *Fire Fighting.* Twelve fires were attended and dealt with by the police.

167 486 *Immigration and Passports.* There was an increase in 1952 of 30 per cent in the number of immigrants as compared with 1951. Seven hundred and four new entry permits were issued and over 19,000 people were dealt with by the Immigration Officers. Over 10,770 people left the Colony.

The number of travel documents issued in 1952 was 4,250, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year. The work increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to employ an officer on full-time duty from August, 1952.

647

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647 tion of newsreels to commercial cinemas and the supply of periodicals
204 and official pictorial matter to institutions and interested persons in the
546 Colony and Protectorate. In addition, regular showings were given to the public and to clubs of news and documentary films in English and Arabic, an activity later brought within the sphere of the Labour and Welfare Department.

368 Three public reading rooms were maintained in the Protectorate and have continued to be well patronised.

Chapter 13 : General

ARCHAEOLOGY

172 In 1950 and 1951 the American Foundation for the Study of Man carried out two short seasons of excavation in Beihan under the archaeological supervision of Professor W. F. Albright. The main site examined, that of Hagr Kohlan, was already known from inscriptions, to be the ruins of Timna, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Qataban. The area of the walled city covered some 70 acres and excavation revealed a number of very substantial and well constructed stone buildings. The city appeared to have been totally destroyed by fire about the end of the 1st Century B.C. A section cut in a subsidiary mound produced a long series of pottery types thought to show more or less continuous occupation from the 13th Century B.C. down to the Middle Ages. A large number of inscriptions found in both sites and elsewhere in Wadi Beihan are in course of being published by Dr. A. Jamme of Louvain.

ARCHIVAL SURVEY

217 In October, 1952, Dr. A. Toussaint, the Chief Archivist to the Government of Mauritius, arrived to conduct a preliminary survey of Government archives and records. Though the survey was not complete at the end of the year it was clear that substantial progress in the method of preserving and cataloguing the records of the Colony would call for greatly improved storage facilities and expert staff.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

368 Adult education in Aden has not reached a stage where cultural activities flourish spontaneously ; nor, since the closing down of the British Council, is there any cultural centre outside the Department of Education. The nearest approach to such a centre and in itself a legacy of the British Council is the Lake Library.

This library has been built up over a period of twelve years and now contains 10,000 volumes ; these include Arabic and Urdu books and a reference library. The reading room, which is provided with a wide selection of periodicals and is comfortably furnished, is extremely popular in the evening. The library has a large and growing membership of Europeans who are quick to appreciate its worth. The Arab

f31 648 intimated that trespassers would be dealt with in an appropriate manner; as indeed they were in 1955, as we shall see.

f31 233 f21 This northern frontier follows very closely the territorial limits of the bedouin tribes, who are based on the Aden Protectorate, rather I should say, it follows the limits of their home grazing areas, for they are great travellers and wander far up into Saudi Arabia when scarcity of grazing forces them to take their herds of camels farther and farther afield; just as the Saudi Arabian tribes come south into the Protectorate when their own grazing has suffered from lack of rain. One often hears a lot of nonsense about being as free as the Arab of the desert. The Arab of the desert is no more free than the city worker who has to catch the 7.30 a.m., or whatever train it may be, to London, on five days of the week. The Arab must go where God has willed the rain to fall and the grass and other herbage to grow, otherwise he and his flock will die; he is not free to wander at will, he is bound, inexorably bound to follow the rain.

[f35] Another advantage of this line is that it follows generally, but not exactly, the southern limits of the great sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali, dunes which are clearly defined and which rise in places to several hundred feet, almost one could say a natural frontier. Lastly, it is the limit of our effective control and although it is not ideal, it is practical and definite and not subject to yet another conference.

f31 So much for the limits of the Protectorate, and now I must correct a misapprehension which seems to be fairly general with regard to its size. Many people in this country are under the impression that the Aden Protectorate is a small area approximating in size to that of one of the larger English counties; in fact, of course, it is nearly twenty-five per cent. larger than the whole of the United Kingdom including Northern Ireland. f33 In the west it is predominantly hilly, once the coastal plain is crossed, and the average height of the territory is some 3,500 ft., that is very nearly as high as Snowdon. The mountain ranges run east and west and are separated by plains and plateaux, each successive range being higher than the last until, on the line of Yafa and the Audhali country, the mountains reach a

232 *Equine Contagious Disease.*—In February, sudden deaths amongst the hackney carriage horses occurred, and, as a result of post-mortems, African horse sickness was suspected. By taking prompt precautionary measures, the disease was confined to Crater. Nine deaths were recorded.

Three segregation camps for cattle are being constructed, two at Sheikh Othman and one at Maala.

Fisheries

226 Fishing is, generally speaking, good, but the quantity of fish caught is greatly influenced by the movements of the different species of sardinella on which the large species feed. Shark, barracuda, horse-mackerel, sea-perch, dolphins, the smaller members of the tunny family, rock cod soles, and mullet are the principal edible fish. Sword or sail fish make their appearance at certain seasons of the year, but are not easily saleable for human consumption. Crabs and crawfish are to be had at all seasons, and oysters are available in the winter months. The fishermen are a very industrious people and employ various kinds of nets as well as hand-lines in their work. The nets used are of the stationary, circular throwing, and drag varieties, the latter being used from the shore. In addition a special net is operated from boats working in pairs during the monsoon period. Throwing nets for mullet, mackerel and a form of whitebait are also in use. The catch is at
433 times greater than the requirements for local consumption, and the
251 surplus is salted for export. Shark is almost invariably treated in
this manner, and during some seasons large quantities are dried.
439 Whitebait is exported.

The fishermen are subject to certain rules which forbid trawls and limit the size of nets, and in addition they defer to the judgment of their elected Akils in matters of fishing custom.

228 Licences to dive for pearls both in the harbour and in the waters of Perim are obligatory, but no licences are required to fish.

Salt

258 A salt work was first constructed by the Italian firm of Messrs. Gaustalla and Company (now styled The Aden Salt Works) in the year 1885, and it carries on a profitable business in salt production at Sheikh Othman. This was followed by the salt work constructed in 1909 by the Bombay firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee and Company. Two more salt works have since been constructed by Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Company and the Little Aden Salt Industrial Company in May, 1923, and October, 1927, respectively, and they continue to work successfully. The
439 total quantity of salt exported to India and other places during
655 the last year was 230,379 tons. The monopoly of salt for local consumption is in the hands of Government, who have licensed certain pits to Arabs at Sheikh Othman.

Water Supply.

The water supply is obtained from six bore-wells situated near 312 the village of Sheikh Othman. The supply for the civil population is pumped into two tanks each of 100,000 gallons capacity, and from these tanks the supply gravitates through a 15-in. main to a storage reservoir of 400,000 gallons capacity at the Isthmus.

There is a pump-house at the Isthmus, and the water is drawn from the storage reservoir and chlorinated automatically by a venturi-operated "chloronome" before being pumped to Crater and Tawahi. Some 2,000 houses have been connected to the main water, and fire hydrants have been sited at intervals throughout the system. There are filling-stations for camel-carts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman, and by this means water is distributed to houses which have so far not been connected to the main supply. The water is of exceptional bacteriological purity, although rather hard.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Veterinary.

Cattle, sheep and goats are imported from British Somaliland, 439 Arabian and Red Sea ports and from the Yemen and Aden Protectorate for consumption in the Colony. As an indication of the quantity imported annually it is of interest to give the figures of imports from the 1st April, 1937, to the 31st December, 1937.

	Cattle.	*Sheep and Goats.*
From British Somaliland and Arabian and Red Sea ports	Nil	49,772
The Yemen and the Aden Protectorate	2,129	6,369

Of the total imports, only 842 sheep and 26 milk cows were re-exported.

Rinderpest.—There was an outbreak among the milk cows 232 in November and out of over 100 cows 36 died. The cattle were treated by inoculation, and quarantine restrictions were imposed.

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The Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act passed by the Indian Legislature in 1931 and since extended to April, 1938, has benefited the Aden salt industry, which under the protection of the duty supplies about two-thirds of the total salt imports into India.

Dhow Building.

396 505 Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami merchants settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and Malabar coast) and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company).

Soap Manufacturing.

388 439 A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur A. Besse in December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local labour of 40 men is employed. The output is about 50 cases daily, each case containing 200 cakes which are disposed of locally or exported to the Red Sea ports.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

Chapter 6 : Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by 317
solar evaporation in a series of pans acres in extent. The export in 1947 439
amounted to 320,770 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, now under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, the other three Indian. The year 1947 showed a considerable improvement in business as compared with the previous two years. This was due to improved shipping which enabled more salt to be marketed in India. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1943	199,236
1944	205,308
1945	139,945
1946	113,042
1947	194,549

FISHERIES

The present primitive fishing industry employs numerous canoes and 226
a few small dhows propelled by oars and sails. Nets are small as only 501
hand-braided netting is available, capital is limited and the life of the
twine is short because no preservatives are used. Only single-hook lines 439
are employed. No accurate estimate of the annual catch has been made, but Dr. Bertram in his 1944 report reckoned it at between 25,000 and 50,000 tons. Much of this is exported, in a dried or salted condition, to India, Africa and Ceylon, but there is a considerable local consumption inland. Most observers agree that this figure could be greatly exceeded without affecting the stock of fish. The technical difficulties in so doing are considerable but not insuperable. They include lack of harbours, lack of fresh water, the political situation and the distance to markets.

The most extensive fishery is for sardines of the general Sardinella and Dussumreria types which abound on the Eastern Aden Protectorate coast during the winter months. These are taken in cast-nets and beach seins and are sun-dried for fertiliser and camel fodder. The sardine shoals are followed by Kingfish (*Scomberomerus*), which are caught in large quantites and exported, mostly wet-salted as "maleh". Various species of tunny are also caught. Sharks are exported salted and sun-dried, the carcases to Africa and the fins to China. The town of Qu'sair specialises in this fishery and other communities pursue it seasonally. An anchovy (*Stolephorus indicus*) abounds on the Western Aden Protectorate coast in winter and is exported sun-dried in some quantity. Other 226

226 kinds of fish are taken in fair quantity but no one species appears to predominate. Crawfish are reported as numerous on rocky bottoms, but they are only taken locally for sale fresh to Europeans. Oysters abound on the rocks between tidemarks and could no doubt be cultivated in several landlocked bays where markets are available.

In general, the fisheries appear to be promising but localised and seasonal, the fishermen tending to follow the shoals along the coast. A fishery based on a harbour might have to employ vessels of considerable ranged storage capacity if landings were to be kept constant throughout the year.

226 654 During the greater part of 1947 the Fisheries Officer was still under training in the United Kingdom, but the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office himself spent a fortnight in the Colony and Protectorate early in the year and was much impressed by the quantity of fish available. By November an extensive survey of the fisheries resources of this area had been planned in London and a party, consisting of a fish oils chemist, a canning expert, a Political Officer and the permanent Fisheries Officer, arrived in Aden towards the end of the month. They were later joined by the Fisheries Adviser and a second Fisheries Officer was expected early in 1948.

By the end of the year, the two technical experts and the Political Officer were at work at Mukalla and the Fisheries Officer was at Aden starting to equip two vessels for experimental fishing.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 [167 464] As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

488 433 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing-plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471 563 As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownerships in Aden, the following are the main concerns and their proprietorship:

The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent [504]
shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are 439
repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, 441
Indian and Arab.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by [817]
solar evaporation in a series of pans 3,682 acres in extent. The export in 1948 amounted to 261,361 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, and three Indian. The year 1948 showed a considerable improvement in production as compared with the previous two years. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1944	205,308
1945	139,945
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108

FISHERIES

The coast of the Colony proper extends for approximately 16 sea miles 133
as the crow flies, but is much indented. The bottom shelves steadily to 226
around 50 fathoms 10 miles offshore, beyond which it falls sharply to over 100 fathoms.

In general the fishing is not to be compared with that of the Eastern Aden Protectorate. During the South-West Monsoon, however, an easterly migration of shoals of large pelagic fish occurs and, while these are in the vicinity, heavy landings may take place. During the summer of 1948 this fishery was well below average. For the remainder of the year, migratory fish occur spasmodically and the location of shoals calls for skill and experience.

Bottom fish are few and small except on certain rocky patches where handlines and basket traps achieve good results.

There are approximately 1,300 fishermen whose homes are in the 166
Colony. Many of them migrate with the fish shoals along the Protectorate coast and, when fish are abundant at Aden, Protectorate fishermen come to fish in the Colony.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMl Aden MMI

501 The craft used are of two kinds, the sambuk, which is a planked surf-boat of up to 35 feet long, and the huri, a dugout canoe imported from India to which a topstrake is usually added locally. Huris range from 8 to 30 feet and are popular because they can withstand neglect and rough usage. No power-craft are yet used for fishing. During 1948 there were 34 sambuks and 341 huris in the Colony.

286 Nets are all hand-braided locally. There are several types which
•226 operate by surrounding a shoal of pelagic fish which are then induced to
gill themselves. Beach seins are also used and cast-nets are popular for
small shoaling fish. Handlines are used extensively but longlines are
not known.

435 Although prices are generally higher for consumption fresh than for salting, lack of transport prevents fish from reaching the Colony's markets in any quantity from outside a few miles radius. In consequence, landings are spasmodic and prices fluctuate widely, to the detriment of both fisherman and consumer. There is no provision for dealing with temporary gluts except by salting for export. Salt fish is beyond the means of the poorer people, as loss of weight during curing increases its price.

226 In short, the Colony's fishing industry is not at present able to maintain a steady supply of fish for a community of 80,000 people. A Fishery Officer has, however, been appointed and it is hoped that he will be able to improve the position in years to come.

The island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea is part of the Crown
[439 Colony. The Perim fishing community comprises between 20 and 30
families, who salt and export their surplus fish to an annual value of
between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000. The Perim pearl fisheries have
not been let since 1946, when the lessee is reported to have lost money
on the enterprise.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

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473 the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the
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camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

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Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an 631
Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The 161
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fisher- 226
men, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl
fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken.

There is a small Police detachment in the island together with medical 625
staff and lighthouse staff. 759

There is no natural water supply on the island; sea-water distilling
plant provides sufficient water for the supply of the population and for 312
the occasional ship which comes in for emergency water supplies.

Up to the end of 1948 Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communica- 206
tion by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, 643
which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the
Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a 000
British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on
the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the [692]
Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

During 1948 the local government of the Colony remained vested in 632
two Township Authorities. The larger is known as the Fortress Town- 161
ship Authority and the area covered by it embraces the Isthmus and
Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The Military [712]
and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority
is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name 361
from the built up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated 463
some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed by it includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood mainly by fishing, basket making and lime burning, using shells collected on the sea shore for this last purpose, and who look on the built up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre and the place in which they find their simple means of recreation. The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings in the exercise 632
of their functions of superintending various services of municipal character, such as control of markets, maintenance of public health and sanitary

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans, 3,682 acres in extent. 317

The industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian and three Indians. There has been a considerable improvement in production in the last three years as can be seen from the following figures :

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108
1949	303,432
1950	255,865

India bought three-quarters of its overseas requirements of salt from Aden, and Japan also increased its demands. [439]

FISHERIES

The position in the industry is in the main unaltered since the publication of the 1948 report. The Fishery Department began work on a permanent basis during the winter of 1949-50, when the Fishery Officer returned from leave in December and a British skipper for the fishery vessel arrived in Aden in January. During 1950, progress was disappointing, the fishery vessel being handicapped for eight of the twelve months by a broken winch for which the necessary parts could not be obtained, while storage space for fishing gear was not made available until July. A considerable amount of work remains to be done ashore and on board the fishery vessel before the department can be regarded as adequately equipped for its duties. 654

The recording of the amount of fish handled by the four markets in the Colony was instituted early in the year. This and public opinion have emphasised the fact that the present fishing industry is unable to supply the needs of the population of the Colony except for occasional brief periods. The result has been a varying scarcity and occasional short gluts, the high but fluctuating prices causing hardship for the consumer and insecurity for the producer. How much the position has been due to poor catches and how much to increased population it is as yet impossible to say ; the fact remains that a population of over 100,000 is dependent for its fish on a small fleet of paddling and sailing canoes with a range of a few miles, and that no storage facilities exist except for one small and obsolete cold store, and a number of decrepit ice boxes at the markets. 226 433 [254]

The Fishery Department is attacking the problem in two ways, by increasing the efficiency of existing equipment and methods and by exploring neighbouring waters with the fishery vessel in search of 654 226

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grounds which could be worked profitably by larger power craft. Experiments with outboard motors on dugout canoes have been moderately encouraging, and it is hoped that a method of mounting one particular model through a central trunk, which is now being tested, will provide a small power craft suited to the fishermen's needs. The larger planked beach-boats or sambuks have much greater possibilities. The Colony has bought a 9-h.p. diesel engine and installed it in the sambuk of a leading fisherman, on hire-purchase terms. After five months he is very pleased with it, although the installation is not yet wholly satisfactory.

[464] In general the introduction of mechanical power to the Aden fishermen presents many problems. There is an acute shortage of carpenters and mechanics capable of installing engines but plenty of self-styled experts ready to damage both engine and boat. Then, when an installation is complete, it must be placed in the hands of an illiterate with no mechanical knowledge whatsoever, beyond what the engineman of the fishery vessel and the Fishery Officer have been able to teach him since he accepted the loan. Once the sambuk owners have become used to engines, it should be possible greatly to reduce the labour of working their nets by installing winches, and thereby enable them to dispense with some of their at present uneconomically large crews.

Attempts to find productive grounds with the fishery vessel proved abortive, as the sein winch-drive broke in May and the necessary parts did not arrive in Aden until December. Two encouraging shots of mixed sea perch were made in Ghubbet al Haikah, 70 miles from Aden, before the mishap occurred, however, so it is to be hoped that this and other grounds will be found to hold fish during 1951. The use of craft of this size could only be undertaken in conjunction with cold storage in Aden, as the landing of a full cargo would temporarily glut the market. The craft themselves would have either to carry ice or else to be fitted with refrigeration. Such an undertaking would be outside the scope of any but the largest Aden firms, unless the cold store belonged to a separate concern.

In order to estimate the potential market for quick-frozen fish with the shipping calling at Aden, the Fishery Officer and the Harbour Master drafted and circulated a questionnaire on the subject. This revealed a monthly demand for approximately 15 tons which would be open to a concern equipped with modern cold storage, over and above what could be sold ashore to the people of Aden.

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In addition to the trade in fresh fish, the Colony of Aden is the centre of a considerable entrepôt trade in cured fish, a great part of the total catch from the south coast of Arabia, the southern Red Sea and Somaliland being brought by dhow for the exporting merchants, who store it in godowns on islands in the harbour. Their principal market is Colombo, but large quantities go to East Africa. The Aden Port Trust records a total of nearly 120,000 cwts. of dried and salted fish as having left Aden in 1949 : the 1950 returns are not yet available.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

258 There are four salt works, which are owned by private companies.
439 Export of salt to India has been discontinued as India is now producing almost all the salt it needs. Japan is still buying large quantities at competitive prices. The tonnage produced during the two years is as follows :

Year	*Tons*
1951 . .	304,302
1952 . .	376,079

FISHERIES

Fishing Areas and Methods

133 The Colony coast extends for approximately 16 sea miles in a straight line but is heavily indented with rocky bays and sandy beaches. Fish-
226 ing is almost totally coastal and shoals of small fish are caught in the shallow waters of the inner harbour. The only deep-sea fishing carried out is just inside the 100-fathom line on rocky heads in the otherwise sandy bottom at distances up to 16 miles from the coast. No inland fisheries exist because of the arid geography of the Colony.

226 Fishing methods are mostly ancient having been handed down
501 through generations of fishermen. Dugout canoes from 9 feet to 30 feet long and sewn or nailed planked surf boats (sambuks) up to 35 feet long are the principal fishing craft. The small canoes (houris) are fished by one man with handline for rock fish and trolling for migratory shoaling fish. The larger houris are used by a crew of three or four with cotton nets for shoals of a type of mackerel, and with handlines on the rocky coast. In addition, beach seines and rectangular bottom set nets are set by this type of craft. The surf boats are mostly used during the summer months with a crew of eleven using encircling gill nets, and during the months of March, April and May for deep-sea hand lining.

Principal methods used are hand lines, trolling lines, fine cotton gill nets, a form of encircling gill triangular net in cotton or heavy Indian twine, a rectangular bottom set net with leader, lift nets and various tangle and beach seine nets.

Organisation

226 The fishing industry is split into net and line fishermen. The latter
426 are mostly self-supporting and generally take their own fish to market. The net fishermen are almost all completely indebted to substantial salt fish exporters who advance money to the captain (*nakhooda*) of

each boat for purchasing boats and gear, and maintenance of the crew. 226
In repayment the exporters take as much fish as they can from the 426
fishermen indebted to them. Despite the frequent disagreements over the value of fish caught, few *nakhoodas* ever get free of debt.

There are no fish factories but salting is carried out by seven Arab 439
exporters, who sell most of the fish to Ceylon. A small fish-meal 228
plant was installed by one merchant in 1951. Sardines, anchovies and 254
shrimps are sun-dried and bagged by these exporters in the winter months. There is one ice factory in Indian hands ; some of its production is utilised for fish boxes in the markets. A cold store in British hands has not been successfully used for fish storage owing to difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of fish.

Statistics of fishermen, boats and fishing gear and exports of dried and salted fish are given on page 26.

Marketing

Marketing of fish is done generally through a single auctioneer in 442
each of the markets. Unofficial auctioneers exist who take about 426
12½ per cent of the selling price. In order to control as large a share as possible of the fish passing through their hands the auctioneer lends money to fishermen against the sole right to auction their fish. Fishermen who are not indebted are free to sell to any stall-holder or rent a stall for themselves but the fact that unofficial auctioneers offer ready cash results in most of the fish passing through an agent's hands.

Fluctuating supply and demand make it impossible to give reliable 435
figures for the average price of fish but observation shows that about 70 per cent of the price paid by the consumer goes to the fishermen, 12 per cent to the auctioneer and 18 per cent to the stallholder.

The amount of fish taken to market is normally insufficient for the 433
needs of the populaton except in the summer months when gluts are common.

Events affecting Production

The production of fish in 1951 was below normal particularly during the summer monsoon. This is attributed to the lack of strong winds and poor upswelling of cold water which normally drives fish to the warmer coastal water. Shoals of sardine were present early in December, 1951, off the Colony and moved slowly eastwards during January and February, 1952. Large yields were obtained and fresh and dried sardines were plentiful in the markets.

The summer monsoon of 1952 was a strong one and the majority of sambuk-owners did very well. The water temperature was 69°F on one occasion and fish normally living in rocks 15 miles out were caught in great numbers inshore. The shrimp and anchovy season was generally bad and few sardines had appeared by the end of 1952.

Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department comprises one Fisheries Officer, one 647

8:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

FISHERMEN, BOATS AND FISHING GEAR IN THE COLONY AT THE END OF 1952

	Bureika	*Fukum*	*Hiswa*	*Sheikh Othman*	*Crater*	*T[illegible]hi*	*[illegible]ormaksar*
Sambuks	27	13	—	—	3	[illegible]	—
Houris (line)	57	—	—	32	100	[illegible]	—
Houris (net)	35	46	14	5	10	[illegible]	17
Large encircling gill nets	50	29	10	2	—	—	—
Small encircling gill nets	58	52	48	2	6	7	—
Bottom Box nets	32	27	13	—	16	—	—
Shark nets	29	14	23	1	2	—	55
Beach Seines	30	23	3	2	4	—	—
Lift nets	22	13	—	—	—	—	—
Anchovy Seines	16	14	—	—	—	—	—
Cast nets	51	—	—	55	283	67	63
Shark lines	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fishermen	438	249	70	112	243	28	48

N.B. (i). Figures for Bureika and Fukum are accurate ; the rest are estimated.

(ii). One powered sambuk is operating from Bureika with a 9 h.p. diesel engine and one from Crater with a 15 h.p. air-cooled diesel engine.

EXPORTS OF DRIED AND SALTED FISH

1951	2,094 tons	1952	2,487 tons

skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/ 647
interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate
but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April,
1953.

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better 226
materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly
discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of
co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run
markets are contemplated.

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was [654]
created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks;
corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood; more and more
fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines; and better
shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preserv- 2[illegible]
atives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line
fishermen.

Fisheries Committee

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to 647
direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the progress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 504
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 472
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemen
Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, 167
and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The 472
chief products are soap, soft drinks, aluminium pressed domestic 433
utensils, cigarettes and dyed and printed cloth. These supply local 439
demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal 286
one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms 249
which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, 463
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The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

504 The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that
131 it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil.
439 It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes
to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

175 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the
631 British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same
year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

Chapter 3: Administration

642 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the
643 Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the consti-
645 tution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is
administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, not more than four official members and not more than eight unofficial members.

161 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by
226 an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are
625 fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police
659 detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

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232 *Equine Contagious Disease.*—In February, sudden deaths amongst the hackney carriage horses occurred, and, as a result of post-mortems, African horse sickness was suspected. By taking prompt precautionary measures, the disease was confined to Crater. Nine deaths were recorded.

Three segregation camps for cattle are being constructed, two at Sheikh Othman and one at Maala.

Fisheries

226 Fishing is, generally speaking, good, but the quantity of fish caught is greatly influenced by the movements of the different species of sardinella on which the large species feed. Shark, barracuda, horse-mackerel, sea-perch, dolphins, the smaller members of the tunny family, rock cod soles, and mullet are the principal edible fish. Sword or sail fish make their appearance at certain seasons of the year, but are not easily saleable for human consumption. Crabs and crawfish are to be had at all seasons, and oysters are available in the winter months. The fishermen are a very industrious people and employ various kinds of nets as well as hand-lines in their work. The nets used are of the stationary, circular throwing, and drag varieties, the latter being used from the shore. In addition a special net is operated from boats working in pairs during the monsoon period. Throwing nets for mullet, mackerel and a form of whitebait are also in use. The catch is at
433 times greater than the requirements for local consumption, and the
surplus is salted for export. Shark is almost invariably treated in
251 this manner, and during some seasons large quantities are dried.
439 Whitebait is exported.

The fishermen are subject to certain rules which forbid trawls and limit the size of nets, and in addition they defer to the judgment of their elected Akils in matters of fishing custom.

228 Licences to dive for pearls both in the harbour and in the waters of Perim are obligatory, but no licences are required to fish.

Salt

258 A salt work was first constructed by the Italian firm of Messrs. Gaustalla and Company (now styled The Aden Salt Works) in the year 1885, and it carries on a profitable business in salt production at Sheikh Othman. This was followed by the salt work constructed in 1909 by the Bombay firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee and Company. Two more salt works have since been constructed by Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Company and the Little Aden Salt Industrial Company in May, 1923, and October, 1927, respectively, and they continue to work successfully. The
439 total quantity of salt exported to India and other places during
655 the last year was 230,379 tons. The monopoly of salt for local consumption is in the hands of Government, who have licensed certain pits to Arabs at Sheikh Othman.

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The Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act passed by the Indian Legislature in 1931 and since extended to April, 1938, has benefited the Aden salt industry, which under the protection of the duty supplies about two-thirds of the total salt imports into India.

Dhow Building.

396 Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami mer-
505 chants settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and Malabar coast) and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company).

Soap Manufacturing.

388 A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur A. Besse
439 in December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local labour of 40 men is employed. The output is about 50 cases daily, each case containing 200 cakes which are disposed of locally or exported to the Red Sea ports.

654 226 grounds which could be worked profitably by larger power craft. Experiments with outboard motors on dugout canoes have been moderately encouraging, and it is hoped that a method of mounting one particular model through a central trunk, which is now being tested, will provide a small power craft suited to the fishermen's needs. The larger planked beach-boats or sambuks have much greater possibilities. The Colony has bought a 9-h.p. diesel engine and installed it in the sambuk of a leading fisherman, on hire-purchase terms. After five months he is very pleased with it, although the installation is not yet wholly satisfactory.

[464] In general the introduction of mechanical power to the Aden fishermen presents many problems. There is an acute shortage of carpenters and mechanics capable of installing engines but plenty of self-styled experts ready to damage both engine and boat. Then, when an installation is complete, it must be placed in the hands of an illiterate with no mechanical knowledge whatsoever, beyond what the engineman of the fishery vessel and the Fishery Officer have been able to teach him since he accepted the loan. Once the sambuk owners have become used to engines, it should be possible greatly to reduce the labour of working their nets by installing winches, and thereby enable them to dispense with some of their at present uneconomically large crews.

Attempts to find productive grounds with the fishery vessel proved abortive, as the sein winch-drive broke in May and the necessary parts did not arrive in Aden until December. Two encouraging shots of mixed sea perch were made in Ghubbet al Haikah, 70 miles from Aden, before the mishap occurred, however, so it is to be hoped that this and other grounds will be found to hold fish during 1951. The use of craft of this size could only be undertaken in conjunction with cold storage in Aden, as the landing of a full cargo would temporarily glut the market. The craft themselves would have either to carry ice or else to be fitted with refrigeration. Such an undertaking would be outside the scope of any but the largest Aden firms, unless the cold store belonged to a separate concern.

In order to estimate the potential market for quick-frozen fish with the shipping calling at Aden, the Fishery Officer and the Harbour Master drafted and circulated a questionnaire on the subject. This revealed a monthly demand for approximately 15 tons which would be open to a concern equipped with modern cold storage, over and above what could be sold ashore to the people of Aden.

● 228 439 In addition to the trade in fresh fish, the Colony of Aden is the centre of a considerable entrepôt trade in cured fish, a great part of the total catch from the south coast of Arabia, the southern Red Sea and Somaliland being brought by dhow for the exporting merchants, who store it in godowns on islands in the harbour. Their principal market is Colombo, but large quantities go to East Africa. The Aden Port Trust records a total of nearly 120,000 cwts. of dried and salted fish as having left Aden in 1949: the 1950 returns are not yet available.

The Island of Perim was visited early in 1950, when a good haul of sharks was made by the fishery vessel. Shark lines have been lent to the inhabitants, but the poorness of their boats, the bad weather and the roughness of the bottom led to the loss of many hooks. The Administrator of Perim has been granted funds to provide a motor sambuk during 1951, of which the Perim water-plant foreman will be engineman. 654 228

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money. 471 464

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories. 471 438

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 60 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis. 493 471

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors: 471

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. 433 234

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Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

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Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

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The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

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The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari' a code of Muslim law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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There are two local government bodies in the Colony: the larger is known as the Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 70,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this Township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

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In 1949 the principle of election was first introduced into the constitution of the Fortress Township Authority, so as to provide three elected members in addition to the existing four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. In Crater ward there were elections, resulting in the success of one Arab merchant and one Pakistani advocate who was previously a nominated member of the Authority. In the other ward objections were raised against two Arab candidates, who were found not to be of British birth, and a

each boat for purchasing boats and gear, and maintenance of the crew. 226 In repayment the exporters take as much fish as they can from the 426 fishermen indebted to them. Despite the frequent disagreements over the value of fish caught, few *nakhoodas* ever get free of debt.

There are no fish factories but salting is carried out by seven Arab 439 exporters, who sell most of the fish to Ceylon. A small fish-meal 228 plant was installed by one merchant in 1951. Sardines, anchovies and 254 shrimps are sun-dried and bagged by these exporters in the winter months. There is one ice factory in Indian hands; some of its production is utilised for fish boxes in the markets. A cold store in British hands has not been successfully used for fish storage owing to difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of fish.

Statistics of fishermen, boats and fishing gear and exports of dried and salted fish are given on page 26.

Marketing

Marketing of fish is done generally through a single auctioneer in 442 each of the markets. Unofficial auctioneers exist who take about 426 12½ per cent of the selling price. In order to control as large a share as possible of the fish passing through their hands the auctioneer lends money to fishermen against the sole right to auction their fish. Fishermen who are not indebted are free to sell to any stall-holder or rent a stall for themselves but the fact that unofficial auctioneers offer ready cash results in most of the fish passing through an agent's hands.

Fluctuating supply and demand make it impossible to give reliable 435 figures for the average price of fish but observation shows that about 70 per cent of the price paid by the consumer goes to the fishermen, 12 per cent to the auctioneer and 18 per cent to the stallholder.

The amount of fish taken to market is normally insufficient for the 433 needs of the populaton except in the summer months when gluts are common.

Events affecting Production

The production of fish in 1951 was below normal particularly during the summer monsoon. This is attributed to the lack of strong winds and poor upswelling of cold water which normally drives fish to the warmer coastal water. Shoals of sardine were present early in December, 1951, off the Colony and moved slowly eastwards during January and February, 1952. Large yields were obtained and fresh and dried sardines were plentiful in the markets.

The summer monsoon of 1952 was a strong one and the majority of sambuk-owners did very well. The water temperature was 69°F on one occasion and fish normally living in rocks 15 miles out were caught in great numbers inshore. The shrimp and anchovy season was generally bad and few sardines had appeared by the end of 1952.

Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department comprises one Fisheries Officer, one 647

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2 ✓

established to supply the local market—for A
the processing of soaps, pressed aluminum 471
utensils, cigarettes, pottery and textiles,
the extraction of sesame oil, the cutting of
buttons from trochas shells and the build-
ing of dhows. Fishing is of potential impor- A
tance, but its development is handicapped 228
by primitive methods of procurement and 241
handling and inadequate local transport fa-
cilities. The agricultural resources of the
Colony are limited to market gardens and
date groves on the oasis of Sheikh Othman. H

Agriculture and fishing are the principal 225
occupations of the tribesmen of the Pro- 241
tectorate. The fisheries of the eastern dis-
tricts are reputed to be among the richest
in the Middle East, while the drying and
salting of fish and the manufacture of
fish oils, fodder and manure are valuable
industries in the coast towns. A large pro- H
portion of the people in Western Aden 241
Protectorate and the Hadhramaut engage in 361
agriculture, although the tribes of the
steppe country are mainly nomadic pas-
toralists. The expansion of farming is cur-
tailed by uncertain rainfall and shortage of
water supply. In the Eastern Aden Protec- H
torate, cultivation is restricted mainly to 241
the middle portions of the Hadhramaut val- 311
ley, where the river flows for part of the [a 415]
year. This region is historically famous as
a source of frankincense and myrrh. Elabo-
rate terracing and irrigation are employed
in many areas for the conservation and the
utilization of the limited water resources
available. It was estimated in 1948 that less
than 0.5 per cent of the total land area was
suitable for farming, but the relative extent
of pasturage and desert has not been deter- H
mined. Systems of peasant ownership, ten- 423
ancy farming and tribal land tenure prevail 654
in different localities. The improvement of
agriculture and expansion of irrigation are
prominent among the development pro-
grams for the Protectorate. A co-operative
project for the cultivation of cotton and
other crops by modern methods has recently
been initiated on 5,000 acres in the Abyan
area in Western Aden Protectorate. Little 880

N 262 ably meager. The basic foods are usually breads, dates and milk products, supplemented by vegetables and fruits in season and by varying amounts of meat and fish. Although breads are most frequently prepared from sorghum millet (durra), other forms of millet, as well as maize, wheat N [439] and barley are widely used. Rice is generally popular, and large amounts are im- 244 ported. Dates constitute one of the main 262 food items throughout this region; date palms flourish along some wadies, but the annual crop is inadequate. Numerous types of vegetables and fruits are available in the A agricultural areas.

N Sheep and goats are raised in both the 233 Colony and the Protectorate. Their milk is 262 used extensively, but only the pastoral tribes are apt to have a sufficient supply. Cow's milk is also consumed in the Colony and in some inland districts, particularly in Western Aden Protectorate, where the grazing conditions are suitable for cattle. Camel's milk is a staple food among certain Bedouin tribes. Ghee, or clarified butter, is employed in the wealthier families. The fat from the tail tissues of the local breed of sheep, which is an important substitute in the Colony and among the eastern tribes, A is almost unknown in Western Aden Pro- H tectorate. Sesame is cultivated in many 244 areas, and the oil constitutes another source 262 511 of fats. Meat is seldom consumed more than 228 once a week, except in the more prosperous households. Fish are plentiful along the coast, and both fresh and dried fish are commonly used in the diet.

Housing

A 862 Several different types of dwellings are 342 found in Aden Colony. In general, the standards of housing are higher than in the neighboring territories. All variations are encountered between the multistoried stone houses of the wealthy Arabs, the modern style villas of the European and official communities, and the one- or two- A story structures of stone or mud brick in 342 which most of the people live. Regardless

p. 240(A)

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178 new displacing the old is an inevitable process and provided it
is done at a reasonable pace need not be disturbing and is often imperceptible. It is the speed of change which matters, and that is what caused the trouble in the Protectorate. In England the change from horse-drawn transport to motor transport took twenty years or more and there was ample time for readjustment. In Aden it took as many days from the time a new major road was open to motor traffic, and the unemployed camel men sat nursing their rifles and wondering how to prevent their animals and themselves from starving. It was not long before they noticed the weapon in their hands and commenced to use it to drive the lorries off the roads. The State and Political Authorities intervened before too much damage was done and negotiations resulted in agreements which restricted the use of lorries to named kinds of merchandise, and so time was gained for readjustment.

[184] The Eastern Aden Protectorate was more affected than the
Western by road development and on more than one occasion troops had to be used to persuade the camel men and their friends to be sensible and not to interfere with the lorry traffic
133 which might have had very serious consequences. The Wadi
312 Hadhramaut, that vast cut through the limestone plateau of the
241 Jöl filled with palm groves and white-walled towns, peopled
• 231 by the most astute and the hardest business men in the world,
441 was subject to droughts which twice in living memory had
731 led to famine: the reason for this had been that the whole
361 irrigation system depended on the availability of bullocks to
134 draw water from the shallow wells and when, during the
droughts, the corn crops had failed, the animals had either to be fed on seed grain or be left to die of starvation; in the former case it meant that when the rains did come, there was no seed to sow, in the latter that there were no animals to draw water.
402 The solution was to eliminate the dependence on bullocks and
177 make available to farmers and date garden owners small diesel
241 pumps with which to irrigate their land. They paid cash for
[432] the pumps if they could, or if they couldn't they put down a
deposit and paid the balance in monthly instalments. A maintenance service, based on a central workshop, which had been set

315 premises were disconnected, of which 100 were eventually reconnected. 312 365

(7) *Other Supplies.*—3,814,000 gallons of bore water were supplied free for flushing sewers and 120,000 gallons for fire fighting and practices.

(8) *Water Analysis—Chlorination.*—Three bacteriological and one chemical analyses of both the raw and the chlorinated water were carried out during the year. The bacteriological analyses all showed very satisfactory results in respect of all the samples for drinking water. 364

The chemical analysis showed that the water was very similar chemically to that tested in 1935 and 1937. It is noteworthy that the sodium chloride (salt) content has not increased.

The whole of the water supply to the Fortress was automatically chlorinated at Isthmus, the dose being ½ part per million by weight. The water at Sheikh Othman was also safeguarded by placing ½ lb. of bleaching powder in each tank every morning.

VI.—PRODUCTION

Veterinary

Condition of Live Stock and Meat.—The condition of the live stock from the hinterland was not up to the usual standard, due to cattle being brought in from famine stricken areas. The condition of the live stock from British Somaliland, particularly sheep and goats, was very good. The quality of mutton was 1st class and beef 2nd class. 231 439

Imports from British Somaliland and Djibouti :—72,180 sheep and goats, 157 oxen, 5 cows, 6 ponies, 2 mules.

Imports from Arabian and Red Sea Ports :—1,519 sheep and goats, 5 milk cows, 15 horned cattle, 12 calves, 3 gazelles.

Imports from the hinterland :—1,229 horned cattle, 617 large calves, 373 milk cows, 8,293 goats, kids and sheep, 34 camels, 15 donkeys, 1 pony.

Export from Aden :—3,748 sheep and goats, 20 horned cattle, 16 large calves, 32 camels, 1 donkey, 19 monkeys.

Bovine Contagious Disease.—Rinderpest accounted for 224 deaths among milk cattle and calves of Crater and Tawahi. 232

Preventive Measures.—The epidemic was controlled by the following precautionary measures being taken :—

1. All infected animals were segregated.
2. Stables were regularly disinfected.
3. Cattle were inoculated with anti-Rinderpest serum.
4. Carcasses were incinerated and the movement of horned cattle was controlled.

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.	471
Soap Works	French.	563
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.	
Button Factory	Italian.	
Aluminium Factory	Indian.	
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian.	
Ship-owning	French, Arab, Indian.	
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.	

The most important developments in 1947 were the restriction of out- 288
put of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure 433
the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries
of button-cutting and aluminium-pressing.

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 231
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The 311
following statement shows the imports and exports of animals:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Mules*	231
By land	34,048	4,870	85	12	—	439
By sea	101,677	180	—	2	29	
TOTAL	135,725	5,050	85	14	29	

TOTAL EXPORTS OF ANIMALS (BY SEA)

Sheep and goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Dogs*
2,697	28	—	4

Total Exports of Animals by Military . Sheep and goats, 180

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are three kinds of schools in the Colony: Government schools 871
under the Director of Education, which are financed directly from Colony [658]
funds; schools which Government recognises and assists by means of
grants-in-aid both on capital and recurrent costs; and a number of
indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls. The public
demand for education continued to expand, and applications for admittance to schools outnumbered the available places. To meet this demand it was possible to arrange for a number of extra streams of pupils to be started, as well as for a "special" class for a group of successful candidates

b46 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The *Council was inaugurated in January, 1947,* and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

b43 The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

b92 The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

b32 During 1947 the local government of the Colony remained vested in the two Township Authorities, the larger being vested in the Fortress Township Authority and the area covered by it embracing the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The
[7/2] Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European,
[361 situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area covered by it
438] includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood mainly by fishing, basket-making and lime-burning, and who look to the built-up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre. The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

[b43] The members of the Boards which administer the local government of these two areas are at present appointed by the Governor. The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend the various municipal services such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services and roads, the provision of recreational facilities for the public and the control of building operations. It has
[435] still been found necessary to maintain foodstuff stalls in the public markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

443 During the year the Authorities opened a new market for petty traders
368 and hawkers, a new public bathing-place where baths, with soap and
231 towels provided, can be secured at a nominal fee, and a new cattle stable to accommodate 350 milk cows at Sheikh Othman.

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; con- 494
versely, the 65 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are 422
in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in 471
Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their 563
proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.	162
Soap Works	French.	474
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.	281
Aluminium Factory	Indian.	
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French.	
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian.	

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 231 ●
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. Animals were imported as follows:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Donkeys*	*Dogs*
By land	41,393	5,031	44	6	1	Nil
By sea	105,729	76	3	Nil	Nil	13
TOTAL	147,122	5,107	47	6	1	13

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of School. Schools directly maintained by Government provide 871
primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the lower secondary school, the suggestion for its introduction into the primary schools having been rejected by reason of pressure for fuller teaching of Arabic.

Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujrati, Hebrew and Urdu.

There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion was very impressive. There was much pleasure expressed at the provisions of the Five-Year Plan but this was tempered with much scepticism. The "special" class worked well and all pupils passed into the Government Secondary School.

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 60 buses are almost all individually owned. Taxis are 471 in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471 As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors :

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing . . .	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory . . .	Indian
Shipping Agencies . . .	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning Firms . . .	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies.

311 Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 231 confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Department and Policy

647 658 The Department comprises the Director of Education, the Arab Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer, the British Education Officer for the Protectorate, and the Accountant. Stores are issued from the Department, but the two Government colleges, Aden College and the Technical College, maintain their own stores under supervision.

The policy of the Department is to provide primary and intermediate education for all boys and girls within the Colony, and higher education on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad; to give as full training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching profession; and to provide within and beyond the framework of the system aids to education and to a good cultural background. The Department also gives financial and other assistance to a considerable number of assisted and independent schools.

871 The educational programme in Government schools, which is followed closely by other schools, consists of four years of primary schooling, three of intermediate, and four of secondary. A selective examination is held for entry into the Government Intermediate School at the end of the primary course, and another selective examination

respect of injury to third parties. This legislation is similar to that 494
which has existed in the United Kingdom for many years.

The Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1952), 759
which made it an offence for a person to practice medicine in the Colony unless registered under the Ordinance. It has also deleted the provision under which the practice of native systems was permitted, since treatment by qualified practitioners is now available in the Colony.

The Ordinance also made provision for the control of the sale and [278]
publication of advertisements of cures.

The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance (No. 9 of 648
1952), which was based on the Distribution of German Enemy Property 425
Act, 1949, of the United Kingdom, and which made local provision for the collection, realisation and distribution of property in the Colony which belonged to German owners on 3rd September, 1939. It provided that creditors in the Colony should have a first charge on such assets in Aden.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Ordinance 231
(No. 12 of 1952), which prohibited the carriage or conveyance of animals in such a manner as to cause them unnecessary suffering. It also enabled rules to be made to regulate the conditions under which animals should be carried by sea.

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 204
14 of 1952), which made it obligatory for persons publishing newspapers to give security for any damages which a court may award against them in a libel suit. It also provided for the correction of articles and other reports in local newspapers which contain factual statements which either are false or distorted.

The Port Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952), which amended and con- 505
solidated the law relating to the Port of Aden and matters ancillary thereto. It replaced the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and also the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927.

The Port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1952), which authorised the Trustees of the Port of Aden to raise money by way of loans or temporary borrowing in order to carry out the duties imposed upon them under the principal Ordinance. It also gave statutory recognition to the practice that all port dues, fees and charges should be credited to the Trustees.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 464
of 1952), which brought within the scope of the principal Ordinance 465
locally engaged civilian staff of departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In Aden this virtually means local civilians employed by Her Majesty's Forces.

It also increased the minimum payment of compensation, in the case of injury to a workman resulting in permanent total incapacity, from *Shs.*1,050 to *Shs.*1,500 and the maximum from *Shs.*15,000 to *Shs.*18,000 which latter amount represents 24 months' earnings of a workman whose monthly earnings do not exceed *Shs.*750.

This Ordinance has not yet been brought into force.

The Government Guards (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1952), 703
Which provided mainly for the better enforcement of discipline in the Force

315 premises were disconnected, of which 100 were eventually 312
reconnected. 365

(7) *Other Supplies.*—3,814,000 gallons of bore water were supplied free for flushing sewers and 120,000 gallons for fire fighting and practices.

(8) *Water Analysis—Chlorination.*—Three bacteriological and one 364 chemical analyses of both the raw and the chlorinated water were carried out during the year. The bacteriological analyses all showed very satisfactory results in respect of all the samples for drinking water.

The chemical analysis showed that the water was very similar chemically to that tested in 1935 and 1937. It is noteworthy that the sodium chloride (salt) content has not increased.

The whole of the water supply to the Fortress was automatically chlorinated at Isthmus, the dose being ½ part per million by weight. The water at Sheikh Othman was also safeguarded by placing ½ lb. of bleaching powder in each tank every morning.

VI.—PRODUCTION

Veterinary

Condition of Live Stock and Meat.—The condition of the live stock 231
from the hinterland was not up to the usual standard, due to cattle 439
being brought in from famine stricken areas. The condition of the live stock from British Somaliland, particularly sheep and goats, was very good. The quality of mutton was 1st class and beef 2nd class.

Imports from British Somaliland and Djibouti :—72,180 sheep and goats, 157 oxen, 5 cows, 6 ponies, 2 mules.

Imports from Arabian and Red Sea Ports :—1,519 sheep and goats, 5 milk cows, 15 horned cattle, 12 calves, 3 gazelles.

Imports from the hinterland :—1,229 horned cattle, 617 large calves, 373 milk cows, 8,293 goats, kids and sheep, 34 camels, 15 donkeys, 1 pony.

Export from Aden :—3,748 sheep and goats, 20 horned cattle, 16 large calves, 32 camels, 1 donkey, 19 monkeys.

Bovine Contagious Disease.—Rinderpest accounted for 224 deaths 232
among milk cattle and calves of Crater and Tawahi.

Preventive Measures.—The epidemic was controlled by the following precautionary measures being taken :—

1. All infected animals were segregated.
2. Stables were regularly disinfected.
3. Cattle were inoculated with anti-Rinderpest serum.
4. Carcases were incinerated and the movement of horned cattle was controlled.

232 *Equine Contagious Disease.*—In February, sudden deaths amongst the hackney carriage horses occurred, and, as a result of post-mortems, African horse sickness was suspected. By taking prompt precautionary measures, the disease was confined to Crater. Nine deaths were recorded.

Three segregation camps for cattle are being constructed, two at Sheikh Othman and one at Maala.

Fisheries

226 Fishing is, generally speaking, good, but the quantity of fish caught is greatly influenced by the movements of the different species of sardinella on which the large species feed. Shark, barracuda, horse-mackerel, sea-perch, dolphins, the smaller members of the tunny family, rock cod soles, and mullet are the principal edible fish. Sword or sail fish make their appearance at certain seasons of the year, but are not easily saleable for human consumption. Crabs and crawfish are to be had at all seasons, and oysters are available in the winter months. The fishermen are a very industrious people and employ various kinds of nets as well as hand-lines in their work. The nets used are of the stationary, circular throwing, and drag varieties, the latter being used from the shore. In addition a special net is operated from boats working in pairs during the monsoon period. Throwing nets for mullet, mackerel and a form of whitebait are also in use. The catch is at
[433 times greater than the requirements for local consumption, and the
351 surplus is salted for export. Shark is almost invariably treated in
439] this manner, and during some seasons large quantities are dried. Whitebait is exported.

The fishermen are subject to certain rules which forbid trawls and limit the size of nets, and in addition they defer to the judgment of their elected Akils in matters of fishing custom.

228 Licences to dive for pearls both in the harbour and in the waters of Perim are obligatory, but no licences are required to fish.

Salt

258 A salt work was first constructed by the Italian firm of Messrs. Gaustalla and Company (now styled The Aden Salt Works) in the year 1885, and it carries on a profitable business in salt production at Sheikh Othman. This was followed by the salt work constructed in 1909 by the Bombay firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee and Company. Two more salt works have since been constructed by Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Company and the Little Aden Salt Industrial Company in May, 1923, and October, 1927, respectively, and they continue to work successfully. The
439 total quantity of salt exported to India and other places during
655 the last year was 230,379 tons. The monopoly of salt for local consumption is in the hands of Government, who have licensed certain pits to Arabs at Sheikh Othman.

Water Supply.

The water supply is obtained from six bore-wells situated near 312 the village of Sheikh Othman. The supply for the civil population is pumped into two tanks each of 100,000 gallons capacity, and from these tanks the supply gravitates through a 15-in. main to a storage reservoir of 400,000 gallons capacity at the Isthmus.

There is a pump-house at the Isthmus, and the water is drawn from the storage reservoir and chlorinated automatically by a venturi-operated "chloronome" before being pumped to Crater and Tawahi. Some 2,000 houses have been connected to the main water, and fire hydrants have been sited at intervals throughout the system. There are filling-stations for camel-carts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman, and by this means water is distributed to houses which have so far not been connected to the main supply. The water is of exceptional bacteriological purity, although rather hard.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Veterinary.

Cattle, sheep and goats are imported from British Somaliland, 439 Arabian and Red Sea ports and from the Yemen and Aden Protectorate for consumption in the Colony. As an indication of the quantity imported annually it is of interest to give the figures of imports from the 1st April, 1937, to the 31st December, 1937.

	Cattle.	*Sheep and Goats.*
From British Somaliland and Arabian and Red Sea ports	Nil	49,772
The Yemen and the Aden Protectorate	2,129	6,369

Of the total imports, only 842 sheep and 26 milk cows were re-exported.

Rinderpest.—There was an outbreak among the milk cows 232 in November and out of over 100 cows 36 died. The cattle were treated by inoculation, and quarantine restrictions were imposed.

Fisheries.

The fishing is, generally speaking, good, but the quantity is 226 greatly influenced by the movements of the different species of sardinella on which the large species feed. Shark, barracuda, horse-mackerel, sea-perch, dolphins, the smaller members of the tunny family, rock cod soles, and mullet are the principal edible fish. Sword or sail fish make their appearance at certain seasons of the year but are not easily saleable for human consumption. Crabs and crawfish are to be had at all seasons, and oysters are available in the winter months. The fishermen are a very industrious people and employ various kinds of nets as well as hand-lines in their work. The nets used are of the stationary, circular throwing, and drag varieties, the latter being used from the shore. In addition a special net is operated from boats working in pairs during the monsoon period. Throwing

bis snails have been described from some of the affected foci. H A

136 ANCYLOSTOMIASIS. Hookworm infection occurs in Lahej and a few agricultural centers in Western Aden Protectorate. *Necator americanus* has been identified in the cases treated at the Civil Hospital in Aden.[20]

H 164 136 232 OTHER HELMINTH INFECTIONS. Infections with one or more types of intestinal worms are prevalent, particularly among the peoples of the Protectorate. Ascariasis is widespread. Trichuriasis and, to a lesser extent, enterobiasis are common. Hydatid disease is reported among individuals from the Colony and from the interior. Infection with the beef tapeworm, *Taenia saginata*, is enzootic among the cattle in the tribal districts, and human infections are undoubtedly frequent. Cases are occasionally encountered among immigrant families in the Colony. The pork tapeworm, *T. solium*, is rare, but infections are sometimes seen in the Aden hospitals. A 164 167 136

A 232 136 Other Infections. *Brucella melitensis* is enzootic among the goats in this area, and Malta fever is diagnosed from time to time in the Colony hospitals and dispensaries.

DISEASES SPREAD CHIEFLY THROUGH THE RESPIRATORY TRACT

A 164 146 515 364 Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is one of the most prominent diseases affecting the inhabitants of southern Arabia, but no precise information is available, except for Aden Colony. The high degree of undernutrition and overcrowding, and the low standards of personal hygiene and sanitation prevailing among large sections of the population, favor the spread of the infection. The disease is probably prevalent among the women who are confined to close quarters by the *purdah* system and among the young children in close contact with them. In a small tuberculin test survey covering 95 Aden township schoolboys of 7 to 12 years of age, in 1945,[3] positive reactions were obtained in 56 per cent—a rate which ranks high among those usually found in A 164 837 361 659

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A 164 744 officers. Special delousing stations were established along the 3 main trade routes from Yemen to guard against the development of new foci.

The prevalence of the infection diminished during the summer months, but sporadic outbreaks were again reported in the winter of 1944-45. Early in 1945, a series of permanent dispensaries was organized in Western Aden Protectorate, and the tribal dressers in charge were trained to undertake mass dusting of the populace with DDT powder in the event of further epidemics. No outbreaks of typhus have been reported from the Protectorate since 1945, although the disease has continued to smolder in Yemen. H 164 743, 744

A 164 Murine typhus is probably endemic. Suspected cases have been observed in Aden hospitals from time to time, but the diagnosis has not been confirmed by laboratory diagnosis.

Plague. Six outbreaks of plague have been recorded from the Colony within the present century—in 1899-1900, 1903-04, 1904-05, 1913-14, 1917-18 and 1927-28. The most serious epidemics were those of 1904-05, involving 2,299 known cases, and of 1927-28, with 1,494 cases and a fatality rate of 74 per cent. In each outbreak the initial cases were detected among dock laborers employed in moving cargo or in loading or unloading coal. Since evidence of a preliminary rat epizootic was lacking, the local authorities concluded that the disease had been introduced by infected workers or by individuals carrying infected fleas. It was considered probable that the rat infection was secondary to the human. The morbidity rates almost invariably reached a peak in February or March, and declined with the onset of hot weather. No plague has been reported from the Colony since 1928, but the danger of its importation by means of dhow traffic from endemic ports in Africa and the East is always present. The Medical and Health Department carries on an active rat control program, and examines significant numbers of captured rats each

A [165] A 164 464 232 A [165] H/A 744

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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131 648 interested that trespassers would be dealt with in an appropriate manner; as indeed they were in 1955, as we shall see.

131 233 221 This northern frontier follows very closely the territorial limits of the bedouin tribes, who are based on the Aden Protectorate, rather I should say, it follows the limits of their home grazing areas, for they are great travellers and wander far up into Saudi Arabia when scarcity of grazing forces them to take their herds of camels farther and farther afield; just as the Saudi Arabian tribes came south into the Protectorate when their own grazing has suffered from lack of rain. One often hears a lot of nonsense about being as free as the Arab of the desert. The Arab of the desert is no more free than the city worker who has to catch the 7.30 a.m., or whatever train it may be, to London, on five days of the week. The Arab must go where God has willed the rain to fall and the grass and other herbage to grow, otherwise he and his flock will die; he is not free to wander at will, he is bound, inexorably bound to follow the rain.

[133] Another advantage of this line is that it follows generally, but not exactly, the southern limits of the great sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali, dunes which are clearly defined and which rise in places to several hundred feet, almost one could say a natural frontier. Lastly, it is the limit of our effective control and although it is not ideal, it is practical and definite and not subject to yet another conference.

131 So much for the limits of the Protectorate, and now I must correct a misapprehension which seems to be fairly general with regard to its size. Many people in this country are under the impression that the Aden Protectorate is a small area approximating in size to that of one of the larger English counties; in fact, of course, it is nearly twenty-five per cent. larger than the whole of the United Kingdom including Northern Ireland.
133 In the west it is predominantly hilly, once the coastal plain is crossed, and the average height of the territory is some 3,500 ft., that is very nearly as high as Snowdon. The mountain ranges run east and west and are separated by plains and plateaux, each successive range being higher than the last until, on the line of Yafa and the Audhali country, the mountains reach a

as a result of such operations. To have inflicted the same punishment in the more remote areas of the Protectorate, with land forces, would certainly have resulted in casualties on both sides, and would have been a long and laborious operation. Justice in the wilder and less civilised areas of the world, where memories are short, must not only be seen to be done, but it must be swift. Air action fulfils both these requirements, and is at the same time the most humane method. It seldom leaves any lasting feeling of resentment and more often than not normal relations have been resumed with the offenders in a few months or even weeks.

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Sometimes air action cannot solve the Internal Security problem quite so readily and this is when the recalcitrants have no permanent dwellings, but live in grass huts or caves or just under trees in close proximity to the frontier. When they have been tempted and have fallen and have committed some gross offence then action has to be taken by air against their flocks, the only property they have, and when this fails action is taken to deny to them their grazing areas. Sometimes even this does not produce the required result, which is to persuade them to make submission and live in peace with their neighbours. Then ground and air action is taken to round up the men or to destroy them if they resist; the normal procedure when dealing with dangerous armed criminals in any part of the world. This may take long to achieve when the frontier is near and supplies of foodstuffs and money and shelter and compensation for damage done are all readily available from outside the Protectorate. The main fault is not with these poor, foolish, misled creatures, but with those responsible for leading them astray. They are the people who most deserve punishment and not their unfortunate dupes; but the principals are far away and out of reach in a "friendly" country. The loyal and staunch tribesmen, our friends, know where the fault really lies. We may understand why the punishment cannot fall where the result would be immediately successful in stopping at once the bribery and corruption which is the root of the matter, but they who depend on us and are loyal to us and who suffer from the depredations of the disrupters of the

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peace have not our understanding of the world-wide considerations which influence our policy. They cannot understand our reluctance to take action, and I confess that on occasions I have been just as mystified.

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262 ably meager. The basic foods are usually
breads, dates and milk products, supplemented by vegetables and fruits in season
and by varying amounts of meat and fish.
Although breads are most frequently prepared from sorghum millet (durra), other
forms of millet, as well as maize, wheat
N and barley are widely used. Rice is gen-
[439] erally popular, and large amounts are im-
244 ported. Dates constitute one of the main
262 food items throughout this region; date
palms flourish along some wadies, but the
annual crop is inadequate. Numerous types
of vegetables and fruits are available in the
A agricultural areas.

N Sheep and goats are raised in both the
233 Colony and the Protectorate. Their milk is
262 used extensively, but only the pastoral
tribes are apt to have a sufficient supply.
Cow's milk is also consumed in the Colony
and in some inland districts, particularly
in Western Aden Protectorate, where the
grazing conditions are suitable for cattle.
Camel's milk is a staple food among certain
Bedouin tribes. Ghee, or clarified butter, is
employed in the wealthier families. The fat
from the tail tissues of the local breed of
sheep, which is an important substitute in
the Colony and among the eastern tribes,
A is almost unknown in Western Aden Pro-
H tectorate. Sesame is cultivated in many
244 262 areas, and the oil constitutes another source
511 of fats. Meat is seldom consumed more than
228 once a week, except in the more prosperous
households. Fish are plentiful along the
coast, and both fresh and dried fish are
commonly used in the diet.

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HOUSING

362 Several different types of dwellings are
342 found in Aden Colony. In general, the
standards of housing are higher than in
the neighboring territories. All variations
are encountered between the multistoried
stone houses of the wealthy Arabs, the
modern style villas of the European and
official communities, and the one- or two-
A story structures of stone or mud brick in
342 which most of the people live. Regardless

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The Island of Perim was visited early in 1950, when a good haul of 654
sharks was made by the fishery vessel. Shark lines have been lent to 228
the inhabitants, but the poorness of their boats, the bad weather and the roughness of the bottom led to the loss of many hooks. The Administrator of Perim has been granted funds to provide a motor sambuk during 1951, of which the Perim water-plant foreman will be engineman.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 471
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 464
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The 471
chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, manu- 438
facture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; 493
conversely, the 60 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis 471
are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in 471
Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 433
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. 234

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Plants. The shrub, *Catha edulis*, colloquially known as *qat*, is extensively cultivated in sections of the western highlands. The leaves yield a stimulant which dissipates fatigue and causes loss of appetite and of desire for sleep. Qat chewing is a popular custom in the Colony and Western Aden Protectorate, as it is in Yemen. N A 135 733

Cases of poisoning, caused by the contamination of imported wheat with grains of *Lolium temulentum* (Darnel grass), are recorded frequently. Species of *Euphorbia* grow in many areas, and contact poisoning is sometimes observed. N A 136 752

FOOD SANITATION

Regulations governing the sanitary quality of milk, meats and other products are in force only in the Colony. The markets and the slaughterhouses, which are located at four points—in Crater, Tawahi and Maala, on the peninsula, and in Sheikh Othman—are operated under the supervision of sanitary inspectors. Eating houses, coffee shops, date stalls and other premises where foods are prepared or sold, and the aerated water and ice factories, are licensed and inspected from time to time. No controls are exercised over food handlers, however, and many food vendors and workers in small shops are immigants among whom the standards of cleanliness are generally poor. A 744

Meat animals are inspected by veterinary officers at the slaughterhouses, but no post-mortem examinations of the carcasses are made. The dairy cows are housed in municipal or private sheds within the town limits. Samples of milk from commercial herds are collected at regular intervals and tested for adulteration. There are no facilities for pasteurization. Opportunities for the spread of infection through contaminated milk are minimal, however, due to the universal custom of boiling milk before it is used. A 744 234 Brucellosis is enzootic among the goats, and infections undoubtedly are transmitted to man occasionally through cheese and other milk products. Bovine tuberculosis is pres-

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744 ent in the dairy cattle of the Colony, but
234 the rate of infection is believed to be low.

HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

Health Organizations

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657 Responsibility for the health of the civilian population in the Colony resides in its Medical and Health Department, which is administered by a Director of Medical Services, with headquarters in the town of Aden. He is advised on matters of policy by the medical staff in the Colonial Office in London. The department is divided into medical, public health and port health divisions. The functions of the medical division involve the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries and the conduct of a school health program. The public health division undertakes mosquito and rodent control services, and supervises the sanitation in the townships, while the port health division is concerned with the enforcement of quarantine regulations and the medical care of visiting seamen.

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657 No formal health organization exists in the Protectorate, but a degree of co-ordination with the Colonial services in Aden has developed within recent years. In Eastern Aden Protectorate, medical care facilities are supported by the sultanate governments or by local rulers, with the guidance and advice of an Assistant Director of Medical Services, who is peripatetic, but usually works from a base at Mukalla. A qualified medical officer is stationed at Mukalla, the seat of government of the Qu'aiti Sultanate. With the exception of a dispensary in Lahej, which is financed by the Sultan, the medical services in Western Aden Protectorate are carried on by the British authorities, in co-operation with the Church of Scotland mission at Sheikh Othman.

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747 Local voluntary organizations participate in the health activities of the Colonial government. The Aden Nursing Association contributes to the support of nursing serv-

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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CHAPTER EIGHT

Protectorate Development

THE people of all the States of the Protectorate are, for 241
the most part, hardworking and competent farmers
depending as they do primarily on agriculture for their
living. Fate has not treated them very kindly, having so [134]
arranged matters that the areas with the most tillable land [132]
have the smallest rainfall. The absence of rain is compensated
for in some places by the presence of water-courses which, [312]
though dry for most of the year, become flooded during the
late summer and autumn when there is, normally, heavy rain
in the hills. These flood waters have, in Lahej and in Abiyan [248]
and in one or two other areas, been harnessed and an irrigation
system spreads the water over the land and the valuable cotton
and other crops are the result.

The idea of developing the Abiyan plain was conceived by 654
Brian Hartley, the then Director of Agriculture in 1940, when 241
shortage of foodstuffs, due to the World War, turned everyone's
thoughts to finding alternative local sources of supply
which would not be affected by shortage of shipping and the
interruption of normal sea communications. Abiyan is a flat 133
open plain triangular in shape with the apex buried in the
Yafa hills and the broad base along the shores of the Gulf of
Aden and the Indian Ocean. It slopes gently from north to
south and it is intersected by two large Wadis, the Bana and
the Hassan. These two Wadis run far up into the highlands of 133
the Yemen and every summer the seasonal floods come rushing 132
down them as the rain clouds from the Indian Ocean break 312
over the distant hills. These floods are rich in silt which fertilises 134
the soil on which it is deposited. Hundreds of years ago

241 Hundreds of years ago Aden
133 the value of these silt-laden seasonal floods was realised by the
312 people of the plain, and they initiated an elaborate irrigation
134 system, the remains of which exist to the present day. Years of
926 inter-tribal warfare which benefited no-one, brought the
original system to ruin and the land went out of cultivation
and the silt-laden waters rushed unimpeded headlong to the
sea to discolour the ocean for many miles.

654 Hartley started with a modest capital of £10,000 granted
312 by His Majesty's Government for the purchase of seed grain
241 and for the hiring of bullocks to build dams and till the ground;
648 and with this modest sum he was able to bring 700 acres under
[926] cultivation. The tribes were loath to give up what had become
their battle-field, and their silly futile squabbles interrupted
Hartley's efforts until the patience of the Aden Government
was exhausted and measures were taken to enforce security
in the area.

648 Once the World War was over, food production was no
654 longer of paramount importance, and with the economic
248 future of the area in mind long staple Egyptian cotton cultiva-
178 tion was successfully introduced, and by an Administrative
Order of my predecessor, an organisation known as the Abiyan Board was set up to manage the whole agricultural project. Additional capital to the extent of £270,000 was obtained as a loan from His Majesty's Government and there was rapid development, so that by the time I became Governor several thousand acres were under cotton cultivation. The Board directed the agricultural policy of the area, was responsible for pest control, owned and operated the heavy agricultural machinery necessary for the economic working of the land, owned and operated two cotton ginning factories, controlled the distribution of flood water through the irrigation canals and channels, and was responsible for the shipping and marketing of the cotton crop.

648 In spite of the changed circumstances of the Board they continued to function by virtue of the original Administrative Order. All efforts by my predecessor to regularise the position by persuading the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, within whose territories Abiyan is situated, to enact decrees failed owing to

245 camel from the high hills of the interior. Coffee will not grow
below 4,000 ft. at the latitude of Aden and the Yemen.

244 Away to the east on the Audhali plateau and in the other
243 high regions, wheat and barley are cultivated by well water
312 irrigation from shallow wells, and apricot trees grow naturally
245 among the fields and grape vines run over the trees that border
the grassy valleys. Much attention has been given to increasing
the fruit cultivation and to the growing of tomatoes and other
[177] vegetables in the summer time when the low lying plains are
far too hot. Plums and apples and peaches and walnuts have
been introduced successfully, and lower down citrus cultivation
262 vation has had surprisingly good results. Originally, of course,
178 the idea was that these fruits and vegetables would be available
433 to the Colony markets and to a certain extent this has proved
to be true, but no-one anticipated the extent to which local
consumption of vegetables and fruit would increase in the
(177) Protectorate itself. It is extraordinary how quickly people
will develop a taste for new varieties of vegetables, as I had
found in Muscat when I first introduced cabbages. Nobody
had seen them before and at first I had to give them away and
persuade people to eat them, but it was not long before they
came and helped themselves. It was much the same in the
Protectorate with lettuce, which was looked upon with distrust
when I first travelled to Loder and Mukeiras, but by the time
I left twenty-five years later no meal was complete without a
dish of salad.

243 Down in the plains the main crops are sorghum and bullrush
262 millet which grow throughout the Protectorate and provide
the staple diet of the people who grind and pound the grain
into coarse flour from which they make a very palatable unleavened
245 leavened bread. Where water is available in sufficient quantity
312 as at Lahej and in the Wadi Hadhrami, there are extensive
date-palm plantations and bananas, and other Eastern fruits are
244 cultivated with particular emphasis on the melons which
flourish abundantly and are of excellent quality.

241 Two things have handicapped agricultural development in
441 the Protectorate. The first of these is lack of money and the
second lack of a suitable marketing organisation. The power to

241 441 [439] remedy the first need was never in my hands, but the opportunity to produce some form of marketing organisation was, and it has taken shape and should be on the way to finding new and extending old markets for the fruit and vegetables of the Protectorate. It will have to overcome the conservative ideas of the Boards of Directors of Shipping Companies who prefer the more expensive Egyptian produce nicely wrapped up in pink paper to cheaper and better quality produce unwrapped. Nasser has possibly helped the Marketing Officer indirectly, and a judicious purchase of pink paper and elegant crates, for which of course they will be charged, will persuade the P. & O. S.N. Company, The Orient Line, the British India and other Shipping Companies to support a Protectorate which has so far remained loyal in the face of grave provocation. I made every effort I could personally to interest the vast purchasing power of the 22,000,000 net registered tons of shipping using Aden port every year, but I made no impression.

652 648 The primary need was undoubtedly for money, but that was the one thing that was not forthcoming in sufficient quantity to make any real impression. During the eighty-nine years that India was responsible for the Protectorate not one single penny was made available for any form of development or for the provision of any form of social service. Since 1928 when the Colonial Office became responsible for the 112,000 square miles and the 800,000 or so inhabitants, the average annual subvention would amount to £90,000 or 1.35*d.* per head of population. A total sum of £2,000,000 has been made available from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and no direct grant, other than the £10,000 in 1940 for food production, was made for development purposes before the inception of that fund. If the whole or the major portion of this sum could have been devoted to agricultural projects much might now have been completed which has still to be started, but the demands of the Health and the Education Services had to be considered and the improvement of communications was a major item which consumed more than half of this sum, and the amount left for agricultural development, which would

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

489 The
178 new displacing the old is an inevitable process and provided it
is done at a reasonable pace need not be disturbing and is often imperceptible. It is the speed of change which matters, and that is what caused the trouble in the Protectorate. In England the change from horse-drawn transport to motor transport took twenty years or more and there was ample time for readjustment. In Aden it took as many days from the time a new major road was open to motor traffic, and the unemployed camel men sat nursing their rifles and wondering how to prevent their animals and themselves from starving. It was not long before they noticed the weapon in their hands and commenced to use it to drive the lorries off the roads. The State and Political Authorities intervened before too much damage was done and negotiations resulted in agreements which restricted the use of lorries to named kinds of merchandise, and so time was gained for readjustment.

[184] The Eastern Aden Protectorate was more affected than the
Western by road development and on more than one occasion
troops had to be used to persuade the camel men and their
friends to be sensible and not to interfere with the lorry traffic
133 which might have had very serious consequences. The Wadi
312 Hadhramaut, that vast cut through the limestone plateau of the
• 241 Jöl filled with palm groves and white-walled towns, peopled
231 by the most astute and the hardest business men in the world,
441 was subject to droughts which twice in living memory had
731 led to famine: the reason for this had been that the whole
361 irrigation system depended on the availability of bullocks to
134 draw water from the shallow wells and when, during the
droughts, the corn crops had failed, the animals had either to
be fed on seed grain or be left to die of starvation; in the former
case it meant that when the rains did come, there was no seed
to sow, in the latter that there were no animals to draw water.
402 The solution was to eliminate the dependence on bullocks and
177 make available to farmers and date garden owners small diesel
241 pumps with which to irrigate their land. They paid cash for
[432] the pumps if they could, or if they couldn't they put down a
deposit and paid the balance in monthly instalments. A maintenance service, based on a central workshop, which had been set

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up at Saiyun by the Quaiti and Kathiri States, was provided 177
and was controlled by one of Hugh Boustead's young men. 241
Diesel oil was essential for the pumps and it had to be brought from the coast at Mukalla by lorry, and so it was that the camel men, however disgruntled they might be, must not be allowed to damage the roads or impede the oil lorries.

The pump scheme was supplemented by grain stores set up 731
in the main towns and larger villages and regularly inspected 746
to ensure that the grain had been properly rotated. At each harvest new grain was bought and the old grain sold, thus keeping the stocks fresh. Mercifully all went well with the rainfall during my tour of duty and we did not have to put our anti-famine measures to the test.

I cannot leave the subject of development without making 642
a brief reference to the political side. In most States in the 643
Western area of the Protectorate the old form of complete 178
autocratic government has given place to government by the Ruler with the advice of a Council, and in some States the next stage of development of Councils with executive powers has been reached, while in Lahej there is the further refinement of a Legislative Council. Generally speaking these Western innovations where they exist are only in the kindergarten stage and the Ruler is still the central figure upon whose personality the Government of the State really depends. For instance, there is one important State which has no Council at all, but a very able Ruler who governs justly and firmly and whose finances are in a sound condition; while another and larger State has the whole façade of modern governmental institutions but a Ruler whose real interests are elsewhere and his people do not fare so well and the State's finances would mystify the most astute of accountants. The personality of the Ruler is still of paramount importance, but change is coming swiftly.

In the Eastern area the main progress has been made in the centre, where in the Quaiti and Kathiri States administrations have been firmly established and even Town Councils are functioning with reasonable efficiency. These States have been lucky in having Rulers who had the good sense to pay heed to their able advisers. In the two outlying States, the Wahidi

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361

Fakum, the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula, are situated in this area. 133

(d) The island of Perim.

DESCRIPTION

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jabel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there are 504
some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward and
north-west of the peninsula. Crater, the main Arab town, is situated 361
at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the crater of the extinct volcano on the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain which is barely ¾ mile wide at 133
its narrowest point near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at 311
Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden 241 ●
belonging to the Aden Settlement, but except during the cold 423
weather months produce is very limited. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

PERIM

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is bare, 133
rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet (65 m.) high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the subsoil being sand and
conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal [504]
light, lie on the southern side of the island. Perim was at one time of importance as a coaling station, and the Eastern Telegraph Company and Lloyd's were represented there. There are now no commercial concerns on the island.

Climate

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden under [654]
the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of the European 132
General Hospital. The minimum day temperature recorded was 69·1 in February, 1938, and the maximum was 101·5 in July, 1938. The rainfall totalled 1·59 centimetres. Hot sandy winds prevailed
as usual during the south-west monsoon. There are no crops in [883]
Aden, which depends on supplies from other countries, principally India and the interior.

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e., during the north-east monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e. in July and August, strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of May, June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and are often

VIII.—LABOUR

Agricultural Labour

241 There being no agriculture in the Colony, the question of agricultural labour does not arise.

Industrial Labour

464 466 Workers for heavy manual labour are obtained from the Protectorate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by local agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary.

466 The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are in force in the Colony.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

463 The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading, shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large numbers of coolies employed by the salt-works, shipping concerns and contractors are drawn from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are manned by Somalis, who take kindly to this form of semi-sedentary employment.

464 More than half of the personal servant class comes from the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen. Clerical labour in public offices and large commercial firms is largely Indian, although as education improves more local Arabs are finding employment in Government offices and with European firms. Local Arab firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

465 Masons and building operatives are drawn principally from the Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid.

Coolies from 8 to 12 annas a day (8 hours).
Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Clerks from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servant Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month.
Motor drivers Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 a month.

262 435 465 511 The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of ghee, and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

DESCRIPTION.

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Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there
are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward 131
and north-west of the peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are 368
constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valleys
between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the 361
main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles
from the modern harbour and lies in the extinct volcano on
the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain on which has been laid out
the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Naval wire-
less station, the Aden Protectorate Levy lines, and the golf
course. Owing to lack of building space at Tawahi, dwelling-
houses for senior Government officials have recently been con-
structed here. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point
near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the 241
form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Aden
Settlement. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Settlement.

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Perim island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is 133
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about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet 131
(65 m.) high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry
watercourses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs,
the subsoil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim harbour
and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the
island. Perim was at one time of importance as a coaling station, [206
and also from the Eastern Telegraph Company's station and 502
Lloyd's signal station being situated there. 504]

Climate.

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden 654
under the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of 132
the European General Hospital. The maximum day temperature
recorded was 100·3 in June, and the minimum was 68·1
in December. The rainfall totalled 8 centimetres. Hot
sandy winds prevailed as usual during the south-west monsoon.
There are no crops in Aden, which depends on supplies from 137
other countries, principally India and the interior. 241

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e. during the 132
north-west monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from
November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e.
from June to September, a hot sandy wind known as Shimal
prevails on the peninsula, but on its western side the breezes are

The following table shows the value of the most important 439
articles of the export trade for the last five years:—

Articles.	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*1937.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods, grey	30,91,091	36,66,609	50,62,407	40,02,310	40,99,727
Piece goods, white	5.78,526	5.19.395	7.55.098	9.99.452	9.76.935
Piece goods, coloured.	29.83.297	28,28,147	31,77,184	40,86,579	38,87,306
Coffee	31,34.717	28,58,217	39,11,003	28,12,917	21,26,392
Skins, raw ...	56.95.317	39.18,447	53.57.094	71.94.785	80,94,619
Hides, raw ...	53.752	82,526	1,27.990	3.25.928	4.75.556
Grain and pulse	27,61,882	16,03.581	24,82,494	27,98,300	36,12,030
Tobacco ...	12,92,646	13.78,639	13,56,710	18,30,367	14.38,868
Provisions and oilman's stores.	5.35.699	5.67.504	6,61,462	5.55.675	6,60,563
Sugar	10,87.305	12,06,576	15,02,102	14.57.450	12,20,192
Gums and resins	6,31,467	6,08,409	7.66,767	5.83,822	8,42,817
Salt	29,83,410	27,89,402	36,13.997	30,96,141	33.69.418
Cotton twist ...	10,33.532	6,95,806	8,89,717	4.27.177	4,66,793
Spices	4,22,202	4.57.992	7,19,220	8,22,421	8,95,923
Oils	2,18,332	2,66,069	5.42,149	8,90,763	6,56,495
Metals	1,75,122	1,75.551	2,32,203	2,40,826	3,62,868
Animals, living	1,46,590	82,933	1,19,831	40,215	10,153
Tea	1,28,488	1,53,255	3,10,864	3.33.660	5.51,726
Dyeing materials	3,02,764	1,64,348	2,25,600	2,87,660	4.23.717
Soap	1,07,675	1,10,503	1,87,092	2,71,081	3.15.667
Shells	64,967	72,644	1,22,996	1,19,811	1,26,049

VIII.—LABOUR.

Agricultural Labour.

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agricultural labour does not arise. 463

Industrial Labour.

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Protectorate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt-works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by local agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary.

The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian 466
Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are applicable in the Colony.

5;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-2(1947)-1949 MMI Aden MMI

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude /31
45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the
southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

(*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maala.

(*b*) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending
north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of 351
Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two
on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel /33
Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted
peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of
the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges 361
of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is
normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a
distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct
volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the
aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate
Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320
yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs
at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden 2111
belonging to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned 215
date-palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, 317
by the process of solar evaporation.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky /33

6:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

131 361 712 THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

504 (*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

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712 241 The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden belonging to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned date-palms there. [423]

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

317 Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, by the process of solar evaporation.

133 504 Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, 463
coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance. Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately 2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which women are employed in Aden.

There is no agriculture in the Colony, and the only local product 241
is salt obtained from the sea by solar evaporation. This industry 317
employs some 750 regular and 550 casual workers.

There is no heavy industry in Aden apart from some ship repairing 438
(including floating docks). The light industries are confined to
finishing processes using imported materials. The most important 463
of these light industries are the production of aluminium, hollow-ware,
soap, calico printing, and a little dyeing and weaving of cotton fabric,
the manufacture of furniture and cigarettes. Machinery is used in the
aluminium and cigarette factories, and to some extent in furniture
making. The textile trade is primitive in the extreme and is entirely 286
hand work. The weaving is done in the home, using primitive looms
with hand-thrown shuttles.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering 463
and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent
crafts. Figures more recent than those of the 1946 census are not
available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in [265]
catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops and in
hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is
explained by the large number of immigrant male workers (whose
families remain at home) and by the local custom of sending out for
cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly
small boys employed in homes where purdah prevents the women
from marketing.

There is a great deal of casual employment, comparatively few 464
workers have permanent work, unskilled labour is entirely immigrant and dependent to a certain extent on economic conditions in nearby territories. Immigrant workers, whose families remain in their villages, usually return there after about two years.

Standards of craftsmanship are low, and the rate of production, 461
quality of tools, and methods of work in general leave much to be
desired. Mechanisation is almost unknown and a large labour force
is thus employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, and
working salt in the pans, as well as, for example, in the building trade
where even the wheelbarrow is rarely seen. Commercial firms and [466]
the very large number of small locally-owned workshops do not use
any proper apprenticeship system. Boys pick up some knowledge as 874
helpers, but are casually employed and may frequently change employment. A general all-round improvement is expected with the opening of the Government Technical College, where night classes for adults

7:Gt. Britain Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 Mml Aden Mml

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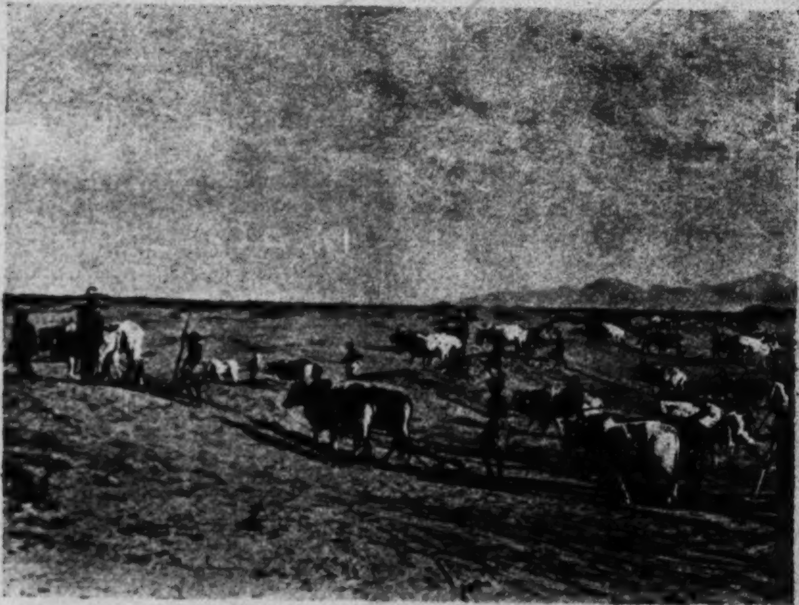
CARPET—MAKING IN THE GAOL

241



NEW METHODS OF AGRICULTURE AT ABYAN

Cutting an irrigation canal to bring new lands into cultivation. The scheme is financed by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

p. 48 (B)

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises : 131 361

(*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(*b*) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

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The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation ; Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula. 133 361

The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. 133 368

Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony. 241

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky and rather flat in appearance ; its highest point, about a mile northward at its southern extremity is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air landing ground. 133 134 368 504

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

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Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel
Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the
Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(b) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area, and it is on the Little Aden Peninsula that the new refinery and township are being built.

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south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air
landing ground.

ADEN MH1
HADHRAMAUT MH2

established to supply the local market—for A
the processing of soaps, pressed aluminum 471
utensils, cigarettes, pottery and textiles,
the extraction of sesame oil, the cutting of
buttons from trochas shells and the build-
ing of dhows. Fishing is of potential impor- A
tance, but its development is handicapped 228
by primitive methods of procurement and 241
handling and inadequate local transport fa-
cilities. The agricultural resources of the
Colony are limited to market gardens and
date groves on the oasis of Sheikh Othman.

Agriculture and fishing are the principal H
occupations of the tribesmen of the Pro- 228
tectorate. The fisheries of the eastern dis- 241
tricts are reputed to be among the richest
in the Middle East, while the drying and
salting of fish and the manufacture of
fish oils, fodder and manure are valuable
industries in the coast towns. A large pro- H
portion of the people in Western Aden 241
Protectorate and the Hadhramaut engage in 361
agriculture, although the tribes of the
steppe country are mainly nomadic pas-
toralists. The expansion of farming is cur-
tailed by uncertain rainfall and shortage of
water supply. In the Eastern Aden Protec- H
torate, cultivation is restricted mainly to 241
the middle portions of the Hadhramaut val- 311
ley, where the river flows for part of the [2 415]
year. This region is historically famous as
a source of frankincense and myrrh. Elabo-
rate terracing and irrigation are employed
in many areas for the conservation and the
utilization of the limited water resources
available. It was estimated in 1948 that less
than 0.5 per cent of the total land area was
suitable for farming, but the relative extent
of pasturage and desert has not been deter- H
mined. Systems of peasant ownership, ten- 423
ancy farming and tribal land tenure prevail 654
in different localities. The improvement of
agriculture and expansion of irrigation are
prominent among the development pro-
grams for the Protectorate. A co-operative
project for the cultivation of cotton and
other crops by modern methods has recently
been initiated on 5,000 acres in the Abyan
area in Western Aden Protectorate. Little 880

p. 239(A)

H
262 ably meager. The basic foods are usually breads, dates and milk products, supplemented by vegetables and fruits in season and by varying amounts of meat and fish. Although breads are most frequently prepared from sorghum millet (durra), other forms of millet, as well as maize, wheat
M
[651] and barley are widely used. Rice is generally popular, and large amounts are im-
244 ported. Dates constitute one of the main
262 food items throughout this region; date palms flourish along some wadies, but the annual crop is inadequate. Numerous types of vegetables and fruits are available in the agricultural areas.

A
H
233 Sheep and goats are raised in both the Colony and the Protectorate. Their milk is
262 used extensively, but only the pastoral tribes are apt to have a sufficient supply. Cow's milk is also consumed in the Colony and in some inland districts, particularly in Western Aden Protectorate, where the grazing conditions are suitable for cattle. Camel's milk is a staple food among certain Bedouin tribes. Ghee, or clarified butter, is employed in the wealthier families. The fat from the tail tissues of the local breed of sheep, which is an important substitute in the Colony and among the eastern tribes,
A is almost unknown in Western Aden Pro-
H tectorate. Sesame is cultivated in many
244 areas, and the oil constitutes another source
262 of fats. Meat is seldom consumed more than
511 once a week, except in the more prosperous
228 households. Fish are plentiful along the coast, and both fresh and dried fish are commonly used in the diet.

Housing

A
862 Several different types of dwellings are
342 found in Aden Colony. In general, the standards of housing are higher than in the neighboring territories. All variations are encountered between the multistoried stone houses of the wealthy Arabs, the modern style villas of the European and official communities, and the one- or two-
A story structures of stone or mud brick in
344 which most of the people live. Regardless

p. 246(b)

245 camel from the high hills of the interior. Coffee will not grow
below 4,000 ft. at the latitude of Aden and the Yemen.

244 Away to the east on the Audhali plateau and in the other
243 high regions, wheat and barley are cultivated by well water
312 irrigation from shallow wells, and apricot trees grow naturally
245 among the fields and grape vines run over the trees that border
the grassy valleys. Much attention has been given to increasing
the fruit cultivation and to the growing of tomatoes and other
[177] vegetables in the summer time when the low lying plains are
far too hot. Plums and apples and peaches and walnuts have
been introduced successfully, and lower down citrus culti-
262 vation has had surprisingly good results. Originally, of course,
178 the idea was that these fruits and vegetables would be available
433 to the Colony markets and to a certain extent this has proved
to be true, but no-one anticipated the extent to which local
consumption of vegetables and fruit would increase in the
(177) Protectorate itself. It is extraordinary how quickly people
will develop a taste for new varieties of vegetables, as I had
found in Muscat when I first introduced cabbages. Nobody
had seen them before and at first I had to give them away and
persuade people to eat them, but it was not long before they
came and helped themselves. It was much the same in the
Protectorate with lettuce, which was looked upon with distrust
when I first travelled to Loder and Mukeiras, but by the time
I left twenty-five years later no meal was complete without a
dish of salad.

243 Down in the plains the main crops are sorghum and bullrush
262 millet which grow throughout the Protectorate and provide
the staple diet of the people who grind and pound the grain
into coarse flour from which they make a very palatable un-
245 leavened bread. Where water is available in sufficient quantity
312 as at Lahej and in the Wadi Hadhrami, there are extensive
244 date-palm plantations and bananas, and other Eastern fruits are
cultivated with particular emphasis on the melons which
flourish abundantly and are of excellent quality.

241 Two things have handicapped agricultural development in
441 the Protectorate. The first of these is lack of money and the
second lack of a suitable marketing organisation. The power to

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

654

disorder is to be prevented when the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, go away and leave their country to its own devices. 648

There was no trouble at all and disappointed by the result of their demonstration the Naib and his colleagues thought better of their hasty action after a few days and returned to their duty, and the Government Guards went back to Aden to await the next emergency. The atmosphere was still not conducive to calm thinking, so the negotiations about the reorganisation scheme for the Board were further delayed, while the Naib and some of the Council members prepared to form with the Fadli Naib and representatives of his Council a joint mission which, under the experienced guidance of the Director of Agriculture was being sent to London and Liverpool to discuss cotton prices and the method of disposal of the cotton crop when the Board's contract with the Raw Cotton Commission expired. It was thought that the change of air and change of scene would do everyone good, and very soon the minds of those who had not travelled to the West before were absorbed with such problems as how to button up a pair of trousers and whether the shirt went inside or outside.

Up in the highlands of Upper Yafa where the rainfall is 245
sufficient for coffee to be grown, there is very little soil, and (311)
the hardy inhabitants have conserved every inch they can find by terracing their steep hills to their very tops. I always enjoyed flying over this country which I never reached on foot, and looking down at the mountains which, with their intricate terraces looked exactly like a geography model designed to illustrate contouring, so closely have the builders followed the
natural course of the ground. The coffee produced in these [439]
hills is as fine as the so-called "Mocha" coffee of the Yemen and most of it finds its way down to Aden and from there, after being graded for quality, reaches the markets of the United Kingdom and the United States. I said so-called "Mocha" coffee because in point of fact no coffee is grown in the neighbourhood of Mocha, which is a small sea port on the Yemen coast of the Red Sea which gave its name to the coffee which was exported from there after having been brought down by

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5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-2(1947)-1949 MMI Aden MMI

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude 131
45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

(*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maala.

(*b*) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of [351]
Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel 133
Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges 361
of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs
at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden 241
belonging to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned 245
date-palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, 317
by the process of solar evaporation.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky 133

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(b) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area, and it is on the Little Aden Peninsula that the new refinery and township are being built.

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508 367 133 The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines, the golf course and polo ground. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula.

241 245 Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

133 134 504 Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward at its southern extremity is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air landing ground.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER EIGHT

Protectorate Development

THE people of all the States of the Protectorate are, for 241
the most part, hardworking and competent farmers
depending as they do primarily on agriculture for their
living. Fate has not treated them very kindly, having so [134]
arranged matters that the areas with the most tillable land [132]
have the smallest rainfall. The absence of rain is compensated [312]
for in some places by the presence of water-courses which,
though dry for most of the year, become flooded during the
late summer and autumn when there is, normally, heavy rain
in the hills. These flood waters have, in Lahej and in Abiyan [248] •
and in one or two other areas, been harnessed and an irrigation
system spreads the water over the land and the valuable cotton
and other crops are the result.

The idea of developing the Abiyan plain was conceived by 654
Brian Hartley, the then Director of Agriculture in 1940, when 241
shortage of foodstuffs, due to the World War, turned everyone's
thoughts to finding alternative local sources of supply
which would not be affected by shortage of shipping and the
interruption of normal sea communications. Abiyan is a flat 133
open plain triangular in shape with the apex buried in the
Yafa hills and the broad base along the shores of the Gulf of
Aden and the Indian Ocean. It slopes gently from north to
south and it is intersected by two large Wadis, the Bana and
the Hassan. These two Wadis run far up into the highlands of 133
the Yemen and every summer the seasonal floods come rushing 132
down them as the rain clouds from the Indian Ocean break 312
over the distant hills. These floods are rich in silt which fertilises 134
the soil on which it is deposited. Hundreds of years ago •00

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

241 Hundreds of years ago Aden
133 the value of these silt-laden seasonal floods was realised by the
312 people of the plain, and they initiated an elaborate irrigation
134 system, the remains of which exist to the present day. Years of
926 inter-tribal warfare which benefited no-one, brought the
original system to ruin and the land went out of cultivation
and the silt-laden waters rushed unimpeded headlong to the
sea to discolour the ocean for many miles.

654 Hartley started with a modest capital of £10,000 granted
312 by His Majesty's Government for the purchase of seed grain
241 and for the hiring of bullocks to build dams and till the ground;
648 and with this modest sum he was able to bring 700 acres under
[926] cultivation. The tribes were loath to give up what had become
their battle-field, and their silly futile squabbles interrupted
Hartley's efforts until the patience of the Aden Government
was exhausted and measures were taken to enforce security
in the area.

648 Once the World War was over, food production was no
654 longer of paramount importance, and with the economic
• 248 future of the area in mind long staple Egyptian cotton cultiva-
178 tion was successfully introduced, and by an Administrative
Order of my predecessor, an organisation known as the
Abiyan Board was set up to manage the whole agricultural
project. Additional capital to the extent of £270,000 was
obtained as a loan from His Majesty's Government and there
was rapid development, so that by the time I became Governor
several thousand acres were under cotton cultivation. The
Board directed the agricultural policy of the area, was responsible for pest control, owned and operated the heavy agricultural machinery necessary for the economic working of the land, owned and operated two cotton ginning factories, controlled the distribution of flood water through the irrigation canals and channels, and was responsible for the shipping and marketing of the cotton crop.

648 In spite of the changed circumstances of the Board they
continued to function by virtue of the original Administrative
Order. All efforts by my predecessor to regularise the position
by persuading the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, within whose
territories Abiyan is situated, to enact decrees failed owing to

000 inexhaustible energy had reduced me to a physical and nervous
wreck—and I was the younger man.

561 Near Mukalla to the east beyond the landing ground at
346 Riyan is the collegiate town of Ghil-Ba-Wazir, so called by
249 me because it seemed to consist of nothing but schools sur-
439 rounded by a few fields of Hammumi tobacco which normally
was exported to Egypt via Aden. Primary schools and a large
871 State Intermediate School with a considerable boarding
establishment catered for the youth of Mukalla and the more
[875] advanced pupils from all over the State. The masters, who were
local men or Sudanese on contract, always left me with an
impression of keenness, competence and contentment. From
Ghil-Ba-Wazir the more promising pupils went on to Aden
College or the Technical Institute in Aden, or to a Secondary
School in the Sudan, depending on the inclination of the
parents or of the Mukalla Government if they were financing
the boys' further education.

515 Up in the vast open spaces of the northern limits of the State, survey parties of Petroleum Concessions Ltd. moved farther and farther into territory which was practically unknown to Europeans, on their ceaseless quest for oil, spurred on by recent increases in the cost of their prospecting licence. As these parties pushed their way northwards so did similar parties from the Arabian-American Oil Company at Dhahran on the Persian Gulf in Saudi Arabia move steadily southward with their portable drilling rigs drawn by great tractors and their air-conditioned living caravans, across the great yellow sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali.

712 The frontier became of considerable importance, much more
312 so than it had ever been before and we found it advisable to
exercise a greater degree of control over our tribes than had
626 been necessary or desirable in the past. The Sultan was con-
cerned about the peace of these northern marches, and, fearing
an act of aggression, felt that steps should be taken to safeguard
the well at Thamud, the only available water for many miles
around. This was done by building a fort, constructing a land-
ing strip and flying in a garrison of soldiers of the Hadhrami
Bedouin Legion. Later, similar measures were taken over to

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden M MI

501 The craft used are of two kinds, the sambuk, which is a planked surf-boat of up to 35 feet long, and the huri, a dugout canoe imported from India to which a topstrake is usually added locally. Huris range from 8 to 30 feet and are popular because they can withstand neglect and rough usage. No power-craft are yet used for fishing. During 1948 there were 34 sambuks and 341 huris in the Colony.

286 Nets are all hand-braided locally. There are several types which
226 operate by surrounding a shoal of pelagic fish which are then induced to
gill themselves. Beach seins are also used and cast-nets are popular for
small shoaling fish. Handlines are used extensively but longlines are
not known.

435 Although prices are generally higher for consumption fresh than for salting, lack of transport prevents fish from reaching the Colony's markets in any quantity from outside a few miles radius. In consequence, landings are spasmodic and prices fluctuate widely, to the detriment of both fisherman and consumer. There is no provision for dealing with temporary gluts except by salting for export. Salt fish is beyond the means of the poorer people, as loss of weight during curing increases its price.

226 In short, the Colony's fishing industry is not at present able to maintain a steady supply of fish for a community of 80,000 people. A Fishery Officer has, however, been appointed and it is hoped that he will be able to improve the position in years to come.

The island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea is part of the Crown
[439] Colony. The Perim fishing community comprises between 20 and 30
families, who salt and export their surplus fish to an annual value of
between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000. The Perim pearl fisheries have
not been let since 1946, when the lessee is reported to have lost money
on the enterprise.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and
473 the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the
labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs
167 who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return
when they have accumulated sufficient money.

433 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The
473 chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting
of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing
and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks)
supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

286 Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is
249 the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This
supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one
camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

463 The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

8;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden A|A|I

skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/ 647
interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate
but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April,
1953.

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better 226
materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly
discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of
co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run
markets are contemplated.

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was [154]
created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks;
corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood; more and more
fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines; and better
shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preserv- 227
atives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line
fishermen.

Fisheries Committee

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to 647
direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the progress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken.

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Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

232 *Equine Contagious Disease.*—In February, sudden deaths amongst the hackney carriage horses occurred, and, as a result of post-mortems, African horse sickness was suspected. By taking prompt precautionary measures, the disease was confined to Crater. Nine deaths were recorded.

Three segregation camps for cattle are being constructed, two at Sheikh Othman and one at Maala.

Fisheries

226 Fishing is, generally speaking, good, but the quantity of fish caught is greatly influenced by the movements of the different species of sardinella on which the large species feed. Shark, barracuda, horse-mackerel, sea-perch, dolphins, the smaller members of the tunny family, rock cod soles, and mullet are the principal edible fish. Sword or sail fish make their appearance at certain seasons of the year, but are not easily saleable for human consumption. Crabs and crawfish are to be had at all seasons, and oysters are available in the winter months. The fishermen are a very industrious people and employ various kinds of nets as well as hand-lines in their work. The nets used are of the stationary, circular throwing, and drag varieties, the latter being used from the shore. In addition a special net is operated from boats working in pairs during the monsoon period. Throwing nets for mullet, mackerel and a form of whitebait are also in use. The catch is at
433 times greater than the requirements for local consumption, and the
251 surplus is salted for export. Shark is almost invariably treated in
this manner, and during some seasons large quantities are dried.
439 Whitebait is exported.

The fishermen are subject to certain rules which forbid trawls and limit the size of nets, and in addition they defer to the judgment of their elected Akils in matters of fishing custom.

228 Licences to dive for pearls both in the harbour and in the waters of Perim are obligatory, but no licences are required to fish.

Salt

258 A salt work was first constructed by the Italian firm of Messrs. Gaustalla and Company (now styled The Aden Salt Works) in the year 1885, and it carries on a profitable business in salt production at Sheikh Othman. This was followed by the salt work constructed in 1909 by the Bombay firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee and Company. Two more salt works have since been constructed by Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Company and the Little Aden Salt Industrial Company in May, 1923, and October, 1927, respectively, and they continue to work successfully. The
439 total quantity of salt exported to India and other places during
the last year was 230,379 tons. The monopoly of salt for local
655 consumption is in the hands of Government, who have licensed
certain pits to Arabs at Sheikh Othman.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans, 3,682 acres in extent. 317

The industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian and three Indians. There has been a considerable improvement in production in the last three years as can be seen from the following figures :

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108
1949	303,432
1950	255,865

India bought three-quarters of its overseas requirements of salt from Aden, and Japan also increased its demands. [439]

FISHERIES

The position in the industry is in the main unaltered since the publication of the 1948 report. The Fishery Department began work on a permanent basis during the winter of 1949-50, when the Fishery Officer returned from leave in December and a British skipper for the fishery vessel arrived in Aden in January. During 1950, progress was disappointing, the fishery vessel being handicapped for eight of the twelve months by a broken winch for which the necessary parts could not be obtained, while storage space for fishing gear was not made available until July. A considerable amount of work remains to be done ashore and on board the fishery vessel before the department can be regarded as adequately equipped for its duties. 654

The recording of the amount of fish handled by the four markets in the Colony was instituted early in the year. This and public opinion have emphasised the fact that the present fishing industry is unable to supply the needs of the population of the Colony except for occasional brief periods. The result has been a varying scarcity and occasional short gluts, the high but fluctuating prices causing hardship for the consumer and insecurity for the producer. How much the position has been due to poor catches and how much to increased population it is as yet impossible to say ; the fact remains that a population of over 100,000 is dependent for its fish on a small fleet of paddling and sailing canoes with a range of a few miles, and that no storage facilities exist except for one small and obsolete cold store, and a number of decrepit ice boxes at the markets. 226 433 [254]

The Fishery Department is attacking the problem in two ways, by increasing the efficiency of existing equipment and methods and by exploring neighbouring waters with the fishery vessel in search of 654 226

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

each boat for purchasing boats and gear, and maintenance of the crew. 226
In repayment the exporters take as much fish as they can from the 426
fishermen indebted to them. Despite the frequent disagreements over
the value of fish caught, few *nakhoodas* ever get free of debt.

There are no fish factories but salting is carried out by seven Arab 439
exporters, who sell most of the fish to Ceylon. A small fish-meal 228
plant was installed by one merchant in 1951. Sardines, anchovies and 254
shrimps are sun-dried and bagged by these exporters in the winter
months. There is one ice factory in Indian hands ; some of its production is utilised for fish boxes in the markets. A cold store in British hands has not been successfully used for fish storage owing to difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of fish.

Statistics of fishermen, boats and fishing gear and exports of dried and salted fish are given on page 26.

Marketing

Marketing of fish is done generally through a single auctioneer in 442
each of the markets. Unofficial auctioneers exist who take about 426
12½ per cent of the selling price. In order to control as large a share
as possible of the fish passing through their hands the auctioneer lends money to fishermen against the sole right to auction their fish. Fishermen who are not indebted are free to sell to any stall-holder or rent a stall for themselves but the fact that unofficial auctioneers offer ready cash results in most of the fish passing through an agent's hands.

Fluctuating supply and demand make it impossible to give reliable 435
figures for the average price of fish but observation shows that about 70 per cent of the price paid by the consumer goes to the fishermen, 12 per cent to the auctioneer and 18 per cent to the stallholder.

The amount of fish taken to market is normally insufficient for the 433
needs of the populaton except in the summer months when gluts are common.

Events affecting Production

The production of fish in 1951 was below normal particularly during the summer monsoon. This is attributed to the lack of strong winds and poor upswelling of cold water which normally drives fish to the warmer coastal water. Shoals of sardine were present early in December, 1951, off the Colony and moved slowly eastwards during January and February, 1952. Large yields were obtained and fresh and dried sardines were plentiful in the markets.

The summer monsoon of 1952 was a strong one and the majority of sambuk-owners did very well. The water temperature was 69°F on one occasion and fish normally living in rocks 15 miles out were caught in great numbers inshore. The shrimp and anchovy season was generally bad and few sardines had appeared by the end of 1952.

Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department comprises one Fisheries Officer, one 647

232 *Equine Contagious Disease.*—In February, sudden deaths amongst the hackney carriage horses occurred, and, as a result of post-mortems, African horse sickness was suspected. By taking prompt precautionary measures, the disease was confined to Crater. Nine deaths were recorded.

Three segregation camps for cattle are being constructed, two at Sheikh Othman and one at Maala.

Fisheries

226 Fishing is, generally speaking, good, but the quantity of fish caught is greatly influenced by the movements of the different species of sardinella on which the large species feed. Shark, barracuda, horse-mackerel, sea-perch, dolphins, the smaller members of the tunny family, rock cod soles, and mullet are the principal edible fish. Sword or sail fish make their appearance at certain seasons of the year, but are not easily saleable for human consumption. Crabs and crawfish are to be had at all seasons, and oysters are available in the winter months. The fishermen are a very industrious people and employ various kinds of nets as well as hand-lines in their work. The nets used are of the stationary, circular throwing, and drag varieties, the latter being used from the shore. In addition a special net is operated from boats working in pairs during the monsoon period. Throwing nets for mullet, mackerel and a form of whitebait are also in use. The catch is at
433 times greater than the requirements for local consumption, and the
251 surplus is salted for export. Shark is almost invariably treated in
this manner, and during some seasons large quantities are dried.
439 Whitebait is exported.

The fishermen are subject to certain rules which forbid trawls and limit the size of nets, and in addition they defer to the judgment of their elected Akils in matters of fishing custom.

228 Licences to dive for pearls both in the harbour and in the waters of Perim are obligatory, but no licences are required to fish.

Salt

258 A salt work was first constructed by the Italian firm of Messrs. Gaustalla and Company (now styled The Aden Salt Works) in the year 1885, and it carries on a profitable business in salt production at Sheikh Othman. This was followed by the salt work constructed in 1909 by the Bombay firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee and Company. Two more salt works have since been constructed by Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Company and the Little Aden Salt Industrial Company in May, 1923, and October, 1927, respectively, and they continue to work successfully. The
439 total quantity of salt exported to India and other places during
the last year was 230,379 tons. The monopoly of salt for local
655 consumption is in the hands of Government, who have licensed
certain pits to Arabs at Sheikh Othman.

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The Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act passed by the Indian Legislature in 1931 and since extended to April, 1938, has benefited the Aden salt industry, which under the protection of the duty supplies about two-thirds of the total salt imports into India.

Dhow Building.

396 Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami mer-
505 chants settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and Malabar coast) and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company).

Soap Manufacturing.

388 A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur A. Besse
439 in December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local labour of 40 men is employed. The output is about 50 cases daily, each case containing 200 cakes which are disposed of locally or exported to the Red Sea ports.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

● 258 There are four salt works, which are owned by private companies.
439 Export of salt to India has been discontinued as India is now producing
almost all the salt it needs. Japan is still buying large quantities at competitive prices. The tonnage produced during the two years is as follows:

Year	*Tons*
1951 . .	304,302
1952 . .	376,079

FISHERIES

Fishing Areas and Methods

133 The Colony coast extends for approximately 16 sea miles in a straight
line but is heavily indented with rocky bays and sandy beaches. Fish-
226 ing is almost totally coastal and shoals of small fish are caught in the
shallow waters of the inner harbour. The only deep-sea fishing carried out is just inside the 100-fathom line on rocky heads in the otherwise sandy bottom at distances up to 16 miles from the coast. No inland fisheries exist because of the arid geography of the Colony.

226 Fishing methods are mostly ancient having been handed down
501 through generations of fishermen. Dugout canoes from 9 feet to 30
feet long and sewn or nailed planked surf boats (sambuks) up to 35 feet long are the principal fishing craft. The small canoes (houris) are fished by one man with handline for rock fish and trolling for migratory shoaling fish. The larger houris are used by a crew of three or four with cotton nets for shoals of a type of mackerel, and with handlines on the rocky coast. In addition, beach seines and rectangular bottom set nets are set by this type of craft. The surf boats are mostly used during the summer months with a crew of eleven using encircling gill nets, and during the months of March, April and May for deep-sea hand lining.

Principal methods used are hand lines, trolling lines, fine cotton gill nets, a form of encircling gill triangular net in cotton or heavy Indian twine, a rectangular bottom set net with leader, lift nets and various tangle and beach seine nets.

Organisation

226 The fishing industry is split into net and line fishermen. The latter
426 are mostly self-supporting and generally take their own fish to market.
The net fishermen are almost all completely indebted to substantial salt fish exporters who advance money to the captain (*nakhooda*) of

245 camel from the high hills of the interior. Coffee will not grow
below 4,000 ft. at the latitude of Aden and the Yemen.

244 Away to the east on the Audhali plateau and in the other
243 high regions, wheat and barley are cultivated by well water
312 irrigation from shallow wells, and apricot trees grow naturally
245 among the fields and grape vines run over the trees that border
the grassy valleys. Much attention has been given to increasing
the fruit cultivation and to the growing of tomatoes and other
[177] vegetables in the summer time when the low lying plains are
far too hot. Plums and apples and peaches and walnuts have
been introduced successfully, and lower down citrus cultivation
262 has had surprisingly good results. Originally, of course,
178 the idea was that these fruits and vegetables would be available
433 to the Colony markets and to a certain extent this has proved
to be true, but no-one anticipated the extent to which local
consumption of vegetables and fruit would increase in the
(177) Protectorate itself. It is extraordinary how quickly people
will develop a taste for new varieties of vegetables, as I had
found in Muscat when I first introduced cabbages. Nobody
had seen them before and at first I had to give them away and
persuade people to eat them, but it was not long before they
came and helped themselves. It was much the same in the
Protectorate with lettuce, which was looked upon with distrust
when I first travelled to Loder and Mukeiras, but by the time
I left twenty-five years later no meal was complete without a
dish of salad.

243 Down in the plains the main crops are sorghum and bullrush
262 millet which grow throughout the Protectorate and provide
the staple diet of the people who grind and pound the grain
into coarse flour from which they make a very palatable unleavened
245 bread. Where water is available in sufficient quantity
312 as at Lahej and in the Wadi Hadhrami, there are extensive
date-palm plantations and bananas, and other Eastern fruits are
244 cultivated with particular emphasis on the melons which
flourish abundantly and are of excellent quality.

241 Two things have handicapped agricultural development in
441 the Protectorate. The first of these is lack of money and the
second lack of a suitable marketing organisation. The power to

3xGt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMl Aden MMl

VIII.—LABOUR

Agricultural Labour

241 There being no agriculture in the Colony, the question of agricultural labour does not arise.

Industrial Labour

464 466 Workers for heavy manual labour are obtained from the Protectorate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by local agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary.

466 The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are in force in the Colony.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

463 The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading, shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large numbers of coolies employed by the salt-works, shipping concerns and contractors are drawn from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are manned by Somalis, who take kindly to this form of semi-sedentary employment.

464 More than half of the personal servant class comes from the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen. Clerical labour in public offices and large commercial firms is largely Indian, although as education improves more local Arabs are finding employment in Government offices and with European firms. Local Arab firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

465 Masons and building operatives are drawn principally from the Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid.

Coolies from 8 to 12 annas a day (8 hours).
Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Clerks from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servant Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month.
Motor drivers Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 a month.

262 435 465 511 The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of ghee, and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

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Clerks from Rs.35 to Rs.250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servants Rs.15 to Rs.50 a month.
Motor-drivers Rs.40 to Rs.100 a month.

511 The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of 262 ghee, and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

511 The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments of the individual concerned. European standard would average Rs.5 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses.

X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.

Education.

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

871 While Aden was attached to India, the administration of education followed, with some local modifications, the system obtaining in the Bombay Presidency, and no radical changes in internal organization have been effected since the constitution of Aden as a Colony.

The administration is carried out, under the Governor, by an Education Officer, assisted by a clerical staff. The post of Education Officer was held until November, 1937, by an Indian officer seconded from the Indian Education Service. It is now held by a British officer of the Colonial Education Service. From March, 1933, to March, 1937, there was also an Assistant Education Officer whose main duty was to improve the teaching in

2

63:Simmons et al G-6 (1941-1951) 1954
MI Middle East
ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

LITTLE
is known of the mineral reserves of this H
region, and most of the local industries are 135
small and primitive. Salt is the chief export 438
of the Colony; tobacco, honey and fish A H
products, of the Protectorates. 439

The port of Aden is visited regularly by A
ships from all parts of the world. Within 504
the last few years, the Colony has also be- 509
come a regional center for air services to
Cairo and other cities in the Near East
and East Africa. Communications between A
the Colony and the interior are mainly by 491
roads and caravan trails, supplemented by 492
a coastwise dhow trade. Camels and don-
keys are the primary means of transport,
but the use of motor vehicles is increasing H
along the main routes. Roads suitable for A
motor traffic link Aden Colony with certain 491
population centers in Western Aden Pro-
tectorate, and Mukalla with the larger
towns of the Hadhramaut and adjacent H
coastlands. Access to the interior is also [509]
provided by military air services.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

A
Aden Colony is a cosmopolitan com- 262
munity, in which a variety of food habits 439
is found among the peoples of different ra- 146
cial and economic groups. With the excep- 464
tion of fish, milk and limited supplies of
garden vegetables, all foodstuffs are im-
ported. Undernutrition is prevalent among
the poorer inhabitants, and particularly
among the transient laborers from the
interior.

H
Food supplies are never abundant in the 511
Protectorate, where cultivation is restricted 433
by the nature of the terrain and the scarcity 731
of water in many areas. Anything which
interferes with normal production, such as
droughts or an invasion of locusts, may
result in local food shortages, often ap-
proaching famine conditions. The Hadhra-
maut was seriously affected during the
widespread drought in 1943, and children
were evacuated from some of the famine
areas to relief camps in Mukalla.

H
The average Arab diet is simple, while 262
that of the pastoral tribes is almost invari-

p. 239(B)

N 262 ably meager. The basic foods are usually
breads, dates and milk products, supplemented
by vegetables and fruits in season
and by varying amounts of meat and fish.
Although breads are most frequently prepared
from sorghum millet (durra), other
forms of millet, as well as maize, wheat
N and barley are widely used. Rice is generally
[439] popular, and large amounts are imported.
244 Dates constitute one of the main
262 food items throughout this region; date
palms flourish along some wadies, but the
annual crop is inadequate. Numerous types
of vegetables and fruits are available in the
A agricultural areas.

N Sheep and goats are raised in both the
233 Colony and the Protectorate. Their milk is
262 used extensively, but only the pastoral
tribes are apt to have a sufficient supply.
Cow's milk is also consumed in the Colony
and in some inland districts, particularly
in Western Aden Protectorate, where the
grazing conditions are suitable for cattle.
Camel's milk is a staple food among certain
Bedouin tribes. Ghee, or clarified butter, is
employed in the wealthier families. The fat
from the tail tissues of the local breed of
sheep, which is an important substitute in
the Colony and among the eastern tribes,
A is almost unknown in Western Aden Protectorate.
H Sesame is cultivated in many
244 262 areas, and the oil constitutes another source
511 of fats. Meat is seldom consumed more than
228 once a week, except in the more prosperous
households. Fish are plentiful along the
coast, and both fresh and dried fish are
commonly used in the diet.

A

Housing

862 Several different types of dwellings are
342 found in Aden Colony. In general, the
standards of housing are higher than in
the neighboring territories. All variations
are encountered between the multistoried
stone houses of the wealthy Arabs, the
modern style villas of the European and
official communities, and the one- or two-
A story structures of stone or mud brick in
342 which most of the people live. Regardless

p. 240(A)

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

000 than the majority of the inhabitants, although I have a high regard for the Ruler himself.

123
204 As we sat and waited for lunch to appear there was a general hum of conversation, but it was with some relief that eventually we saw more active preparations for the coming meal, as the servants came in and laid strips of cotton cloth on the floor down the centre of the room to do duty for a table. Then a living chain was formed between the dining-room and the kitchen, and with incredible speed dishes of rice and of curry and of fruit, and piles of flat round cakes of bread, came up the chain and down on to the table, until the cloth itself was almost invisible and there was a hot heavy smell of spices and meat, which in that densely-crowded room was rather overpowering. The dishes came to an end and there was one of those irritating and unnecessary pauses, common to the East on these occasions, while we sat waiting for the signal to begin with well-bred concealment of our impatience. We were hungry, but it would have been the worst of bad manners to show that we were in any way interested in what had been set before us until our host had invited us to begin.

Everybody had ceased to speak and most people were assessing the possibilities of the meal in a silence of expectancy. The Naib looked towards the door through which the food had been brought, waiting for an indication from his head servant that the last dish had been set in place. The servant appeared and nodded his head and the Naib glanced at me and said "Bismillah", which means "In the name of God", the polite invitation to begin. We all shuffled forward the few inches which separated us from the food and with many muttered "Bismillahs" started to pick delicately at what was nearest to us, thus showing our good manners.

000 It was at this moment, while the silence was profound and everybody's attention was occupied with the food, that it happened. There was a shattering explosion, and the pungent smell of gunpowder filled the room. The whole building shook as the ground trembled and plaster fell from the ceiling on to the food. The whole assembly, with the exception of three, came rapidly to their feet and looked wildly round while

seditious activity, included also the names of his brothers, 687
Muhammed bin Ali Jifri, the Sultan's Chief Minister and Alawi 669
bin Ali Jifri, both of whom succeeded in escaping to the Yemen. All three of these men who are Saiyids from Yeshbum in the Aulaki sheikhdom were well known to the Sultan, indeed they could be described as personal friends. Lahej was occupied temporarily by troops, and the Sultan, who was in Aden at the time, left for the United Kingdom shortly afterwards, leaving one of his cousins in charge of the State as his deputy.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Governor's action was fully justified and timely, nor is there any doubt that Lahej has for some time been a centre for pro-Nasser and anti-British propaganda. Shortly after the events recorded above, a raid was made on the Lahej village of Dar Saad, but a stone's throw from Sheikh Othman in the Colony. A detachment of Government Guards surrounded the village and a thorough search resulted in the seizure of no less than several tons of explosives and fireworks and arms and ammunition including automatic rifles. These automatic weapons could not have been obtained from either the Colony or the Protectorate.

In June Yahya Hiosi the Commandant of the Lahej "Army" fled to the Yemen with some of his troops and a considerable sum of money from the State Treasury. In July His Highness, Sir Ali bin Abdul Karim, left London for Rome and a day or two later Her Majesty's Government withdrew recognition from him as Sultan of Lahej.

Now let us turn to local events in the Colony. Shortly after 276
I left Aden in 1956 the question of Qât began to trouble the minds of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council. Qât is a shrub cultivated in the Yemen and in Ethiopia and at Dhala in the Protectorate and looks something like a tea bush. The leaves are chewed while fresh and green and the practice is easily habit forming. The precise effect of the drug on the system is hard to explain, and medical opinion is divided about whether it is or is not deleterious. My own view is that taken in moderation it is, like many other stimulants, innocuous, but taken to excess it can be very harmful. It is expensive and

276 It[1] is expensive Aden qat
435 it has been calculated that Qāt costs the addicts in the Colony
£2,500,000 a year.

276 The Unofficial Members were not concerned primarily
434 with the effect of the drug on the constitutions of the addicts,
but with the economic aspect of the problem. The majority
of those who use Qāt are in the lower wage brackets and cannot
really afford to buy Qāt without seriously neglecting their
648 family responsibilities. After much careful thought the Asiatic
671 Unofficial Members tabled a motion in the Legislative Council
at the beginning of 1957 calling on the Aden Government to
take action to prohibit the entry of Qāt into the Colony. The
motion was not opposed and in due course action was taken
548 and Qāt was prohibited. However, the Aden Government has
648 no control over the States of the Protectorate and the Sultan
of Lahej, through whose territory Qāt from the Yemen and
from Dhala must pass to reach the Colony, was unwilling to
co-operate with the Aden Authorities. Not only did he place
no restriction on the movement of Yemen and Dhala Qāt
through his territory but he allowed Qāt from Ethiopia,
brought by launch and sailing craft from Djibouti in French
Somaliland to which place it had been flown from Ethiopia,
to be landed on his coast and taken to Dar Saad on the Colony
boundary and other places in his territory. The immediate
consequence of the Sultan's action was to turn the village of
Dar Saad into one vast Qāt chewing den to which resorted all
the citizens of Aden who used the stuff and could afford the
transport. Why the Sultan did this dis-service to the Colony
is hard to say. He may have been unwilling to annoy the Yemen
Government, fearing retaliation along his frontier with that
country, or he may have thought that action by him to prohibit
Qāt from passing through his territory would result in the
Imam closing the frontier, as he has done on more than one
occasion in the past, with a consequent loss of revenue to the
State from road tolls. On the other hand, he may have felt
that the order of prohibition was an unjustified infringement
of the liberty of the subject to which he could not subscribe,
and was not prepared therefore to do anything to interrupt the
supply from any source. Whatever were his reasons the result

[1] [i.e., Qāt. -Analyst]

632 *Qat Tax*

651

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 2,58,578.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 3,55,706.

[276] The tax on qat (a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants) is collected at the Sheikh Othman Township Office. The tax was assessed at Rs. 1-14-0 per 20 lb., but was increased to Rs. 2-12-0 from January, 1950.

Vehicles

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 1,739.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 1,765.

The Township Authority registers all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a Registration Fee varying between Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per annum is charged. Vehicles fitted entirely with rubber tyres are, however registered free of charge in order to encourage the use of rubber tyres so that wear and tear on road surfaces can be decreased. Bicycles are not registered at present.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who collect the taxes, issue licences, etc.

Trade Licences

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 86,260.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 87,063.

Licensing of general traders was introduced during the war as an aid to control, the fee being only Re. 1 a quarter, except for wholesalers and traders in tobacco and dangerous substances, who pay much higher rates.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels
647 up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by
working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted
under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present
composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials.
The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are
appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during
this period are also filled by the Governor.

504 The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach
channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class
berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class
berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size;
8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are
647 connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths
are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes. The
502 Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master

651 insurance and any other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent. From the gross value 10 per cent is deducted in lieu of repairs, insurance, etc., and the residue is known as the rateable value.

Sanitation Tax

This tax in the Fortress is assessed at 4½ per cent per annum on the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman at 2½ per cent and is collected to compensate for the conservancy services rendered by the Public Health [364] Department. In Aden where few sewers exist, the daily removal of sullage water and human waste from thousands of houses not connected to main drainage is a considerable task.

Qat Tax

[276] The tax on qat (a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants) is collected at the Sheikh Othman Township Office in the case of qat imported overland from the Yemen. Recently a superior quality of qat has been imported by air from Abyssinia and the tax is collected by the Customs and Excise Department near the airport. The tax is assessed at *Sh.* 5 per 20 lb. of all types of qat imported.

Vehicles

The Township Authority registers all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a registration fee varying between *Sh.* 12 and *Sh.* 20 per annum is charged. Vehicles fitted entirely with rubber tyres are, however, registered free of charge in order to encourage the use of rubber tyres so that the wear and tear on road surfaces can be decreased. Bicycles are not registered at present.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who collect the taxes and issue licences.

Trade Licences

The licensing of general trades was introduced during the war as an aid to control and the fee then was very small and is still only *Sh.* 5 per annum except for trades in tobacco and dangerous substances, which pay higher rates.

Dhow Building

Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami merchants 396
settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the
average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are 501
constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well 477
built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and the Malabar coast) 505
and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian
ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition
of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers
and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company). Monsieur
Besse now maintains a fleet of dhows in addition to his motor
vessels. Many of these dhows are equipped with auxiliary engines

Soap Manufacturing

A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur Besse in 388
December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap
is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local
labour of 40 men is employed, and the output is about 50 cases
daily, each case containing 200 cakes, which are disposed of locally
or exported to the Red Sea Ports.

Dyeing

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth and 386
each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There are in 459
addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The
dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Massowa,
Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by Jews 277
and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt. 543

VII.—COMMERCE

Customs

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties. 651

Trade

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment as the port is a centre 437
for trade between all ports of the world and the neighbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells and salt. The total value of the seaborne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December, 1938) exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs. 12,16,02,203 (imports Rs. 8,02,17,766, and exports Rs. 4,13,84,437), showing a decrease of Rs. [illegible] as compared

4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

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and each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There 439
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The increase of Rs.79,67,977 in merchandise was mainly in grain and pulse, hides and skins, coal, oils, vehicles, tea, gums, and salt. The increase of Rs.77,50,796 in treasure was due to transactions in imports and exports of Maria Theresa dollars, in which there was considerable speculation.

The Trade Registration Department was formerly a branch of 647
the Aden Port Trust Revenue Department, but on the recommendation of Mr. J. Sladen, who was deputed to Aden in the year 1906 on special duty, it was separated from the 1st April, 1907, and became a Government department. The department is however supervised by the Secretary, Aden Port Trust.

The old Qafilah office at Barrier Gate, where the registration of inland trade is conducted, was taken over by the Government from the Aden Port Trust in 1910 and subsequently converted into an office and quarters for the Qafilah clerk in 1914.

The following statement shows the total value of the imports 439
and exports sea-borne trade of Aden for the last five years.

692 provides for appeals from the Supreme Court to be heard by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. Prior thereto appeals lay, under Article 20 of the Aden Colony Order, 1936, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Before the introduction of this Ordinance that Article was revoked, and Orders in Council were made which extended to Aden the provisions of the Eastern African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council, 1921, and included Aden with the East African territories in the right of final appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Criminal Court (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1948, No. 23, which contains amendments consequential on the change in the Appeal Court; and in particular prescribes more fully than previously the procedure to be followed after a sentence of death.

659 Antiquities Ordinance, 1948, No. 24, which repeals the Antiquities Ordinance, 1940, and makes more comprehensive provision for the preservation of objects of archaeological interest, proper and scientific excavation, the control of export and import of antiquities and for the ultimate disposal of those found by licensed excavators.

278 Penicillin Ordinance, 1948, No. 25, which is to ensure that penicillin is used only on the advice of qualified persons.

362 A Bill entitled an Ordinance to make provision for Town Planning was introduced in the final session of Legislative Council and passed its second reading. It was referred to a Select Committee for reporting back to the Council in the first session of 1949. The Bill is a comprehensive one, there being no town planning legislation at the present time.

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692
The normal work of the Legal Department was hampered during the early months of the year as a result of the aftermath of the riots which took place in December, 1947. In particular there was an official enquiry conducted by Sir Harry Trusted, K.C.M.G., K.C., at which the Department was represented; there were a large number of prosecutions for offences during the riots, and into appeals following thereon; and there was an enquiry by the Crown Counsel, appointed a Special Magistrate for the purpose, into some 800 claims under section 16 of the Police Ordinance, 1937, for damage suffered by members of the public during the riots. The investigation of these claims alone took approximately five months.

000 The Revised Edition of the Ordinances which was referred to in the Report for 1946 as being ready for printing in January, 1946, is still not ready for publication owing to the pressure of work on the persons concerned in the United Kingdom in indexing and printing. It is understood however that more than half of the work has been completed and it is hoped that the publication will be possible in the near future.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Up to 30th September, 1948, an appeal lay from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. As from

respect of injury to third parties. This legislation is similar to that 494
which has existed in the United Kingdom for many years.

The Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1952), 759
which made it an offence for a person to practice medicine in the Colony unless registered under the Ordinance. It has also deleted the provision under which the practice of native systems was permitted, since treatment by qualified practitioners is now available in the Colony.

The Ordinance also made provision for the control of the sale and [278]
publication of advertisements of cures.

The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance (No. 9 of 648
1952), which was based on the Distribution of German Enemy Property 425
Act, 1949, of the United Kingdom, and which made local provision for the collection, realisation and distribution of property in the Colony which belonged to German owners on 3rd September, 1939. It provided that creditors in the Colony should have a first charge on such assets in Aden.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Ordinance 231
(No. 12 of 1952), which prohibited the carriage or conveyance of animals in such a manner as to cause them unnecessary suffering. It also enabled rules to be made to regulate the conditions under which animals should be carried by sea.

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 204
14 of 1952), which made it obligatory for persons publishing newspapers to give security for any damages which a court may award against them in a libel suit. It also provided for the correction of articles and other reports in local newspapers which contain factual statements which either are false or distorted.

The Port Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952), which amended and con- 505
solidated the law relating to the Port of Aden and matters ancillary thereto. It replaced the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and also the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927.

The Port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1952), which authorised the Trustees of the Port of Aden to raise money by way of loans or temporary borrowing in order to carry out the duties imposed upon them under the principal Ordinance. It also gave statutory recognition to the practice that all port dues, fees and charges should be credited to the Trustees.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 464
of 1952), which brought within the scope of the principal Ordinance 465
locally engaged civilian staff of departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In Aden this virtually means local civilians employed by Her Majesty's Forces.

It also increased the minimum payment of compensation, in the case of injury to a workman resulting in permanent total incapacity, from *Shs*.1,050 to *Shs*.1,500 and the maximum from *Shs*.15,000 to *Shs*.18,000 which latter amount represents 24 months' earnings of a workman whose monthly earnings do not exceed *Shs*.750.

This Ordinance has not yet been brought into force.

The Government Guards (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1952), 703
which provided mainly for the better enforcement of discipline in the Force

501 The craft used are of two kinds, the sambuk, which is a planked surf-boat of up to 35 feet long, and the huri, a dugout canoe imported from India to which a topstrake is usually added locally. Huris range from 8 to 30 feet and are popular because they can withstand neglect and rough usage. No power-craft are yet used for fishing. During 1948 there were 34 sambuks and 341 huris in the Colony.

286 226 Nets are all hand-braided locally. There are several types which operate by surrounding a shoal of pelagic fish which are then induced to gill themselves. Beach seins are also used and cast-nets are popular for small shoaling fish. Handlines are used extensively but longlines are not known.

435 Although prices are generally higher for consumption fresh than for salting, lack of transport prevents fish from reaching the Colony's markets in any quantity from outside a few miles radius. In consequence, landings are spasmodic and prices fluctuate widely, to the detriment of both fisherman and consumer. There is no provision for dealing with temporary gluts except by salting for export. Salt fish is beyond the means of the poorer people, as loss of weight during curing increases its price.

226 In short, the Colony's fishing industry is not at present able to maintain a steady supply of fish for a community of 80,000 people. A Fishery Officer has, however, been appointed and it is hoped that he will be able to improve the position in years to come.

[439 The island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea is part of the Crown Colony. The Perim fishing community comprises between 20 and 30 families, who salt and export their surplus fish to an annual value of between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000. The Perim pearl fisheries have not been let since 1946, when the lessee is reported to have lost money on the enterprise.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 473 167 As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

433 473 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

286 249 Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

463 The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, 463
coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance.
Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these
trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately
2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some
limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which
women are employed in Aden.

There is no agriculture in the Colony, and the only local product 241
is salt obtained from the sea by solar evaporation. This industry 317
employs some 750 regular and 550 casual workers.

There is no heavy industry in Aden apart from some ship repairing 438
(including floating docks). The light industries are confined to
finishing processes using imported materials. The most important 463
of these light industries are the production of aluminium, hollow-ware,
soap, calico printing, and a little dyeing and weaving of cotton fabric,
the manufacture of furniture and cigarettes. Machinery is used in the
aluminium and cigarette factories, and to some extent in furniture
making. The textile trade is primitive in the extreme and is entirely 286 ●
hand work. The weaving is done in the home, using primitive looms
with hand-thrown shuttles.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering 463
and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent
crafts. Figures more recent than those of the 1946 census are not
available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in [265]
catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops and in
hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is
explained by the large number of immigrant male workers (whose
families remain at home) and by the local custom of sending out for
cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly
small boys employed in homes where purdah prevents the women
from marketing.

There is a great deal of casual employment, comparatively few 464
workers have permanent work, unskilled labour is entirely immigrant
and dependent to a certain extent on economic conditions in nearby
territories. Immigrant workers, whose families remain in their villages,
usually return there after about two years.

Standards of craftsmanship are low, and the rate of production, 461
quality of tools, and methods of work in general leave much to be
desired. Mechanisation is almost unknown and a large labour force
is thus employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, and
working salt in the pans, as well as, for example, in the building trade
where even the wheelbarrow is rarely seen. Commercial firms and [466]
the very large number of small locally-owned workshops do not use
any proper apprenticeship system. Boys pick up some knowledge as 874
helpers, but are casually employed and may frequently change employment.
A general all-round improvement is expected with the opening
of the Government Technical College, where night classes for adults

7: Gt. Britain Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MMI Aden MMI

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CARPET—MAKING IN THE GAOL

241

NEW METHODS OF AGRICULTURE AT ABYAN

Cutting an irrigation canal to bring new lands into cultivation. The scheme is financed by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

p. 48 (B)

skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/ 647
interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April, 1953.

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better 226
materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run markets are contemplated.

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was [654]
created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks; corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood; more and more fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines; and better shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preserv- 227
atives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line fishermen.

Fisheries Committee

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to 647
direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the progress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 504
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 472
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemen 167
Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The 472
chief products are soap, soft drinks, aluminium pressed domestic 493
utensils, cigarettes and dyed and printed cloth. These supply local 439
demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal 286
one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms 249
which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, 463
with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

5;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.	471
Soap Works	French.	563
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.	
Button Factory	Italian.	
Aluminium Factory	Indian.	
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian.	
Ship-owning	French, Arab, Indian.	
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.	

The most important developments in 1947 were the restriction of output of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries of button-cutting and aluminium-pressing. 288 483

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The following statement shows the imports and exports of animals: 231 311

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS 231 439

	Sheep and Goats	Cattle	Camels	Horses	Mules
By land	34,048	4,870	85	12	—
By sea	101,677	180	—	2	29
TOTAL	135,725	5,050	85	14	29

TOTAL EXPORTS OF ANIMALS (BY SEA)

Sheep and goats	Cattle	Camels	Dogs
2,697	28	—	4

Total Exports of Animals by Military . Sheep and goats, 180

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are three kinds of schools in the Colony: Government schools under the Director of Education, which are financed directly from Colony funds; schools which Government recognises and assists by means of grants-in-aid both on capital and recurrent costs; and a number of indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls. The public demand for education continued to expand, and applications for admittance to schools outnumbered the available places. To meet this demand it was possible to arrange for a number of extra streams of pupils to be started, as well as for a "special" class for a group of successful candidates 871 [658]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER TWO

Early Days

"ARRIVED at Aden at 4 p.m. The place is not as I had expected and I found I had forgotten all about it. It looked just like a penal settlement and the nearer one got the more unprepossessing the place became"; such was the entry in my diary for October 4th, 1931. 000

It was the normal reaction of most people who see Aden from the deck of a ship at the tail end of the summer, and, like most people, I knew very little about the town, less about the Protectorate, and nothing at all about the history of the place.

The first authentic recorded mention of Aden is to be found in the Bible at the 23rd verse of the 27th Chapter of Ezekiel, where it is written: "Haran, and Canneh, and Eden, the merchants of Sheba, Asshur and Chilmad, were thy merchants." When I read this verse I was puzzled by the rendering of Aden as "Eden", and I consulted my Arabic version of the Scriptures and was reassured by finding that the word "Eden" was spelt in precisely the same way as it is written in Arabic today. If additional evidence of the identity of this "Eden" with Aden is required, it is to be found in the very next verse which runs as follows: "These were thy merchants in all sorts of things, in blue clothes . . ." The reference is to the indigo impregnated cloth which is still worn by very many of the inhabitants of the Protectorate and was a common sight in the Colony a few years ago. [291] • [386] [178]

The early history of Aden is difficult to piece together, consisting as it does of travellers' tales and records, some undoubtedly true, but others of dubious authenticity, but the one 175 504

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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[illegible]

[facing p. 18]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

We arrived unhurriedly on the small landing ground at Mukeiras; the Fairey 3 F.s never hurried, but they generally got to their destination, which was just as well because they were single-engined aircraft and the Protectorate has an unduly large proportion of sharp rocky hills to nice flat open spaces suitable for a forced landing.

[291] We were met on arrival by a seething mass of blue-kilted tribesmen led by the young Sultan, Saleh bin Husein[1] bin Jabil, and the Regent, Sultan Mohd bin Jabil, and the Sultan's father, Husein bin Jabil. It was my first meeting with the Sultan who was later to become my personal friend and one of the staunchest and most loyal of the Rulers of the Protectorate. At that time he was just a nice-looking lad and I was more interested in the Regent, a hook-nosed middle-aged man, crafty and, I was to learn later, unreliable, and also in the Sultan's father Husein, a fine figure of a man with an open frank countenance and a charming smile, which his son has inherited. Husein was killed some years later not far from Mukeiras in a tribal dust-up with the Ramasis, a tribe which lies to the Yemen side of the *status quo* frontier. His death was a loss to his people, to his son and to us.

(184) [574] As we walked forward towards the village surrounded by and followed by a crowd of tribesmen, some cattle and goats were led out and slaughtered in front of us, a disgusting business, but required by tradition on such great occasions. Incidentally, they provided the basis of the meal we would eat later. Quite often in the future I tried to stop the barbarous custom, and sometimes I was successful, much to the disappointment of the poorer elements who invariably benefit by being given the remnants of the feast.

On arrival at the village we were led into a small house to await the final preparation of lunch; while we were waiting for the meal a diversion was caused by a stout gentleman with a fine black beard walking into the room. He gave a general greeting to the company there assembled and his arrival appeared to cause some surprise to many of those present, although I am certain that the Regent was well aware of his

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[1] Sultan Saleh bin Husein, C.M.G., C.B.E.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

First Acquaintance with the Protectorate

184

The people are, as I was quick to realise after I had seen and [157]
spoken to the tribesman at the Khormaksar races, independent
and virile, and later I was to find that they did not lack a sense
of humour. In the Highlands they dress, even to this day, in [291]
blue cotton kilts which reach to the knee, leaving the upper [302]
part of the body bare, except for the vegetable oil and blue
dye with which they rub their skin as a protection against the
sun in summer and the cold in winter. The kilt is held in place [4-11]
by a leather cartridge belt which in turn supports a dagger,
generally with a silver scabbard. A rifle and a pair of leather
sandals complete the picture, except in the Colony where
rifles and daggers, except for the privileged few, have to be
surrendered to authority on entrance, and may not be carried 177
on the person. In the Colony, too, and indeed in the more 178
developed areas of the Protectorate, the blue kilt has given 291
place to brightly coloured kilts made from silk and cotton 439
cloth imported from Indonesia and India, and the blue dye and
oil have been replaced by shirts and coats, and indeed, by
collars and ties and trousers when the owners have come to
this country either on business or for pleasure.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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A TRIBAL GUARDSMAN

[facing p. 114]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

a rather more inferior donkey, and seemed to hold some sort of quasi-political appointment in the State; he spoke Urdu, which he had learnt during his police service in Aden. He and I conversed together in that language to the irritation of Europeans and Arabs alike who could not understand what we were saying. Perhaps it was as well. The Jemadar and I had quite an amusing time. The rest of the party followed on behind, with the doctor bringing up the rear after the baggage animals, ready to deal with any casualties.

We always started the daily march early in the morning after the lightest of meals and moved steadily forward until midday, when we would halt to rest and feed the animals and ourselves; just before sunset, we would select a camp site among the terraced fields at the side of the valley and a hot meal would be prepared by the cooks, while our servants set up our camp-beds in the open and we relaxed on rugs spread on the bare ground. Sleep came easily.

[361] On the last day as we approached our destination, we could
see Al Qara gleaming white far above us on its hilltop and by
mid-morning we were near the base of the hill. Just before noon
[291] we crossed a small rise and there on the flat ground immediately
[302] below the hill thousands of tribesmen were drawn up in lines
awaiting our arrival. Blue kilts, indigo-dyed bodies, bobbed
[411] hair, rough leather sandals and the inevitable armoury of rifle,
cartridge belt and silver sheathed dagger; they were as splendid
[643] as they were unexpected in that wild and seemingly sparsely
populated country. Sultan Muhammed and I moved forward
on foot to greet the Sultan who, dressed in a purple plush frock
coat, a blue and yellow striped kilt and a head cloth of the same
colours, was busily engaged acting as ringmaster in the midst
of this amazing scene. Like his men he carried a rifle, and as
we approached welcoming shots were fired by him and his
immediate entourage and replied to by his son and my party.
The Sultan and I exchanged the customary greeting and shook
hands, and then I shook hands with the tribal leaders and
walked down the ranks of tribesmen.

Up to this point everything had been remarkably well ordered and controlled, but when the Sultan who was by

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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[illegible]

[facing p. 130]

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lines of a military school where the discipline is strict and the
• [292] boys are taught to be self-reliant. Dressed in their school
uniform of blue smock, gathered at the waist with a red sash
[541] and a white cotton head cloth held in place by a black cord,
these boys put on a physical training display on gala occasions
which would not disgrace the Royal Tournament at Earl's
Court.

643 The old Sultan, His Highness Sir Saleh bin Ghalib,
K.C.M.G., was a well-read and wise old gentleman whose
death in 1956 was a sad blow to his people and to his State.
[533] I have enjoyed his hospitality on more than one occasion and
listened with pleasure to his band which, under an Indian
Bandmaster, played Eastern and Western tunes with equal
facility. It was this band that played at Government House in
Aden when Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness
Prince Philip, honoured me with their presence at lunch in
1954. His Highness was himself present on that occasion,
together with other representatives of the Protectorate and the
[523] Colony. In his own house after dinner it was the Sultan's
custom to entertain his guests with a cinema show which,
whether composed of commercial productions or of films he
had himself produced and photographed, was always entertaining,
even though the sound was rather overpowering: I could
never understand, since he was certainly not deaf, why he
always had the sound turned up to such a degree that one was
almost deafened. The Sultan loved anything to do with films
and knew more than most amateurs about the mechanism of
his cameras, projectors and tape recorders. It was in Mukalla
that I saw and heard Charlie Chaplin speaking Arabic; an
Arabic sound track having been added by the Sultan himself
to one of the old silent Chaplin films.

636 Politically the State was more advanced than most of the
643 Protectorate States and His Highness ruled with the aid of a
645 State Council, on which were not only the able Sudanese Chief
Minister and the astute Pakistani Finance Minister, but unofficial
Arab members representing trading and other interests
642 in the State. Throughout the State, control and government
636 have been decentralised down from the Central Government

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First Acquaintance with the Protectorate [157]

The people are, as I was quick to realise after I had seen and
spoken to the tribesman at the Khormaksar races, independent
and virile, and later I was to find that they did not lack a sense
of humour. In the Highlands they dress, even to this day, in [291]
blue cotton kilts which reach to the knee, leaving the upper [302] •
part of the body bare, except for the vegetable oil and blue
dye with which they rub their skin as a protection against the
sun in summer and the cold in winter. The kilt is held in place [411]
by a leather cartridge belt which in turn supports a dagger,
generally with a silver scabbard. A rifle and a pair of leather
sandals complete the picture, except in the Colony where
rifles and daggers, except for the privileged few, have to be
surrendered to authority on entrance, and may not be carried 177
on the person. In the Colony, too, and indeed in the more 178
developed areas of the Protectorate, the blue kilt has given 291
place to brightly coloured kilts made from silk and cotton 439
cloth imported from Indonesia and India, and the blue dye and
oil have been replaced by shirts and coats, and indeed, by
collars and ties and trousers when the owners have come to
this country either on business or for pleasure.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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A TRIBAL GUARDSMAN

[facing p. 114]

a rather more inferior donkey, and seemed to hold some sort of quasi-political appointment in the State; he spoke Urdu, which he had learnt during his police service in Aden. He and I conversed together in that language to the irritation of Europeans and Arabs alike who could not understand what we were saying. Perhaps it was as well. The Jemadar and I had quite an amusing time. The rest of the party followed on behind, with the doctor bringing up the rear after the baggage animals, ready to deal with any casualties.

We always started the daily march early in the morning after the lightest of meals and moved steadily forward until midday, when we would halt to rest and feed the animals and ourselves; just before sunset, we would select a camp site among the terraced fields at the side of the valley and a hot meal would be prepared by the cooks, while our servants set up our camp-beds in the open and we relaxed on rugs spread on the bare ground. Sleep came easily.

[361] On the last day as we approached our destination, we could
see Al Qara gleaming white far above us on its hilltop and by
mid-morning we were near the base of the hill. Just before noon
[291] we crossed a small rise and there on the flat ground immediately
[302] below the hill thousands of tribesmen were drawn up in lines
awaiting our arrival. Blue kilts, indigo-dyed bodies, bobbed
[411] hair, rough leather sandals and the inevitable armoury of rifle,
cartridge belt and silver sheathed dagger; they were as splendid
[643] as they were unexpected in that wild and seemingly sparsely
populated country. Sultan Muhammed and I moved forward
on foot to greet the Sultan who, dressed in a purple plush frock
coat, a blue and yellow striped kilt and a head cloth of the same
colours, was busily engaged acting as ringmaster in the midst
of this amazing scene. Like his men he carried a rifle, and as
we approached welcoming shots were fired by him and his
immediate entourage and replied to by his son and my party.
The Sultan and I exchanged the customary greeting and shook
hands, and then I shook hands with the tribal leaders and
walked down the ranks of tribesmen.

Up to this point everything had been remarkably well ordered and controlled, but when the Sultan who was by

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disorder is to be prevented when the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, go away and leave their country to its own devices.

There was no trouble at all and disappointed by the result of their demonstration the Naib and his colleagues thought better of their hasty action after a few days and returned to their duty, and the Government Guards went back to Aden to await the next emergency. The atmosphere was still not conducive to calm thinking, so the negotiations about the reorganisation scheme for the Board were further delayed, while the Naib and some of the Council members prepared to form with the Fadli Naib and representatives of his Council a joint mission which, under the experienced guidance of the Director of Agriculture was being sent to London and Liverpool to discuss cotton prices and the method of disposal of the cotton crop when the Board's contract with the Raw Cotton Commission expired. It was thought that the change of air and change of scene would do everyone good, and very soon the minds of those who had not travelled to the West before were absorbed with such problems as how to button up a pair of trousers and whether the shirt went inside or outside.

Up in the highlands of Upper Yafa where the rainfall is 245
sufficient for coffee to be grown, there is very little soil, and (311)
the hardy inhabitants have conserved every inch they can find by terracing their steep hills to their very tops. I always enjoyed flying over this country which I never reached on foot, and looking down at the mountains which, with their intricate terraces looked exactly like a geography model designed to illustrate contouring, so closely have the builders followed the
natural course of the ground. The coffee produced in these [439]
hills is as fine as the so-called "Mocha" coffee of the Yemen and most of it finds its way down to Aden and from there, after being graded for quality, reaches the markets of the United Kingdom and the United States. I said so-called "Mocha" coffee because in point of fact no coffee is grown in the neighbourhood of Mocha, which is a small sea port on the Yemen coast of the Red Sea which gave its name to the coffee which was exported from there after having been brought down by

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Fakum, the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula, are situated 133
in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

DESCRIPTION

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jabel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there are 501
some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward and
north-west of the peninsula. Crater, the main Arab town, is situated 361
at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the
crater of the extinct volcano on the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain which is barely ⅞ mile wide at 133
its narrowest point near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at 311
Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden 241
belonging to the Aden Settlement, but except during the cold
weather months produce is very limited. There are also privately- 423
owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

PERIM

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is bare, 133
rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile
northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet (65 m.) high. The
surface of the island is grooved with dry water courses and covered
with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the subsoil being sand and
conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal [304]
light, lie on the southern side of the island. Perim was at one time
of importance as a coaling station, and the Eastern Telegraph
Company and Lloyd's were represented there. There are now no
commercial concerns on the island.

Climate

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden under [54]
the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of the European 132
General Hospital. The minimum day temperature recorded was
69·1 in February, 1938, and the maximum was 101·5 in July, 1938.
The rainfall totalled 1·59 centimetres. Hot sandy winds prevailed
as usual during the south-west monsoon. There are no crops in [832]
Aden, which depends on supplies from other countries, principally
India and the interior.

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e., during the north-east monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e. in July and August, strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of May, June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and are often

5;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MM1

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.	471
Soap Works	French.	563
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.	
Button Factory	Italian.	
Aluminium Factory	Indian.	
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian.	
Ship-owning	French, Arab, Indian.	
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.	

The most important developements in 1947 were the restriction of output of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries of button-cutting and aluminium-pressing. 288 433

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The following statement shows the imports and exports of animals: 231 311

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

231 439

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Mules*
By land	34,048	4,870	85	12	—
By sea	101,677	180	—	2	29
TOTAL	135,725	5,050	85	14	29

TOTAL EXPORTS OF ANIMALS (BY SEA)

Sheep and goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Dogs*
2,697	28	—	4

Total Exports of Animals by Military . Sheep and goats, 180

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are three kinds of schools in the Colony: Government schools under the Director of Education, which are financed directly from Colony funds; schools which Government recognises and assists by means of grants-in-aid both on capital and recurrent costs; and a number of indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls. The public demand for education continued to expand, and applications for admittance to schools outnumbered the available places. To meet this demand it was possible to arrange for a number of extra streams of pupils to be started, as well as for a "special" class for a group of successful candidates 871 [658]

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 60 buses are almost all individually owned. Taxis are 471 in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in 471 Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning Firms	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies.

311 Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 231 confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Department and Policy

647 658 The Department comprises the Director of Education, the Arab Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer, the British Education Officer for the Protectorate, and the Accountant. Stores are issued from the Department, but the two Government colleges, Aden College and the Technical College, maintain their own stores under supervision.

The policy of the Department is to provide primary and intermediate education for all boys and girls within the Colony, and higher education on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad; to give as full training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching profession; and to provide within and beyond the framework of the system aids to education and to a good cultural background. The Department also gives financial and other assistance to a considerable number of assisted and independent schools.

971 The educational programme in Government schools, which is followed closely by other schools, consists of four years of primary schooling, three of intermediate, and four of secondary. A selective examination is held for entry into the Government Intermediate School at the end of the primary course, and another selective examination

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

Aden

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[312] That Aden still possessed some fine buildings even as late as
1710 we know from the record left by a French traveller who, after referring to the "handsome" aqueduct which had been built originally in 1500 to bring water into the town from Sheikh Othman ten miles away, and deploring the state of the fortifications, referred to the town in the following terms:

[342] "The city is still considerably large and one may still see
several handsome houses two storeys high with flat roofs, but
[349] there is also an abundance of rubbish and ruins. It must be
[368] owned that there is nothing finer of its kind than the baths there.
[532] They are lined with marble or jasper and covered with a handsome dome, having a hole at the top to let in light, and adorned on the inside with galleries supported by magnificent pillars."[1]

178 There was no sign of this delightful place when I arrived,
368 nor were there any public baths, swimming or otherwise, until
346 twenty-four years later when I opened the handsome Municipal Swimming Bath in Holkat Bay, but by 1931 Aden was by no means in an "exigent condition of poverty and neglect". Far from it; it was a flourishing town, though all that remained of the ancient splendour was the tall white minaret in Crater overlooking what is now the Football Stadium. A lonely ghost from the past whose mosque has long since disappeared.

600 My disagreeable first impression remains with many travellers for the rest of their lives and the mere mention of the name Aden is sufficient to conjure up in their imaginations an exaggerated recollection of heat, haze and noise and, above all, a barrenness beyond belief.

312 In the early nineteen-thirties fresh water from wells in the village of Sheikh Othman had only recently been brought in to the main town and the population were still dependent mainly on condensed water for drinking purposes, and there was virtually no water at all for gardens or any other form of
840 cultivation. Only a few like myself succeeded in penetrating the haze and forgetting the lack of vegetation and the discomfort of prickly heat, as we became more and more absorbed with the people and their problems and travelled beyond the

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[1] Dr. J. C. Young, *Ancient History of Aden*, 1919.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

Government Guard Post above the headworks of the Bana canal system, which irrigates the Western half of the plain and makes possible the valuable cotton crop.

The next day, leaving the motor transport on the flat ground below the Government Guard Post and taking to horses, camels or donkeys or our feet, as we felt inclined, we moved into the hills. My friend started on a horse but rather abruptly parting company with the animal he took to a camel the next day, but finding it no easier to keep his seat and rather farther to fall, he changed to a donkey on the third day. However, he was no more successful with the ass and he then walked without further misadventure.

Personally, I have always preferred to ride a donkey, which though not a very dignified proceeding was one which experience had taught me, especially in hilly country, was the most likely to get me to my destination in one piece and with the least fatigue. The Sultan had sent his own donkey for my use and I rode the animal there and back, except on the passes and on Al Qara hill itself, without mishap. The baggage travelled on camels and the two passes we had to negotiate on this journey tried severely even these hardy animals accustomed as they were to stony wadis and rocky mountain paths. For the greater 133
part of the time we travelled along the beds of the steep-sided 112
mountain valleys, dry for most of the way, but in places a stream of clean fresh water rose unexpectedly to the surface and after flowing for a mile or so over the stony bed of the valley vanished underground as abruptly as it had appeared. The water was crystal clear and delightfully cool and looked most refreshing, but our doctor had warned us most strictly that we must on no account drink it for fear of infection with all sorts of dreadful diseases and must rely solely for drinking on the water we carried with us on the baggage animals.

The Sultan had gone on ahead of us to prepare for our arrival at Al Qara and had left his eldest son, Sultan Muhammed, to act as our escort. Sultan Muhammed led the cavalcade on a horse with a motley assortment of tribesmen running at his stirrup, while I followed on my donkey with an ex-Jemadar of the Aden Police as my companion. He rode

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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000 I should not have been at all surprised to hear that my old friend Ash Shami had had a hand in the matter. We were not far from the Yemen border and the presence of the Governor of Aden in the Lower Yafa hills where only one of my predecessors had been before, and that nearly twenty-five years previously, implying as it did a potential extension of our direct influence, must have been disturbing to that astute gentleman.

437 The path down the hill was still impassable for animals
312 when we left Al Qara to return to Aden two days later, so
502 we were obliged to leave by the other track on the other side of the hill which is used by the women to bring water from the wells in the valley far below.

643 We started the return journey in the early morning after
993 bidding our host, the Sultan, farewell and thanking him for his
778 kindness to us during the visit. We left him there alone, the
534 descendant of the old priest kings of pagan pre-Islamic times,
789 surrounded by his wild tribesmen who in times of trouble venerate him as they would a God, for is he not the custodian of the drum of the Yafais which is kept in some secret chamber in Al Qara only to be sounded when the Yafa nation is in sore distress, and has he not the magical gift of rain-making in times of drought, like his ancestors before him. These things they believe, but when the rainfall is sufficient and the Yafa people are free from want or oppression then they treat him with scant ceremony, which is the fate of all gods, ancient or modern, in the East or in the West.

000 The return journey, being downhill all the way, was much easier and quicker and we had to spend only one night in the open. On the second and last day of the return journey something went wrong with the lunch-time arrangements and I, mounted once again on the Sultan's donkey, rode past the rendezvous and did not realise that I had done so until I had travelled some distance. Loath to retrace my steps, I decided to forgo lunch and to push on to the Government Guard Post below which, on the way up, we had left our motor transport. I rode alone for most of the way, except for the Jemadar and his bosom companion, an elderly Qadhi, who had travelled up

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

000 inexhaustible energy had reduced me to a physical and nervous
wreck—and I was the younger man.

561 Near Mukalla to the east beyond the landing ground at
346 Riyan is the collegiate town of Ghil-Ba-Wazir, so called by
249 me because it seemed to consist of nothing but schools sur-
439 rounded by a few fields of Hamoumi tobacco which normally
was exported to Egypt via Aden. Primary schools and a large
871 State Intermediate School with a considerable boarding
establishment catered for the youth of Mukalla and the more
[875] advanced pupils from all over the State. The masters, who were
local men or Sudanese on contract, always left me with an
impression of keenness, competence and contentment. From
Ghil-Ba-Wazir the more promising pupils went on to Aden
College or the Technical Institute in Aden, or to a Secondary
School in the Sudan, depending on the inclination of the
parents or of the Mukalla Government if they were financing
the boys' further education.

515 Up in the vast open spaces of the northern limits of the State, survey parties of Petroleum Concessions Ltd. moved farther and farther into territory which was practically unknown to Europeans, on their ceaseless quest for oil, spurred on by recent increases in the cost of their prospecting licences. As these parties pushed their way northwards so did similar parties from the Arabian-American Oil Company at Dhahran on the Persian Gulf in Saudi Arabia move steadily southward with their portable drilling rigs drawn by great tractors and their air-conditioned living caravans, across the great yellow sand dunes of the Rubu-al-Khali.

712 The frontier became of considerable importance, much more
• 312 so than it had ever been before and we found it advisable to
exercise a greater degree of control over our tribes than had
626 been necessary or desirable in the past. The Sultan was concerned about the peace of these northern marches, and, fearing an act of aggression, felt that steps should be taken to safeguard the well at Thamud, the only available water for many miles around. This was done by building a fort, constructing a landing strip and flying in a garrison of soldiers of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion. Later, similar measures were taken over to

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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the east at Sanau where the only well was between Thamud and the Aden-Muscat frontier. These two places lie to the south of the great sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali amidst country more desolate than I have ever seen in any part of the world, and in my time I have flown over, driven over or walked and ridden over some pretty uninviting country.

I went to Thamud for the first time in 1953, before the fort had been built, to inspect the detachment of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion who were living in holes scraped out of the hard sand and furnished with a canvas roof as some protection against the fierce heat of the sun. It was not easy to pick up the well from the air in that featureless country and it reflects great credit on the navigator and the pilot of the 'plane that they found the landing strip at the first attempt. We landed a mile or so from the well, and the only signs of life as we drove to the well were the store-cum-hospital tent, a modest affair of some 160 lbs., which normally would sleep a dozen men, and the two much smaller tents of the Military Assistant to the Resident Adviser and the Commandant of the Legion who had joined the detachment temporarily, the former a Scot from the Highlands and the latter a stout and jovial Arab on secondment from the Arab Legion in Trans-Jordan.

A guard was mounted, which I inspected, and I do not recall ever having seen a better turned-out or smarter body of men anywhere. These men, who are recruited from the bedouin tribes, are responsible among other things for guarding the long Aden-Saudi Arabian frontier, and they do their work very well. They work under the direct control of their own Arab officers who command the Frontier Posts and who are responsible for the motor patrols which operate between the Posts. These motor patrols are equipped with Land-Rovers and carry portable wireless sets which enable them to keep in touch with their parent Post. The Military Assistant is stationed hundreds of miles away in Mukalla where the Commandant also has his headquarters, so that these Arab officers and their men are normally very much on their own and quickly learn to use their own initiative in dealing with sudden emergencies and solving the various problems which are the normal lot of 625
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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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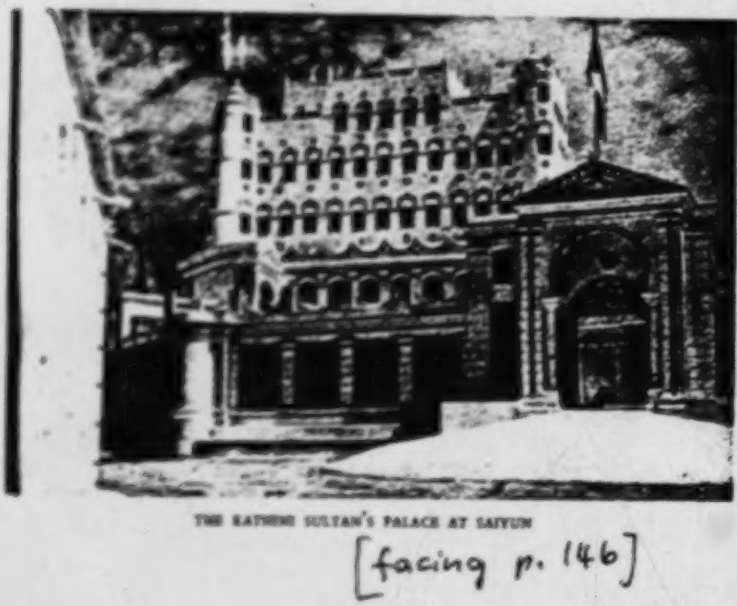
THE WELL BELOW A HADHRAMI BEDOUIN LEGION POST IN THE NORTHERN DESERT



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THE KATHIRI SULTAN'S PALACE AT SAIYUN

[facing p. 146]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER EIGHT

Protectorate Development

THE people of all the States of the Protectorate are, for 241
the most part, hardworking and competent farmers
depending as they do primarily on agriculture for their
living. Fate has not treated them very kindly, having so [134]
arranged matters that the areas with the most tillable land [132]
have the smallest rainfall. The absence of rain is compensated [312] •
for in some places by the presence of water-courses which,
though dry for most of the year, become flooded during the
late summer and autumn when there is, normally, heavy rain
in the hills. These flood waters have, in Lahej and in Abiyan [248]
and in one or two other areas, been harnessed and an irrigation
system spreads the water over the land and the valuable cotton
and other crops are the result.

The idea of developing the Abiyan plain was conceived by 654
Brian Hartley, the then Director of Agriculture in 1940, when 241
shortage of foodstuffs, due to the World War, turned everyone's thoughts to finding alternative local sources of supply
which would not be affected by shortage of shipping and the
interruption of normal sea communications. Abiyan is a flat 133
open plain triangular in shape with the apex buried in the
Yafa hills and the broad base along the shores of the Gulf of
Aden and the Indian Ocean. It slopes gently from north to
south and it is intersected by two large Wadis, the Bana and
the Hassan. These two Wadis run far up into the highlands of 133
the Yemen and every summer the seasonal floods come rushing 132
down them as the rain clouds from the Indian Ocean break 312
over the distant hills. These floods are rich in silt which fertil- 134
ises the soil on which it is deposited. Hundreds of years ago •00

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

241 Hundreds of years ago Aden
133 the value of these silt-laden seasonal floods was realised by the
• 312 people of the plain, and they initiated an elaborate irrigation
134 system, the remains of which exist to the present day. Years of
726 inter-tribal warfare which benefited no-one, brought the
original system to ruin and the land went out of cultivation and the silt-laden waters rushed unimpeded headlong to the sea to discolour the ocean for many miles.

654 Hartley started with a modest capital of £10,000 granted
312 by His Majesty's Government for the purchase of seed grain
241 and for the hiring of bullocks to build dams and till the ground;
648 and with this modest sum he was able to bring 700 acres under
[726] cultivation. The tribes were loath to give up what had become
their battle-field, and their silly futile squabbles interrupted Hartley's efforts until the patience of the Aden Government was exhausted and measures were taken to enforce security in the area.

648 Once the World War was over, food production was no
654 longer of paramount importance, and with the economic
248 future of the area in mind long staple Egyptian cotton cultiva-
178 tion was successfully introduced, and by an Administrative
Order of my predecessor, an organisation known as the Abiyan Board was set up to manage the whole agricultural project. Additional capital to the extent of £270,000 was obtained as a loan from His Majesty's Government and there was rapid development, so that by the time I became Governor several thousand acres were under cotton cultivation. The Board directed the agricultural policy of the area, was responsible for pest control, owned and operated the heavy agricultural machinery necessary for the economic working of the land, owned and operated two cotton ginning factories, controlled the distribution of flood water through the irrigation canals and channels, and was responsible for the shipping and marketing of the cotton crop.

648 In spite of the changed circumstances of the Board they continued to function by virtue of the original Administrative Order. All efforts by my predecessor to regularise the position by persuading the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, within whose territories Abiyan is situated, to enact decrees failed owing to

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

245 camel from the high hills of the interior. Coffee will not grow
below 4,000 ft. at the latitude of Aden and the Yemen.

244 Away to the east on the Audhali plateau and in the other
243 high regions, wheat and barley are cultivated by well water
• 312 irrigation from shallow wells, and apricot trees grow naturally
245 among the fields and grape vines run over the trees that border
the grassy valleys. Much attention has been given to increasing
the fruit cultivation and to the growing of tomatoes and other
(177) vegetables in the summer time when the low lying plains are
far too hot. Plums and apples and peaches and walnuts have
been introduced successfully, and lower down citrus cultivation
262 has had surprisingly good results. Originally, of course,
178 the idea was that these fruits and vegetables would be available
• 437 to the Colony markets and to a certain extent this has proved
to be true, but no-one anticipated the extent to which local
consumption of vegetables and fruit would increase in the
(178) Protectorate itself. It is extraordinary how quickly people
will develop a taste for new varieties of vegetables, as I had
found in Muscat when I first introduced cabbages. Nobody
had seen them before and at first I had to give them away and
persuade people to eat them, but it was not long before they
came and helped themselves. It was much the same in the
Protectorate with lettuce, which was looked upon with distrust
when I first travelled to Loder and Mukeiras, but by the time
I left twenty-five years later no meal was complete without a
dish of salad.

243 Down in the plains the main crops are sorghum and bullrush
262 millet which grow throughout the Protectorate and provide
the staple diet of the people who grind and pound the grain
into coarse flour from which they make a very palatable unleavened
245 bread. Where water is available in sufficient quantity
312 as at Lahej and in the Wadi Hadhrami, there are extensive
date-palm plantations and bananas, and other Eastern fruits are
244 cultivated with particular emphasis on the melons which
flourish abundantly and are of excellent quality.

241 Two things have handicapped agricultural development in
• 441 the Protectorate. The first of these is lack of money and the
second lack of a suitable marketing organisation. The power to

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

489 The
178 new displacing the old is an inevitable process and provided it
is done at a reasonable pace need not be disturbing and is often
imperceptible. It is the speed of change which matters, and that
is what caused the trouble in the Protectorate. In England the
change from horse-drawn transport to motor transport took
twenty years or more and there was ample time for readjustment.
In Aden it took as many days from the time a new major
road was open to motor traffic, and the unemployed camel
men sat nursing their rifles and wondering how to prevent
their animals and themselves from starving. It was not long
before they noticed the weapon in their hands and commenced
to use it to drive the lorries off the roads. The State
and Political Authorities intervened before too much damage
was done and negotiations resulted in agreements which restricted
the use of lorries to named kinds of merchandise, and
so time was gained for readjustment.

[184] The Eastern Aden Protectorate was more affected than the
Western by road development and on more than one occasion
troops had to be used to persuade the camel men and their
friends to be sensible and not to interfere with the lorry traffic
133 which might have had very serious consequences. The Wadi
312 Hadhramaut, that vast cut through the limestone plateau of the
241 Jol filled with palm groves and white-walled towns, peopled
231 by the most astute and the hardest business men in the world,
441 was subject to droughts which twice in living memory had
731 led to famine: the reason for this had been that the whole
361 irrigation system depended on the availability of bullocks to
134 draw water from the shallow wells and when, during the
droughts, the corn crops had failed, the animals had either to
be fed on seed grain or be left to die of starvation; in the former
case it meant that when the rains did come, there was no seed
to sow, in the latter that there were no animals to draw water.
402 The solution was to eliminate the dependence on bullocks and
177 make available to farmers and date garden owners small diesel
241 pumps with which to irrigate their land. They paid cash for
[432] the pumps if they could, or if they couldn't they put down a
deposit and paid the balance in monthly instalments. A maintenance
service, based on a central workshop, which had been set

Most of the dwelling-houses within the Settlement limits are well ventilated and lighted and are satisfactory from a public health point of view. Endeavours are being made to effect an improvement in architectural standards. 342

There are still a few buildings in Maala and Sheikh Othman where the old type of house exists, but improvement grows every year by demolition and reconstruction, and the majority of the population is comfortably housed.

Water Supply

The water supply of Aden is obtained from six bore-wells situated near the village of Sheikh Othman. The supply for the civil population is pumped into two tanks each of 100,000 gallons capacity, and from these tanks the supply gravitates through a 15-in. main to a storage reservoir of 400,000 gallons capacity at the Isthmus. 342 345

The total amount of water raised from these bore holes during 1938 was 236,178,000 gallons. This represents an average daily supply of 647,000 gallons, and taking the population as 47,000 an average of 14 gallons per head per day for all purposes.

The following table gives details of the water used in Aden during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Details of water.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Total water raised at bore-holes.	204,887,000	207,368,000	236,178,000
Total water delivered to Fortress area.	118,429,000	121,980,000	133,523,000
Total water delivered to Military.	23,300,000*	23,871,000	27,364,000
Total water sold for Shipping purposes.	18,489,000	20,724,000	21,273,000
Total water used for gardens	76,992,000	84,583,000	98,087,000
Water unaccounted, for per cent. loss.	32·9 per cent.	23·0 per cent.	21·19 per cent.

* This high figure was due to the extra number of Military temporarily drafted to Aden in 1936.

The increase in the consumption of water for all purposes is due chiefly to the extension of the distribution mains.

MAINTENANCE WORK

The majority of the work carried out by the Water and Drainage Department comes under the above heading and includes the following :— 643

(1) *Pumping plant.*—This comprises five reciprocating and five centrifugal pumps, all of which have been examined regularly and kept in good mechanical order. These pumps work on an average of 12 hours a day, and the supply was not once interrupted during the year. 657 376 342

[377] The standby electricity generating set was used once each week
653 and generates enough energy to run two bore-hole pumps, giving
approximately 17,000 gallons per hour.

376 (2) *Reservoirs and Tanks.*—These comprise 11 steel plate tanks
312 and two masonry reservoirs situated over the distribution system.

(3) *New Bore-hole Pump.*—A new type of bore-hole pump, in which both the electric motor and the pump are lowered into the bore-hole and run submerged was purchased and installed in bore No. 3 at a cost of Rs. 11,925.

The pump has not been entirely satisfactory as sand in the water has caused damage to the pump and motor bearings. It is considered that it proved, however, that the supply of water from the bores can be increased, without affecting the underground storage level. During a continuous test of 22 days, 8,976,000 gallons of water were raised from bore No. 3 without lowering the normal rest level.

312 (4) *Distribution.*—The water-supply to the Fortress was uninter-
365 rupted during the year, and no restriction whatever in the use of water was imposed on the general public.

Owing to the Electricity Department being unable to cope with
365 the great demand for energy between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
377 pumping at Sheikh Othman and Isthmus was restricted during
505 these hours. Owing to the existing storage capacity of the reservoirs, this restriction was applied only to the shipping companies refilling their water boats for supplies to shipping during these four hours. In practice very little inconvenience was caused.

312 (5) *Storage Capacity.*—The present storage capacity of the
365 Waterworks Department is as follows:—

		Gallons.	*Approximate total hours Domestic supply.*
			hours.
(i) Sheikh—	Civil Supply ...	195,000	27
Othman—	Supply to R.A.F.	37,000	18
(ii) Fortress	Isthmus ...	400,000	64
	Isthmus Ridge ...	129,000	48
	Crater ...	216,000	36
	Tawahi ...	96,000	30
Total Storage Capacity		1,073,000	

The total hours supply figures are based on the assumption that in time of emergency the supply to gardens and shipping would be stopped.

(6) *Water Connections.*—The total number of water connections to different premises in Aden is 2,595. The number of new connections made during 1938 was 549 compared with 417 for the previous year.

3.G1. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MJ42 Aden 1941

325 premises were disconnected, of which 100 were eventually reconnected. 372 365

(7) *Other Supplies.*—3,814,000 gallons of bore water were supplied free for flushing sewers and 120,000 gallons for fire fighting and practices.

(8) *Water Analysis—Chlorination.*—Three bacteriological and one chemical analyses of both the raw and the chlorinated water were carried out during the year. The bacteriological analyses all showed very satisfactory results in respect of all the samples for drinking water. 361

The chemical analysis showed that the water was very similar chemically to that tested in 1935 and 1937. It is noteworthy that the sodium chloride (salt) content has not increased.

The whole of the water supply to the Fortress was automatically chlorinated at Isthmus, the dose being ½ part per million by weight. The water at Sheikh Othman was also safeguarded by placing ½ lb. of bleaching powder in each tank every morning.

VI.—PRODUCTION

Veterinary

Condition of Live Stock and Meat.—The condition of the live stock from the hinterland was not up to the usual standard, due to cattle being brought in from famine stricken areas. The condition of the live stock from British Somaliland, particularly sheep and goats, was very good. The quality of mutton was 1st class and beef 2nd class. 231 437

Imports from British Somaliland and Djibouti :—72,180 sheep and goats, 137 oxen, 5 cows, 6 ponies, 2 mules.

Imports from Arabian and Red Sea Ports :—1,329 sheep and goats, 5 milk cows, 15 horned cattle, 12 calves, 3 gazelles.

Imports from the hinterland :—1,229 horned cattle, 617 large calves, 373 milk cows, 8,293 goats, kids and sheep, 34 camels, 13 donkeys, 1 pony.

Export from Aden :—3,748 sheep and goats, 20 horned cattle, 16 large calves, 32 camels, 1 donkey, 19 monkeys.

Bovine Contagious Disease.—Rinderpest accounted for 224 deaths among milk cattle and calves of Crater and Tawahi. 232

Preventive Measures.—The epidemic was controlled by the following precautionary measures being taken :—

1. All infected animals were segregated.
2. Stables were regularly disinfected.
3. Cattle were inoculated with anti-Rinderpest serum.
4. Carcasses were incinerated and the movement of horned cattle was controlled.

Water Supply.

The water supply is obtained from six bore-wells situated near 812 the village of Sheikh Othman. The supply for the civil population is pumped into two tanks each of 100,000 gallons capacity, and from these tanks the supply gravitates through a 15-in. main to a storage reservoir of 400,000 gallons capacity at the Isthmus.

There is a pump-house at the Isthmus, and the water is drawn from the storage reservoir and chlorinated automatically by a venturi-operated "chloronome" before being pumped to Crater and Tawahi. Some 2,000 houses have been connected to the main water, and fire hydrants have been sited at intervals throughout the system. There are filling-stations for camel-carts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman, and by this means water is distributed to houses which have so far not been connected to the main supply. The water is of exceptional bacteriological purity, although rather hard.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Veterinary.

Cattle, sheep and goats are imported from British Somaliland, 459 Arabian and Red Sea ports and from the Yemen and Aden Protectorate for consumption in the Colony. As an indication of the quantity imported annually it is of interest to give the figures of imports from the 1st April, 1937, to the 31st December, 1937.

	Cattle.	*Sheep and Goats.*
From British Somaliland and Arabian and Red Sea ports	868	46,770
The Yemen and the Aden Protectorate	1,189	6,369

Of the total imports, only 842 sheep and 26 milk cows were re-exported.

Rinderpest.—There was an outbreak among the milk cows 232 in November and out of over 100 cows 36 died. The cattle were treated by inoculation, and quarantine restrictions were imposed.

Fisheries.

The fishing is, generally speaking, good, but the quantity is 226 greatly influenced by the movements of the different species of sardinella on which the large species feed. Shark, barracuda, horse-mackerel, sea-perch, dolphins, the smaller members of the tunny family, rock cod soles, and mullet are the principal edible fish. Sword or sail fish make their appearance at certain seasons of the year but are not easily saleable for human consumption. Crabs and crawfish are to be had at all seasons, and oysters are available in the winter months. The fishermen are a very industrious people and employ various kinds of nets as well as hand-lines in their work. The nets used are of the stationary, circular throwing, and drag varieties, the latter being used from the shore. In addition a special net is operated from boats working in pairs during the monsoon period. Throwing

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office [G-3 (1947)] 1948 MMI Aden v.1(M)

in the history of the Prison. The daily average for the month was 434. 197
This imposed a great strain on the prison resources in accommodation, equipment and staff.

Most of the prisoners, about 80 per cent., were from the Yemen and the Protectorate, the rest being local men.

Juvenile convicts under the age of 15 were as far as possible kept apart from the adults and were provided with separate sleeping accommodation. Sixty-four juvenile convicts were admitted during the year compared with 73 in 1946. They do not form a serious problem, so far as the prison is concerned, for at any one time there are not more than 3 or 4 of them.

Cane work, both new and repairs, of various types, shoe-repairing, sports-net making, re-stringing of tennis racquets, and gardening were taught to some of the long-term prisoners.

The health of the prisoners was good on the whole, there being no outbreak of any serious illness. The sickness rate was, however, higher than in 1946. The main prevailing diseases were scabies, dermatitis, [364]
ulcers, influenza, venereal diseases and malaria—the last two being contracted before admission to the Prison.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attends the Prison Dispensary every morning and gives necessary treatment to the sick. Those needing in-patient treatment are admitted into the Civil Hospital.

There were no deaths during the year.

There is no system of probation or of welfare for discharged prisoners in Aden at present, but the matter will receive the attention of Government as soon as a Welfare Officer is appointed.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

Both the waterworks and the electricity supply to the Colony are publicly 365
owned and form part of the Public Works Department. A brief description of each is given below.

WATERWORKS

Prior to 1928 the domestic water supply of Aden was almost wholly 312
derived from condensed sea water. From 1924 to 1928 experimental 365
boreholes were sunk at Sheikh Othman and potable water was found in two thin layers of sand and gravel at 136 and 208 feet respectively below the surface.

Since that date 10 additional boreholes (including one in 1947) have been sunk and pumping plant installed, and the table on page 44 shows the increase in the consumption of water over the years:

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 [illegible] Aden c.1 a.1

	1936 Million gallons	1941 Million gallons	1947 Million gallons
314 Total water raised from boreholes	205	353	578
365 Water consumed by civil population	65	115	180
Water sold to shipping	18	65	53
Water consumed by military	05	98	100
Water used in gardens	76	52	114
Other purposes, including water unaccounted for	41	65	111

652 As no census was taken in Aden between 1931 and 1946, reliable figures of the average daily consumption per head of the civil population for 1936 and 1941 cannot be given. The figure based on the 1946 census is 9.9 gallons per head per day.

The water is pumped direct from the boreholes into reservoirs, and gravitates through a 15-inch diameter pipeline 7 miles in length into the Isthmus, where it is pumped into service reservoirs, and distributed to the various parts of the Colony by gravitational mains, of which there are over 26 miles of 2½-inches diameter and above. The total capacity of the reservoirs in the Colony is 2,850,000 gallons.

All supplies are metered, and at the end of 1947 over 4,400 domestic water meters were in use. Four hundred and one new connections were given in 1946.

1/35 The cost of water to the general public is 4 annas less 10 per cent.
651 per 100 gallons (approximately 3s. 3d. per thousand gallons). The revenue derived from the sale of water during 1947 was Rs. 6,84,230 (£51,318) and the total expenditure Rs. 5,98,970 (£44,923).

Seven per cent. of the total water used by the general public is supplied free of charge from 26 standposts erected in various parts of the Colony.

364 Although the water at source is of a very high standard of purity bacteriologically, it is automatically chlorinated to combat any possible pollution through dust or any other agency.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

365 The water-works department is also responsible for the construction
364 and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges into the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks have been constructed there are no sewage disposal works.

In order to minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

697 buildings, are nearing completion. Special attention is paid to cleanliness and sanitation. The existing buildings now provide for the separation of juveniles and of first offenders from habituals.

During the first six months of the year the average prison population was 60 per cent above that of the corresponding year. This increase was mainly due to a influx of prisoners convicted during the December riots among the Jews and Arabs. The prison population was doubled, and during the first two months it was so high that the dormitories and cell accommodation was subjected to severe strain, and for a time there was unavoidable overcrowding. Effective steps were taken by the Public Works Department to provide additional accommodation and this, with the release of many of the rioters on completion of their sentences, reduced the overcrowding and conditions became normal. The daily average number during the year was 330. Throughout the period the discipline was well maintained.

A notable feature of the year was the introduction of two additional industries—weaving and tailoring—and very remarkable progress was made, particularly in the weaving industry. Twelve hand pit looms producing convict and other kinds of cloth, loongies, counterpanes, sheets, etc.; upright looms producing designed pile carpets; ground looms producing carpets and durries, etc., were in operation. It is hoped to encourage and expand this particular industry, the principal aim being to give prisoners a trade in hand to rehabilitate themselves on their release in order to become good citizens.

The health of the prisoners was good on the whole, there being no outbreak of any serious illness. The sickness rate was, however, higher than that for the past year. Many of the prisoners certified as sick and unfit for work were suffering from venereal diseases contracted before admission to Prison.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attended the Prison dispensary and gave necessary treatment to the sick. Prisoners needing in-patient treatment were kept in the Prison Hospital. Cases needing immediate attention were admitted to the Civil Hospital. There was one death in the Civil Hospital from natural causes.

There is as yet no discharged prisoners' aid society nor an after-care organisation.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

365 Both the waterworks and the electricity supply of the Colony are publicly owned and form part of the Public Works Department. A brief description of each is given below.

WATER AND DRAINAGE

365
312 The water supply of Aden is drawn from 10 boreholes situated in and around Sheikh Othman Gardens. The total water raised during 1948 was 585,414,000 gallons, an increase of 1·3 per cent on 1947. This represents an average daily supply of 1,603,000 gallons and, taking the popu-

lation of Aden as 80,000, gives an average daily consumption, after 365 deducting water to shipping, gardens and military, of 6·9 gallons per head. 312 The average daily consumption per head for all purposes is 20 gallons.

The following table gives details of the water used in Aden during the four years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Details	1945 *Million gallons*	1946 *Million gallons*	1947 *Million gallons*	1948 *Million gallons*
1. Total water raised at bores	549·2	594	577·8	585·4
2. Water to civil population through house connections	124	144·5	160·8	182·5
3. Total water sold to military	174·3	143·7	120·2	111·5
4. Water sold to shipping in port	50·4	43·9	52	53·4
5. Water sold at filling stations	10·8	9·5	7·7	5·4
6. Water used for gardens	83·0	145·3	114·2	95·3
7. Total water supplied free of charge (including gardens, flushing, free stand-posts, fire-fighting etc.)	114·6	170	140·6	124·2
8. Water unaccounted for or percentage loss	13·65%	13·8%	16·5%	17·9%

Pumping Plant. The whole of the pumping plant is in good mechanical condition. The maximum quantity of water, assuming all pumps to be in perfect working order, which can be raised from the bores daily is 2,512,000 gallons.

Boreholes. Six new boreholes in Sheikh Othman Garden have been sunk during the year, five by Messrs G. Stow & Co. and one departmentally. This will give an additional 1,200,000 gallons of water per day when the pumps, which are on order, have been installed.

Reservoirs. The total capacity of the reservoirs is 2,965,200 gallons.

Distribution. The total length of water mains replaced was 7,374 linear feet, mostly 3-inch cast-iron pipes. The total length of new mains laid were 7,750 feet of 4 inches or less in diameter, and 11,703 feet of 6 inches and over.

Water Meters. Further new water meters were received during 1948, and it was found possible to give 968 new connections, compared with 336 in 1945, 261 in 1946 and 401 in 1947.

The total number of meters now in use is 5,323.

Fire Hydrants. The total number of fire hydrants now installed in 365 the Colony is 169. All these are examined, tested and cleaned every 368 four months. This ensures that they are in complete working order in any emergency and it also assists in flushing out the mains. 312

Consumers. The number of consumers on the registers at the end of 1948 was 5,307, an increase of 881 on that recorded on the same date in 1947.

G.Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden M.44

368 *Fire Standposts and other Free Supplies.* During 1948, 124,274,000
365 gallons of water representing 21·2 per cent of the total water raised was
issued free of charge for fire-fighting, gardens, free standposts, Public
312 Works etc. 13,963,000 gallons of water were issued free of charge to the
general public from the 32 free standposts now erected in the various points
of the Colony.

364 *Sterilisation of Water.* The whole of the water (except that supplied
365 to Sheikh Othman gardens) is chlorinated before distribution, and the
many bacteriological analyses made during the year proved that the water
312 was eminently fit for domestic consumption.

Drainage Works. This covers the maintenance of the whole of the sewerage system in the Colony, with the exception of cleansing which is carried out by the Public Health Department.

652 *New Work.* The expenditure on new works during 1948 was
Rs. 265,517. The principal items being shown below:

	Rs.
1. New house connection and minor extension to water mains	57,351
2. Minor drainage works	8,435
3. Sinking new boreholes at Sheikh Othman	74,000
4. New distribution mains	51,195
5. Store room at Isthmus Pump House	2,770
6. Quarter for pump cleaner	3,251
7. Extension of Maalla drainage	12,000
8. Two flushing tanks	3,576
9. New 9-inch water main from Sheikh Othman to Khormaksar	13,915

Finance. The total receipts for 1948 were Rs. 709,546 and the expenditure Rs. 653,896.

The total expenditure on the water supply since its inception to 31st December, 1948, is Rs. 7,024,204 and the amount received from the sale of water during the same period is Rs. 8,349,272.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

365 The Waterworks Department is also responsible for the construction
364 and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges into
the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water
mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks
have been constructed, there are no sewage disposal works. In order to
minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are
required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all
solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

G.B. Brit. Colonial Office G-2 (1948) 1949 MAL Aden A(A)]

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an 631
Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The 161
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, 226
and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl
fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken.

There is a small Police detachment in the island together with medical 625
staff and lighthouse staff. 789

There is no natural water supply on the island; sea-water distilling
plant provides sufficient water for the supply of the population and for 312
the occasional ship which comes in for emergency water supplies.

Up to the end of 1948 Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication 206
by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it
was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be
established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island
once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, 641
which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the
Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a 000
British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on
the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers
and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government.
The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the [692]
Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases
and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate
is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of
Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and
Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti,
K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

During 1948 the local government of the Colony remained vested in 632
two Township Authorities. The larger is known as the Fortress Township 161
Authority and the area covered by it embraces the Isthmus and
Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The Military [212]
and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority
is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name 361
from the built up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated 463
some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed by it includes
this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found
four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood
mainly by fishing, basket making and lime burning, using shells collected
on the sea shore for this last purpose, and who look on the built up area
of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre and the place in which
they find their simple means of recreation. The total population of these
villages is approximately 2,000.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings in the exercise 632
of their functions of superintending various services of municipal character,
such as control of markets, maintenance of public health and sanitary

697 [344] There is one prison only and no camps. The prison buildings are enclosed in a spacious and airy compound, surrounded by a high stone wall and they consist of an administration block and widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, a kitchen and a hospital.

There are six superior cells exclusively for the accommodation of "A" and "B" Class prisoners. Special attention is paid to cleanliness and sanitation and a high standard in both is maintained.

The general state of health of all prisoners has been satisfactory. There was no outbreak of any serious illness. Venereal diseases, contracted before admission to the prison, were common among the prisoners.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attended the prison dispensary daily and was assisted by a full-time hospital assistant. Prisoners reporting sick were treated at the prison hospital, but cases needing immediate attention were admitted to the civil hospital.

There were six deaths from natural causes, four in the civil hospital and two in prison. Due to the lack of accommodation at the civil hospital, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were treated in the prison sick-bay. Of the four cases, two died, one was cured and one is making a steady progress.

The official and non-official visitors of the Prison Board visited the prison regularly. His Excellency the Governor paid four visits to the prison during the years under report. All prisoners were given complete freedom of access to the visitors and every opportunity to register complaints or to ventilate any grievances.

There is, as yet, no system of probation or of welfare for discharged prisoners.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

365 377 The water and electricity supply services are publicly owned and are operated by the Public Works Department.

WATER AND DRAINAGE

312 365 Prior to 1928 the domestic water supply of Aden was derived almost entirely from condensed sea water. From 1924 to 1928 experimental boreholes were sunk at Sheikh Othman and potable water was found in two thin layers of sand gravels at 136 feet and 208 feet respectively below the surface.

Since 1928 fifteen additional boreholes (including five in 1948) have been sunk, and the following table shows the increase in consumption :

	1936	1941	1949	1950
	(all figures in million gallons)			
Total water raised from boreholes	205	353	680	711
Water consumed by civil population	45	115	208	235

Water sold to shipping	18	65	69	73	312
Water consumed by Military ..	25	96	139	158	365
Water used in gardens ..	76	52	161	142	
Other purposes including water unaccounted for	41	25	103	103	

The water is pumped direct from the boreholes into reservoirs and gravitates through a 15 in. diameter pipeline 7 miles in length into the Isthmus, where it is pumped into service reservoirs and distributed to the various parts of the Colony by gravitational mains, of which there are over 28 miles of varying diameter from 9 in. to 2½ in. The total capacity of the reservoirs in the Colony at present is 2,965,000 gallons. A new 3-million-gallon reservoir above the Main Pass is under construction and will be completed in 1952.

All supplies are metered and at the end of 1950 over 6,330 domestic water meters were in use. Six hundred and thirty-four new connections were given in 1949, and 674 in 1950.

The cost of water to the general public is 4 annas less 10 per cent per 100 gallons (approximately 3s. 3d. per thousand gallons). The revenue derived from the sale of water during 1949 and 1950 was Rs. 16,15,640 (£121,173) and the total expenditure was Rs. 12,21,898 (£91,642).

Six per cent of the total water used by the general public is supplied free of charge from 32 standposts erected in various parts of the Colony.

Although the water at source is of a very high standard of purity bacteriologically, to combat any possible pollution through dust or any other agency it is automatically chlorinated.

The maintenance and provision of new sewers is the responsibility of the Public Works Department, but the cleaning of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department. All sewage discharges into the sea through five separate outfalls extending to just below low water mark. At Sheikh Othman, small primary settling tanks have been constructed, but there are no sewage disposal works. 364

In order to minimise fouling of the harbour and beaches, all water closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquified.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Electricity as a public utility was first introduced into Aden in 1926, when the power house was completed, and three 330 kva generating sets with oil-fired steam boilers and necessary auxiliary plant were erected. 365 377

The station was subsequently enlarged, and at the end of 1947, three turbo generators of 1,200 kw., 1,200 kw. and 750kw. respectively, with boilers of a steaming capacity of 47,000 lb. per hour were installed. In addition, two 250 kw. generators powered by diesel engines are available in an emergency.

The installation of the stand-by diesel generator (250 kw.) at Sheikh

697 Officer from the Civil Hospital attends the prison dispensary daily. There is a full-time hospital assistant to assist the doctor.

Education

Rehabilitation and education of prisoners is difficult to achieve; most of them are illiterate and very few are serving long sentences. An attempt is made to give them rudimentary lessons in English and Arabic. Those who can read either English or Arabic are able to borrow books.

Training

All convicted prisoners are put to work and are trained in one of the following crafts: cane work, weaving, carpet making, tailoring and carpentry. In addition, the prisoners are employed on stone-breaking, shoe-repairing, gardening, cooking, washing and water drawing.

An earnings scheme has been recommended by the Board of Prison Visitors and the question of its introduction is under consideration.

There is no extra-mural work in operation at present.

Remission System

A convicted prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding one month may by industry and good conduct earn a remission of up to one-third of his sentence.

After-Care

No after-care arrangements for prisoners on their release as yet exist.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER SUPPLY

365 d312 The water supply is obtained from bore-wells situated at Sheikh Othman, some eight miles from the principal industrial and residential areas. No treatment other than chlorination is required, though the water has a rather high percentage of dissolved salts.

The average daily consumption is about two and a half million gallons. The following figures show the increase in the consumption of water between 1950 and 1952:

	1950 *Million gallons*	1951 *Million gallons*	1952 *Million gallons*
Water raised from boreholes	710.5	767.0	901.9
Water consumed by civil population	235.0	264.0	293.6
Water sold to shipping	73.0	82.3	88.7
Water consumed by Military	158.3	189.0	227.9
Water used in Public Gardens	142.9	56.9	28.5
Other purposes (including water unaccounted for)	101.3	174.8	263.2

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East

Aden MMI

tion was made in the Fortress Township for the election of three 632
members, who must be of Aden or British birth; the franchise
was limited to males born or resident for a stipulated period in
Aden, and with a property qualification which was reduced by
half (giving an electorate of about 5,000) after the 1949 election
had resulted in the return of an Arab merchant, a Pakistani
advocate, and a Parsee merchant.

The climate of Aden Colony and of the southern coast is 122
generally pleasant between November and March. The summer
heat, though great, is less intense than that of the interior of
Arabia or of Iraq, but this is more than offset by the oppressive
humidity between April and October. Rainfall is trifling, but
heavy thunderstorms occur irregularly. The town relies for its 312
water-supply on bore-holes at Shaikh Othman, supplemented
by supplies in the famous Tanks, which date from pre-Islamic
times and were restored for use in 1856. They have a storage
capacity of 8 million gallons. Aden is a free port and there are 651
no customs dues except on liquor, drugs, tobacco, motor spirit,
and salt. Salt is a government monopoly, and is produced locally 655
in large quantities for export by evaporation from sea-water. 483
The only other local industries are dhow-building, soap manu-
facture, dyeing, cigarette-making, and fishing.

The present prosperity of the Colony depends on its im- 504
portance as a bunkering port for coal and oil, for which pur- 439
poses it handles a tonnage of shipping comparable with that of
Liverpool. This balance will be altered when the Anglo- [382]
Iranian Oil Company's new 5-million-tons-a-year refinery,
begun in November 1952, comes on stream in 1954.[1] Apart 439
from the export of salt (which supplied in 1950 75 per cent of India's imports of that commodity), the bulk of Aden's other trade consists of entrepôt and transhipment between neighbouring countries. The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft (sailing dhows, etc.) which entered the port during 1951 was 4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839, more than double the figure for 1938; the number of country craft was 1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201, a decrease of 17 per cent compared with the previous year. Recent estimates of imports and exports were:

	Imports (£ million)	*Exports*
1948	2·29	1·88
1949	2·73	2·19
1950	3·49	3·25
1951	4·19	3·70
1952	4·71	3·80

(SOURCE: *Digest of Colonial Statistics*, no. 10, September-October 1953).

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[1] *Petroleum Press Service*, December 1952.

A 342 of size and construction, the houses usually have flat roofs, which can be utilized during the summer months for sleeping purposes. The increase in population within recent years has led to the growth of settlements of *kutcha* huts, made of reeds, palm leaves or corrugated iron, in the outlying districts. A 361 362 511 Some of the laborers employed in handling cargo or coal are quartered in barracks, but many live in crude hut settlements in which the sanitary conditions are a menace to both townships. Slum clearance was started in 1943, and housing programs have since been undertaken in Crater and Sheikh Othman. They are financed by the Colonial government and subsidized by grants from the British Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

H 342 361 Stone, mud brick and brushwood are utilized for building purposes in the Protectorate. The type of housing and the character of the villages in different areas are governed by the materials available and the need for making them defensible. Walled settlements predominate, but scattered dwellings surrounded by brushwood stockades are frequent in Western Aden Protectorate. In the towns the larger houses of stone or mud brick have from 3 to 6 H 342 511 361 stories, with accommodations for the livestock on the ground floor. In contrast with the elaborate dwellings of the wealthy, the homes of the tribesmen are small and rarely of more than one story. They are typically overcrowded, dark and insanitary, while the animals are often kept in close association with the family. The Bedouin in the interior use the traditional camel-hair tents, but the nomadic tribes and fisherfolk near the coast live in huts of straw, thatched palm or matting.

ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION

WATER SUPPLIES

A 312 Water is usually scarce, except in parts of the western highlands which benefit from a heavier rainfall. The main water supply for Aden Colony is derived from 10 deep

p. 240 (B)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

boreholes near Sheikh Othman. It is pumped to tanks, from which it flows through open conduits to a storage reservoir on the isthmus. The supply for the township of Aden is pumped from the reservoir to storage tanks located on the hills above Crater and the modern harbor suburb of Tawahi. It is then distributed to individual house connections and to filling stations, from which camel carts peddle water to the older sections of the town. A portion of the supply is diverted at Sheikh Othman for irrigation purposes, while the remainder is chlorinated at the isthmus reservoir before being distributed to the towns. The domestic supply is subjected to weekly bacteriologic examinations in the laboratories of the government hospital. In spite of frequent inspections, however, numerous possibilities for contamination are connected with the sale of household supplies from camel carts. In the summer months, the temperature of the water at the tap often reaches 95° to 98° F., and cooling devices are necessary. Supplementary supplies are obtained from numerous shallow wells, but in the majority the the water is brackish and unpotable. The historic Aden "tanks" or cisterns, which date from pre-Islamic times, are rarely filled and have little value as a means of water supply.

A 312

A 312 364

The sources of water vary in different parts of the Protectorate. While perennial streams and springs abound in sections of the southwestern highlands, in most areas the rivers and the wadies are seasonal, and flow only for brief periods after the rains. Wells are the most frequent source of supply, but, depending upon the region, water is also procured from streams, springs or rain-water cisterns. In some localities in Eastern Aden Protectorate, it is brought to the towns from distant springs or wells in underground conduits which are comparable with the *qanats* of Iran. The water for Mukalla is obtained from a series of wells at Bakezebur and collected in a reservoir about 4 miles from the town. It is piped to individual outlets in the palaces and the

H 312

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[redacted] et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954

M1 Middle East

ADEN MM1

HADHRAMAUT MM2

H 744 Responsibility for the health of the people in the Colony resides in its Medical and Health Department, which is administered by a Director of Medical Services, with headquarters in Aden. There are no organized public health services in the Protectorate. Medical facilities are supported mainly by the British authorities in Western Aden Protectorate and by the local A 743 rulers in Eastern Aden Protectorate. As of 1950, there were 4 hospitals, with an aggregate capacity of about 600 beds, in the Colony which served the local residents and accessible portions of the Protectorate. In addition, several government, mission or private dispensaries, 2 venereal disease treatment centers and a maternity and child A 743 welfare clinic were in operation. The Protectorate facilities included 2 small hospitals, a child welfare center and 15 dispensaries in Eastern Aden Protectorate: 18 dispensaries in Western Aden Protectorate.

H A 312 Water supplies are scarce throughout this region, except in portions of the western highlands. The water supply for the Colony is derived from boreholes and treated by chlorination. Supplies in the Protectorate are obtained from streams, springs, wells A H 364 744 or rain-water cisterns. The methods of sewage disposal are primitive in the Colony, as well as in the Protectorate. Limited sanitary controls over the production and the distribution of foodstuffs exist only in THE COLONY.

p. 252(A)

000 inexhaustible energy had reduced me to a physical and nervous wreck—and I was the younger man.

361 Near Mukalla to the east beyond the landing ground at
346 Riyan is the collegiate town of Ghil-Ba-Wazir, so called by
249 me because it seemed to consist of nothing but schools surrounded
439 by a few fields of Hammumi tobacco which normally
was exported to Egypt via Aden. Primary schools and a large
871 State Intermediate School with a considerable boarding
establishment catered for the youth of Mukalla and the more
[875] advanced pupils from all over the State. The masters, who were local men or Sudanese on contract, always left me with an impression of keenness, competence and contentment. From Ghil-Ba-Wazir the more promising pupils went on to Aden College or the Technical Institute in Aden, or to a Secondary School in the Sudan, depending on the inclination of the parents or of the Mukalla Government if they were financing the boys' further education.

315 Up in the vast open spaces of the northern limits of the State, survey parties of Petroleum Concessions Ltd. moved farther and farther into territory which was practically unknown to Europeans, on their ceaseless quest for oil, spurred on by recent increases in the cost of their prospecting licence. As these parties pushed their way northwards so did similar parties from the Arabian-American Oil Company at Dhahran on the Persian Gulf in Saudi Arabia move steadily southward with their portable drilling rigs drawn by great tractors and their air-conditioned living caravans, across the great yellow sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali.

712 The frontier became of considerable importance, much more
312 so than it had ever been before and we found it advisable to
626 exercise a greater degree of control over our tribes than had
been necessary or desirable in the past. The Sultan was concerned about the peace of these northern marches, and, fearing an act of aggression, felt that steps should be taken to safeguard the well at Thamud, the only available water for many miles around. This was done by building a fort, constructing a landing strip and flying in a garrison of soldiers of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion. Later, similar measures were taken over to

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

625

701 independent commanders in out-of-the-way places. In a serious crisis the Commandant of the Legion and the Military Assistant would be flown up to the nearest Post and the Commandant would take over the general control of the situation, sure in the knowledge that he could call on the Military Assistant, an experienced soldier, for advice at any time. Behind them both there was Hugh Boustead, capable of dealing with almost any situation single-handed, and behind him was Aden and the Royal Air Force ready and willing to help at any time. Everything was in good shape and I never had any qualms about our ability to deal with interlopers on the Saudi frontier.

648 [315] In 1955 Her Majesty's Government formally declared the co-ordinates of the line south of which they would not tolerate the unrestricted movement of foreign subjects, and it was not long after this announcement was made to the Saudi Government that an American oil-survey party operating in two sections with an armed Saudi escort, trespassed in two separate places. They were located from the air and in no time the Military Assistant with an adequate escort from the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion, had moved by air and Land-Rover to intercept them. The error of their ways was pointed out to them and they withdrew promptly with their escort, leaving their expensive equipment behind in spite of being told they could take it with them. The escort had second thoughts and returned and were promptly taken into custody and disarmed without a shot being fired and later sent to Jedda by a civil Air Line. As far as I know the equipment is still in the desert; it certainly was in 1956 when I drove that way, and it was already showing very clearly the effects of sun, sand and the bedouin.

648 669 [181] It was in the same year, 1955, that the Buraimi business in Trucial Oman where the Sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, upset King Saud. Stolen fruit is always so much sweeter than that which is got by legitimate means and in this case both *hasad* and *sharf* were involved—"jealousy" and "honour", those two curses of Arabia which have kept the peoples and the countries divided for generations and generations. The King showed his irritation with Great Britain by sending arms to the bedouin in the northern areas

000 of Consultative Committee which I would like to see set up in the United Kingdom to provide for the proper consideration of important questions relating to similar Colonial or Commonwealth territories. I prefer the latter term, which by virtue of their size, geographical situation, or economic condition could not in the foreseeable future expect to be granted full Dominion status.

If the change in the Yemen takes the form of a well-established liberal and democratic Government either in the form of a constitutional monarchy or, indeed, of a republic, which I think unlikely, then there may well be a tendency for some of the Protectorate States in close proximity to the frontier to join their co-religionists and brother Arabs. To what extent such a move should be encouraged or could be prevented will depend on the circumstances then prevailing and would be influenced by the magnitude and sincerity of the movement and our own relations with the Rulers and with the Yemen. It is certain, however, that the achievement of Federation within the Protectorate would militate against any piece-meal hiving off of Protectorate States and would put the Protectorate in a much stronger position *vis-à-vis* the Yemen.

315 The discovery of oil is the second important factor in the
656 future political development of the Protectorate and the changes which oil would bring about must not be underestimated. At my suggestion negotiations were opened with the States with the object of persuading them to pool, for their mutual benefit, any revenue that might be derived from oil. The allocation of such revenue would be the responsibility of a Board which would be predominantly Arab in composition. At the present time it is not known whether the surface indications will warrant the enormous expenditure without which drilling operations cannot be undertaken, nor is it known in which of the twenty-five States drilling will take place, if and when a decision is made to proceed to this stage of the operation. No State is being asked to share a certainty, but all the States are being asked to safeguard the economic interests of their people. The proposed oil agreement is in itself a form of economic federation, and political federation would follow

closely on the heels of the implementation of the economic 315
bond. It is my view that these negotiations, which were still 656
continuing when I left Aden, should be pressed to a successful conclusion. I use the word "pressed" advisedly because human nature being what it is there may well be selfish and short-sighted Rulers who, with the example of Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrein before their eyes, would be unwilling to share what is, after all, at this stage only the possibility of potential wealth with their neighbours. It would be intolerable if one or two States became fabulously wealthy while the rest of the Protectorate continued to depend almost for their very existence on the bounty of the United Kingdom taxpayer.

In a startlingly short time after the discovery of oil in 000
commercial quantities, assuming that the revenue therefrom belonged to the Protectorate as a whole and not to individual States, I should expect to see the States federate, if they had not already done so. Then would come further swift political development in a country which would be no less able financially to undertake the responsibilities of Dominion status than is Ghana. Integration with the Colony is an obvious step on the
road to Dominion status. Aden, with its magnificent harbour 504
and its 5,000,000-ton Refinery, is the only natural outlet for 382
the oil on the coast of South Arabia, and it is the obvious capital for a future Dominion comprising the present Colony
and Protectorate. In June 1933 Sir Samuel Hoare, at that time 000
Secretary of State for India, said in the House of Commons:

> "The reasons which suggest that Aden [he was referring to what is now the Colony] should not remain linked with India under the new constitution are, that it is an area geographically remote from India; that it would not naturally fit into the new federation; that it is already to some extent under Imperial control, *and that it is inseparable in practice from the Aden Protectorate*, which has already passed wholly out of Indian control."

I have never seen any reason to disagree with these words, in particular those which I have italicised, and I have never subscribed to the view that it would be possible or desirable

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt. made from sea-water by 317
solar evaporation in a series of pans acres in extent. The export in 1947 439
amounted to 320,770 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, now under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, the other three Indian. The year 1947 showed a considerable improvement in business as compared with the previous two years. This was due to improved shipping which enabled more salt to be marketed in India. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1943	199,236
1944	205,308
1945	139,945
1946	113,042
1947	194,549

8

FISHERIES

The present primitive fishing industry employs numerous canoes and 226
a few small dhows propelled by oars and sails. Nets are small as only 50
hand-braided netting is available, capital is limited and the life of the
twine is short because no preservatives are used. Only single-hook lines 439
are employed. No accurate estimate of the annual catch has been made, but Dr. Bertram in his 1944 report reckoned it at between 25,000 and 50,000 tons. Much of this is exported, in a dried or salted condition, to India, Africa and Ceylon, but there is a considerable local consumption inland. Most observers agree that this figure could be greatly exceeded without affecting the stock of fish. The technical difficulties in so doing are considerable but not insuperable. They include lack of harbours, lack of fresh water, the political situation and the distance to markets.

The most extensive fishery is for sardines of the general Sardinella and Dussumreria types which abound on the Eastern Aden Protectorate coast during the winter months. These are taken in cast-nets and beach seins and are sun-dried for fertiliser and camel fodder. The sardine shoals are followed by Kingfish (*Scomberomerus*), which are caught in large quantites and exported, mostly wet-salted as " maleh ". Various species of tunny are also caught. Sharks are exported salted and sun-dried, the carcases to Africa and the fins to China. The town of Qu'sair specialises in this fishery and other communities pursue it seasonally. An anchovy (*Stolephorus indicus*) abounds on the Western Aden Protectorate coast in winter and is exported sun-dried in some quantity. Other 226

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-2 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude /31 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

(*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maala.

(*b*) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of 361 [illegible]h Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two [illegible] Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel /33 Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges 361 of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden 241 belonging to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned 245 date-palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, 317 by the process of solar evaporation.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky /33

The importance [504] of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are 439 repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, 441 Indian and Arab.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

[817] The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans 3,682 acres in extent. The export in 1948 amounted to 261,361 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, and three Indian. The year 1948 showed a considerable improvement in production as compared with the previous two years. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1944	205,308
1945	139,945
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108

FISHERIES

The coast of the Colony proper extends for approximately 16 sea miles 133 as the crow flies, but is much indented. The bottom shelves steadily to 226 around 50 fathoms 10 miles offshore, beyond which it falls sharply to over 100 fathoms.

In general the fishing is not to be compared with that of the Eastern Aden Protectorate. During the South-West Monsoon, however, an easterly migration of shoals of large pelagic fish occurs and, while these are in the vicinity, heavy landings may take place. During the summer of 1948 this fishery was well below average. For the remainder of the year, migratory fish occur spasmodically and the location of shoals calls for skill and experience.

Bottom fish are few and small except on certain rocky patches where handlines and basket traps achieve good results.

There are approximately 1,300 fishermen whose homes are in the 166 Colony. Many of them migrate with the fish shoals along the Protectorate coast and, when fish are abundant at Aden, Protectorate fishermen come to fish in the Colony.

6: Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

131 361 712 504 THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

(*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(*b*) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

133 361 The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

712 241 [423] The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden belonging to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned date-palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

317 Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, by the process of solar evaporation.

133 504 Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance. Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. No figures [illegible] available, but it is estimated that approximately 2,000 men and [illegible] engaged as casual labour. Apart from some limited employment [illegible] domestic service, this is the only work in which women are employed [illegible] Aden. 463

There is no agriculture in the Colony, and the only local product is salt obtained from the sea by solar evaporation. This industry employs some 750 regular and 550 casual workers. 241 317

There is no heavy industry in Aden apart from some ship repairing (including floating docks). The light industries are confined to finishing processes using imported materials. The most important of these light industries are the production of aluminium, hollow-ware, soap, calico printing, and a little dyeing and weaving of cotton fabric, the manufacture of furniture and cigarettes. Machinery is used in the aluminium and cigarette factories, and to some extent in furniture making. The textile trade is primitive in the extreme and is entirely hand work. The weaving is done in the home, using primitive looms with hand-thrown shuttles. 438 463 286

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent crafts. Figures more recent than those of the 1946 census are not available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops and in hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is explained by the large number of immigrant male workers (whose families remain at home) and by the local custom of sending out for cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly small boys employed in homes where purdah prevents the women from marketing. 463 [265]

There is a great deal of casual employment, comparatively few workers have permanent work, unskilled labour is entirely immigrant and dependent to a certain extent on economic conditions in nearby territories. Immigrant workers, whose families remain in their villages, usually return there after about two years. 464

Standards of craftsmanship are low, and the rate of production, quality of tools, and methods of work in general leave much to be desired. Mechanisation is almost unknown and a large labour force is thus employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, and working salt in the pans, as well as, for example, in the building trade where even the wheelbarrow is rarely seen. Commercial firms and the very large number of small locally-owned workshops do not use any proper apprenticeship system. Boys pick up some knowledge as helpers, but are casually employed and may frequently change employment. A general all-round improvement is expected with the opening of the Government Technical College, where night classes for adults 461 [466] 874

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans, 3,682 acres in extent. 317

The industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian and three Indians. There has been a considerable improvement in production in the last three years as can be seen from the following figures :

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108
1949	303,432
1950	255,865

India bought three-quarters of its overseas requirements of salt from Aden, and Japan also increased its demands. [439]

FISHERIES

The position in the industry is in the main unaltered since the publication of the 1948 report. The Fishery Department began work on a permanent basis during the winter of 1949-50, when the Fishery Officer returned from leave in December and a British skipper for the fishery vessel arrived in Aden in January. During 1950, progress was disappointing, the fishery vessel being handicapped for eight of the twelve months by a broken winch for which the necessary parts could not be obtained, while storage space for fishing gear was not made available until July. A considerable amount of work remains to be done ashore and on board the fishery vessel before the department can be regarded as adequately equipped for its duties. 654

The recording of the amount of fish handled by the four markets in the Colony was instituted early in the year. This and public opinion have emphasised the fact that the present fishing industry is unable to supply the needs of the population of the Colony except for occasional brief periods. The result has been a varying scarcity and occasional short gluts, the high but fluctuating prices causing hardship for the consumer and insecurity for the producer. How much the position has been due to poor catches and how much to increased population it is as yet impossible to say ; the fact remains that a population of over 100,000 is dependent for its fish on a small fleet of paddling and sailing canoes with a range of a few miles, and that no storage facilities exist except for one small and obsolete cold store, and a number of decrepit ice boxes at the markets. 226 433 [254]

The Fishery Department is attacking the problem in two ways, by increasing the efficiency of existing equipment and methods and by exploring neighbouring waters with the fishery vessel in search of 654 226

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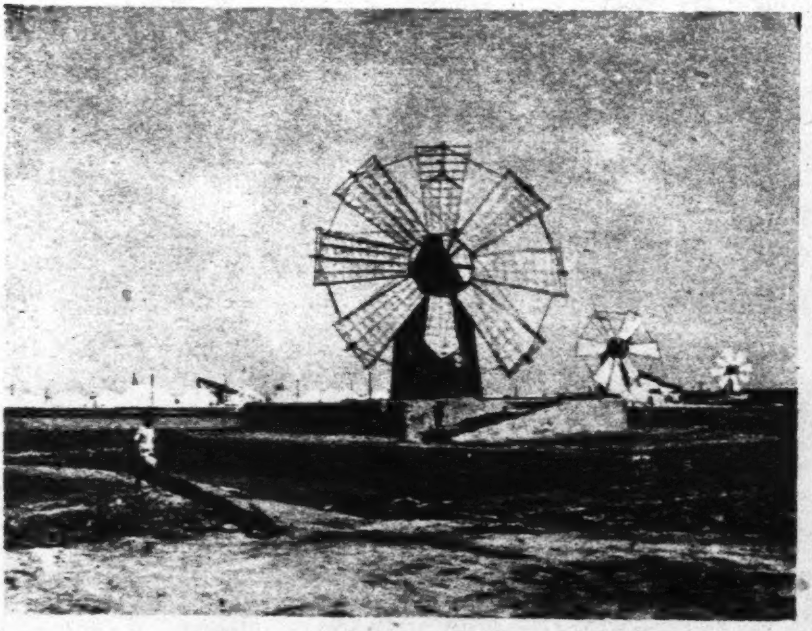
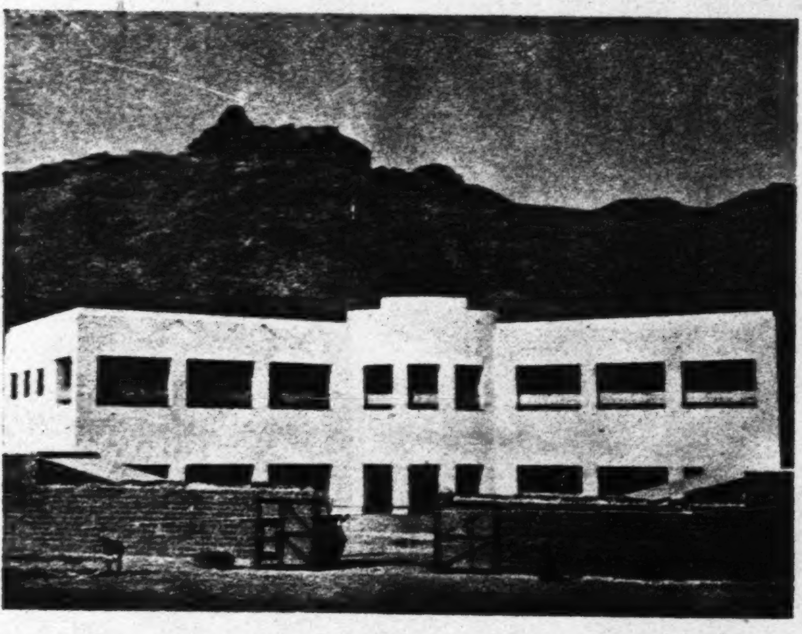


ADEN SALT WORKS
Windmills lift sea water into pans for solar evaporation.

346



NEW GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SCHOOL, ~~GATER~~

p. 48 (D)

A 165 731 1,000 live births in the 4 years 1945-48, and subsequently declined to 162 in 1949 and to 166 in 1950. As in the case of population death rates, the infant mortality statistics A [167] are exaggerated by the inclusion of immigrant deaths.

A 165 Figures for the 5 years 1946-50 indicate that deaths among children under 5 years of age accounted for 34 to 38 per cent of the total deaths. The stillbirth rate varied from 54 to 73 per 1,000 births; the maternal mortality rate, from 4 to 7 per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.

H 165 Few statistical studies have been made in the Aden protectorates. The total death and infant mortality rates are believed to be generally higher than those of the Colony, but in the absence of authentic records, inadequate data are available for measuring the actual health status of the people. Evidence obtained from the interrogation of 76 women, from 15 to 45 years of age, in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40[20] suggests an average infant mortality of 245 per 1,000 live births, varying from 80 to over 500 in different localities. Infancy was not accurately defined, however, and any baby breast-fed and unable to walk was classified as an infant. The mortality among children under 5 years of age was 25 to 100 per cent H 165 146 854 greater in most areas. Malnutrition and ignorance of the fundamental principles of child care are important factors contributing to the high mortality in infancy and early childhood in both the Colony and the Protectorate.

Social Economy

A 433 489 The economy of the Colony is based almost entirely upon shipping and trade. Not only is Aden a prominent fueling station for ocean and coastwise vessels, but it derives considerable wealth from the transshipment of goods to and from Yemen and adjacent territories, usually by means of dhows and camel caravans. The production A 439 317 of salt in evaporation beds along the coast surrounding Aden harbor is the only export A 441 industry. Numerous small plants have been

Mechanical Workshop

655 495 A vehicle workshop is maintained where all Government motor vehicles are serviced and repaired. Animal drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night soil carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

Furniture

655 322 The Government instituted a scheme to manufacture and repair furniture on hire to officials residing in Government houses. Two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds was spent during 1949 and 1950 on new furniture made in the workshop and obtained from contractors.

Building Plans

653 331 Building plans submitted by the general public for approval are checked and then forwarded to the Township Authority for sanction. All buildings in course of erection are inspected at regular intervals to ensure that they comply with regulations. Two hundred and seventy-six permanent building permits were issued during the two years.

Crown Lands

423 427 653 The Director of Public Works, who is also Commissioner and Registrar of Lands, scrutinises various titles submitted to him for transfers of immoveable property. All transfers are registered. One hundred and forty-five plots of land were leased to the public for the erection of residential, commercial and industrial buildings in the period under review.

Stores

653 As many new works and all maintenance works are carried out by direct labour, large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Stocks valued at £91,200 in 1949 and £78,000 in 1950 were issued from the Central Stores Depot.

Labour

464 Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining skilled artisans but plenty of labourers were available. The standard of tradesmen is not high, but it is hoped that the new Technical College will go a long way to raise the standard.

Chapter 11: Communications

ROADS

[496] 491 There are no railways in the Colony and the communication between the townships is by road.

499 The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriage-ways vary in width from 20 feet to about 40 feet. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed. There are about eight miles of streets in the bazaar areas which have not yet been made up.

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increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation 161
were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, 362
these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow process. Relaxation on the restriction of building by private enterprise has, however, [656]
led to the issue of 78 Permanent Building Permits in 1947 compared with 21 during 1946.

The shortage of some building materials, particularly semi-manufactured [339]
iron and steel products and sanitary fittings, is still acute and many projects are held up for this reason.

During 1947 the Township Authority was able to embark on two housing schemes.

(1) In Sheikh Othman 40 houses were erected for working-class families. The scheme is financed in part from a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

(2) An area in Crater was planned on which Government intends to erect 36 working-class houses of a slightly better type and in which 86 plots were made available for owner-occupiers to erect houses for themselves, a standard plan having been drawn up and approved by the Township Authority so that building could be done as cheaply as possible. Both Township Authorities of Aden and Sheikh Othman set up permanent Housing Committees whose functions are to allocate all houses erected by Government other than houses erected specifically for occupation by Government employees. The Committee set up in the Fortress Area decided on the allocation of plots referred to above on which houses were to be erected by private enterprise. As town planning legislation has not yet been enacted, there has been some delay in making available plots of land in the Fortress Area on which better-class houses could be erected by private enterprise on any substantial scale. Residential building has been confined mainly to reconstruction or adding storeys to existing houses.

In addition, private building was encouraged where possible.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony. [745]

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, 657
but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Com- 735
mittee, financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through

The street lighting in the Crescent and Secretariat areas has been improved by the provision of fluorescent lighting of the latest type. In other areas the street lighting has been extended. [373] 365 377

The cost of electricity to the general public is 5 as. per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 as. per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate however is approximately 2·87 annas per unit in 1949 and 2·95 annas per unit in 1950 (an anna is 1·125 pence).

PUBLIC WORKS

New Buildings

The principal Government works or buildings completed in 1949 and 1950 are listed below : 653

By Contractors

24 houses in the Aidroos Valley Crater.
24 quarters for Police, Khormaksar.
New Police Station, Khormaksar.
2 primary schools for girls, Crater.
Primary school for boys, Crater.
3 expatriate and eleven staff quarters for Aden College.

By the Department

160 working-class houses, Sheikh Othman.
New Customs, Salt and Excise Office, Steamer Point.
5 houses for senior Government officials, Khormaksar.
Tuberculosis ward for 40 patients, Civil Hospital.
New record room and upper storey, Treasury Office.
Conversion of the marine craft unit camp into lines for the coal coolies, Maalla.
Upper storey over Barrack Nos. 2 and 3 Armed Police Lines, Crater.
Technical College Workshop, Maalla.
Extension to both boys' and girls' primary schools, Sheikh Othman.
Four extra class rooms, Boys' Primary School, Maalla.

Architect's Department

During 1950 the Architect's Department was strengthend by the arrival of an Assistant Architect from the United Kingdom and an Architectural Draughtsman from India, but shortage of trained staff is still a problem. 653 341

Schemes have been prepared and are now under consideration by Government for extensions to the Maternity Clinic, Crater, the new telephone exchange building, Maalla, and the building for the Government printing press, Tawahi. The Surveyor has carried out a large number of surveys in various parts of the Colony connected with proposed future building operations, but he too is handicapped by lack of staff.

Aden

175 [312] That Aden still possessed some fine buildings even as late as 1710 we know from the record left by a French traveller who, after referring to the "handsome" aqueduct which had been built originally in 1500 to bring water into the town from Sheikh Othman ten miles away, and deploring the state of the fortifications, referred to the town in the following terms:

> [342] [349] [368] [532] "The city is still considerably large and one may still see several handsome houses two storeys high with flat roofs, but there is also an abundance of rubbish and ruins. It must be owned that there is nothing finer of its kind than the baths there. They are lined with marble or jasper and covered with a handsome dome, having a hole at the top to let in light, and adorned on the inside with galleries supported by magnificent pillars."[1]

178 368 346 There was no sign of this delightful place when I arrived, nor were there any public baths, swimming or otherwise, until twenty-four years later when I opened the handsome Municipal Swimming Bath in Holkat Bay, but by 1931 Aden was by no means in an "exigent condition of poverty and neglect". Far from it; it was a flourishing town, though all that remained of the ancient splendour was the tall white minaret in Crater overlooking what is now the Football Stadium. A lonely ghost from the past whose mosque has long since disappeared.

000 My disagreeable first impression remains with many travellers for the rest of their lives and the mere mention of the name Aden is sufficient to conjure up in their imaginations an exaggerated recollection of heat, haze and noise and, above all, a barrenness beyond belief.

312 In the early nineteen-thirties fresh water from wells in the village of Sheikh Othman had only recently been brought in to the main town and the population were still dependent mainly on condensed water for drinking purposes, and there was virtually no water at all for gardens or any other form of 000 cultivation. Only a few like myself succeeded in penetrating the haze and forgetting the lack of vegetation and the discomfort of prickly heat, as we became more and more absorbed with the people and their problems and travelled beyond the

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[1] Dr. J. C. Young, *Ancient History of Aden*, 1923.

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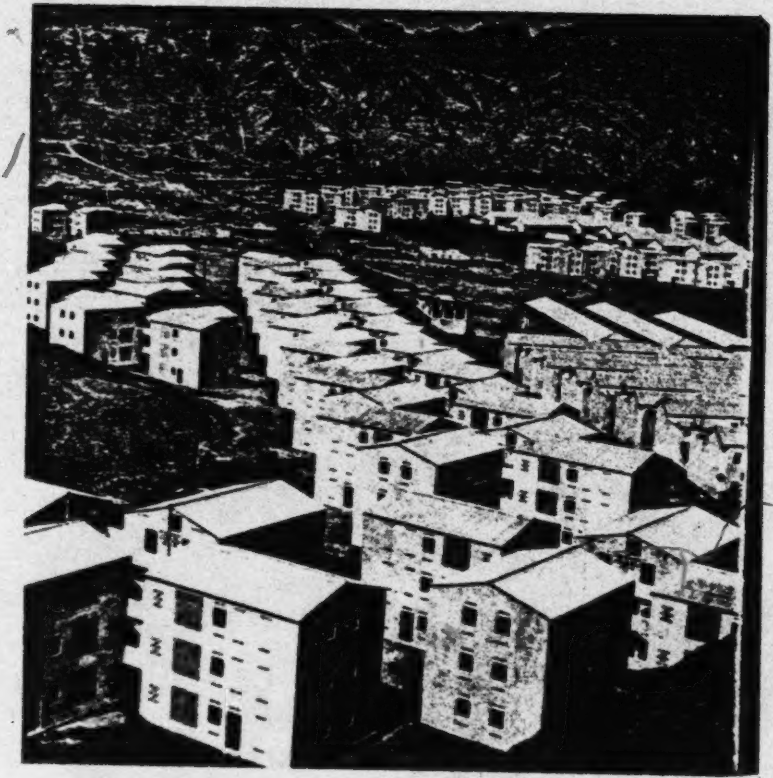

GOVERNMENT HOUSING SCHEME 1955–56. BLOCKS OF FLATS FOR WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

(By courtesy of the P.R.O., Aden)

[facing p. 147]

3:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMl Aden MMl

743 758 A small Lunatic Asylum is situated outside the walls of the Civil Hospital and is administered from it.

[744] The Port Health work is a very important feature in the medical and sanitary organization of the Colony. The proximity of Aden by sea to ports which are subject to periodic infections makes the careful inspection of vessels a vital matter, and in addition the services of the Port Health Officer are in constant demand to assist the masters of the many cargo ships which use the port and carry no doctor. Passengers and members of the crews requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in the European General Hospital, or, if the illness is an infectious one, in suitable isolation. A few cases of chickenpox and three cases of modified smallpox were landed from shipping during 1938.

743 744 In the European General Hospital 66 residents of Aden and 155 patients from ships were treated as in-patients during the year. In all 23 different nationalities were represented.

During 1938, 2,178 Bills of Health were issued to mechanically propelled vessels and 1,609 to native craft.

V.—HOUSING

General

342 647 Houses in Aden are of stone masonry, except at Sheikh Othman where they are mostly built with sun-dried bricks.

656 The control of housing in Aden is vested in the Executive Committee of the Settlement, and plans for new buildings and reconstructions are passed by them after scrutiny by the Medical Officer of Health and the Settlement Engineer.

Particular attention is paid to efficient lighting and ventilation. Each residential building is provided with sanitary and kitchen accommodation separated from the living rooms by open court-yards or by large shafts open to the sky.

Most of the houses are provided with floors made of cement-concrete; this is insisted upon in all new buildings, and the height of the houses is never allowed to exceed the width of the streets.

Back-to-back houses are not allowed; a few still exist in the village of Maala, but these are being demolished as opportunity occurs.

[514 364] At the rear of all houses there are open spaces from 5 ft. to 10 ft. wide. They are called sweeper passages, and the sanitary accommodation of the houses abuts on to these spaces and is drained into them. Each such passage is connected with the main drainage system in all divisions of the Settlement except Maala, where it is connected with a large soak pit.

Every building plan is carefully scrutinized by the Public Health Department before construction is allowed.

Most of the dwelling-houses within the Settlement limits are 342 well ventilated and lighted and are satisfactory from a public health point of view. Endeavours are being made to effect an improvement in architectural standards.

There are still a few buildings in Maala and Sheikh Othman where the old type of house exists, but improvement grows every year by demolition and reconstruction, and the majority of the population is comfortably housed.

Water Supply

The water supply of Aden is obtained from six bore-wells situated 312 near the village of Sheikh Othman. The supply for the civil popu- 365 lation is pumped into two tanks each of 100,000 gallons capacity, and from these tanks the supply gravitates through a 15-in. main to a storage reservoir of 400,000 gallons capacity at the Isthmus.

The total amount of water raised from these bore holes during 1938 was 236,178,000 gallons. This represents an average daily supply of 647,000 gallons, and taking the population as 47,000 an average of 14 gallons per head per day for all purposes.

The following table gives details of the water used in Aden during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Details of water.	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Total water raised at bore-holes.	204,887,000	207,368,000	236,178,000
Total water delivered to Fortress area.	118,429,000	121,980,000	133,525,000
Total water delivered to Military.	25,520,000*	23,671,000	27,564,000
Total water sold for Shipping purposes.	18,489,000	20,704,000	21,273,000
Total water used for gardens	76,992,000	84,385,000	98,087,000
Water unaccounted, for per cent. loss.	32·9 per cent.	23·0 per cent.	21·19 per cent.

* This high figure was due to the extra number of Military temporarily drafted to Aden in 1936.

The increase in the consumption of water for all purposes is due chiefly to the extension of the distribution mains.

MAINTENANCE WORK

The majority of the work carried out by the Water and Drainage 653 Department comes under the above heading and includes the following :—

(1) *Pumping plant.*—This comprises five reciprocating and five 653 centrifugal pumps, all of which have been examined regularly and 376 kept in good mechanical order. These pumps work on an average 312 of 12 hours a day, and the supply was not once interrupted during the year.

164 mumps occur from time to time and are treated in the infectious
143 diseases hospital on Maala plain.

748 A small lunatic asylum is situated outside the walls of the Civil Hospital and is administered from it.

The port health work is a very important feature in the medical and sanitary organization of the Colony. The proximity of Aden by sea to ports which are subject to periodic infections makes the careful inspection of vessels a vital matter, and in addition the services of the Port Health Officer are in constant demand to assist the masters of the many cargo ships carrying no doctor which use the port. Passengers and members of the crew requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in the European General Hospital or, if the illness is an infectious one, in suitable isolation. It is usual to have patients of four or five different nationalities, European and Eastern, in the wards at the same time, which is a compliment to the hospital and indicative of the service it renders to shipping, but tests very thoroughly the linguistic capabilities of the staff.

During 1937 2,274 bills of health were issued to mechanically-propelled vessels and 1,222 to native craft.

V.—HOUSING.

General.

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In every case particular attention is paid to efficient lighting and ventilation. Each residential quarter is provided with proper sanitary accommodation and kitchen which are suitably detached from the living-rooms by large and open court-yards or by large shafts open to the sky.

[361] Most of the houses are provided with floors made of cement-concrete; this is insisted upon in all new proposals, and the height of the houses is never allowed to exceed the width of the streets.

Back-to-back houses are not allowed; a few still exist in the village of Maala, but these are being eradicated as opportunity occurs.

364 At the rear of all houses there are open spaces from 5 ft. to 10 ft. wide. They are called sweeper passages, and the sanitary accommodations abut on to these spaces and drain into them. Each such passage is connected with the main drainage system in all divisions of the Settlement except Maala, where it is connected with a big soak-away pit.

With these aims every building plan is carefully scrutinized by the Public Health Department before it is allowed to be constructed.

342 Most of the dwelling-houses within the Settlement limits are well ventilated and lighted and are satisfactory from a public health point of view. Endeavours are being made to effect an improvement in the architectural standard of the buildings.

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Causes of Deaths in 1947

Diseases		*Deaths*
Smallpox		—
Malaria		37
Enteric Fever		5
Other Fevers		223
Dysentery		16
Diarrhoea		265
Phthisis		244
Other Respiratory Diseases		240
Injuries		75
Deaths from child-birth		17
All other causes		701
Birth-rate		30·43
Death-rate:	Crude	23·50
	Actual	18·59

HOUSING

362 There are four types of housing in the Colony:

•3421 (*a*) Well-built bungalows or two-storeyed houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well-built multi-storeyed stone in lime-mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

(*c*) Single- and two-storeyed buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(*d*) Single-storeyed "mud brick" buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

342 [132] All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than 2 inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as *kutcha* dwellings. (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be replaced gradually by mud-brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1947, 80 of these dwellings had been constructed, and a further 116 were scheduled to be begun in 1948.

362 161 During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength

Training

759 This year has seen a considerable extension of facilities for training. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was absent on study leave for the greater part of the year to take a post-graduate course. He has since obtained the F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow). One Arab student proceeded to Birmingham University to take a medical course. Two hospital assistants were sent to the United Kingdom for three years' training as male nurses.

One hospital assistant was enrolled at a London hospital for one year's training as laboratory technician.

One Sanitary Inspector proceeded to Bombay to take a six-month course of training prior to examination for the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

161 *Vital Statistics*: 1948

163 Population—1946 Census	82,359
Births	2,192
165 Birth-rate	26·61 per thousand
Deaths	1,360 (338 non-residents)
Death-rate	20·62 per thousand
Deaths under one year of age	385
Infant Mortality Rate	171·18 per thousand
Still-births	125

HOUSING

342

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(*c*) Single and two-storeyed buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(*d*) Single-storeyed "mud brick" buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than 2 inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as *kutcha* dwellings. (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be replaced gradually by mud-brick dwellings with proper sani-

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden mm1

The rapidly growing demand for in-patient and out-patient care at the Clinic has created a situation which can only be met by providing increased accommodation and staff. Plans to meet these needs are under consideration. 743

Training

One Senior Assistant Medical Officer obtained the Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (London); one attended a six months' refresher course at Edinburgh on skin and venereal diseases; and a third proceeded to Glasgow to study for a diploma in radiology 759

One female and one male nurse went to the United Kingdom for training. This was the first time an Arabian female nurse had been sent from Aden for training. The total number of nurses now training in British hospitals is four males and one female.

In addition two Arab males were awarded scholarships in medicine and both are studying in the United Kingdom.

VITAL STATISTICS; 1949

161

Population (estimated) ..	100,000	163
Births	2,553	
Birth-rate	25·53 per thousand	165
Deaths	1,658 (376 non-residents included)	
Death-rate	16·58 per thousand	
Deaths under one year of age	413	
Infant Mortality Rate (excluding imported cases) ..	158·63 per thousand live births	
Still-birth rate	54 per thousand total births	

Throughout the period, the Principal Medical Officer, British Forces, and his staff have rendered most valuable assistance in dealing with medical and health problems and this generous and friendly co-operation has been greatly appreciated; and without the skilled assistance of the medical staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital and the Charitable Dispensaries the department would have found it impossible to meet all the demands made upon it. 657

HOUSING

There are four types of housing in the Colony: 342

(*a*) Well built bungalows or two-storied houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms, and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well built multi-storied stone in lime mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

342 (c) Single and two-storied buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(d) Single-storied "mud brick" (clay) bricks sun dried only buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

[132] All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than two inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm, leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as "*kutcha* dwellings." (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be gradually replaced by mud brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1950, 360 of these dwellings had been completed, and it is planned to begin building a further 80 in 1951.

During the war, and for a period afterwards, due to a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably and, in the absence of proper accommodation, were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas. While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, these areas can only be termed slum areas, and the solution would appear to be the construction by Government of several hundreds of working-class houses, and areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

511
362 The standard of living in these areas is very low indeed, but even this is apparently higher than in the hinterland, as no effort is being made by these people to return home, and any attempt at coercion with mass removal of the hovels would undoubtedly create serious difficulties.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

657
746 The Labour and Social Welfare Department began work in January, 1950, under the direction of the District Commissioner. The activities of the new department were confined largely to a study of conditions, and the presentation to Government of some reports and recommendations. The staff consists of a Labour and Welfare Officer, an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer (trained in the U.K.) and one clerk.

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are in the main not yet in existence in Aden. There are a certain number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent work, the majority of these depending on European workers and officials.

7: Gt. Britain Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 mm1 Aden mm1

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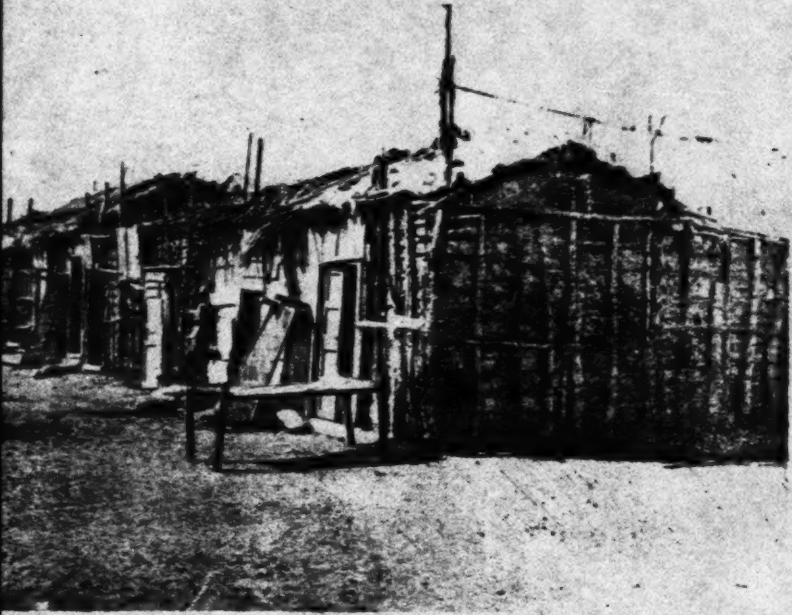

OLD MATTING HOUSES IN ADEN COLONY

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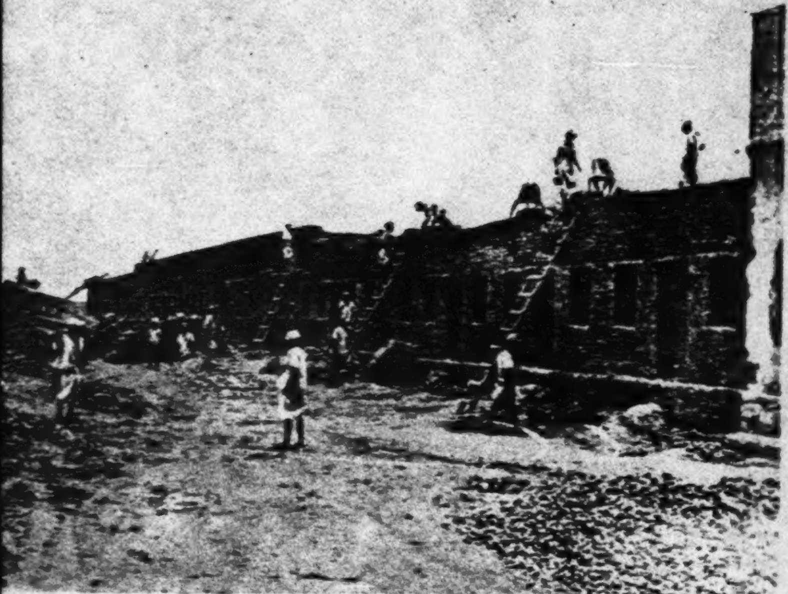

NEW WORKING-CLASS HOUSES

A Colonial Development and Welfare grant pays for one-third of the cost of these houses which are let at low rentals to rehouse people from matting huts.

p. 48 (c)

N 262 ably meager. The basic foods are usually
breads, dates and milk products, supplemented
by vegetables and fruits in season
and by varying amounts of meat and fish.
Although breads are most frequently prepared
from sorghum millet (durra), other
forms of millet, as well as maize, wheat
N [431] and barley are widely used. Rice is generally
popular, and large amounts are imported.
241 Dates constitute one of the main
262 food items throughout this region; date
palms flourish along some wadies, but the
annual crop is inadequate. Numerous types
of vegetables and fruits are available in the
A agricultural areas.

N Sheep and goats are raised in both the
233 Colony and the Protectorate. Their milk is
262 used extensively, but only the pastoral
tribes are apt to have a sufficient supply.
Cow's milk is also consumed in the Colony
and in some inland districts, particularly
in Western Aden Protectorate, where the
grazing conditions are suitable for cattle.
Camel's milk is a staple food among certain
Bedouin tribes. Ghee, or clarified butter, is
employed in the wealthier families. The fat
from the tail tissues of the local breed of
sheep, which is an important substitute in
the Colony and among the eastern tribes,
A is almost unknown in Western Aden Protectorate.
H Sesame is cultivated in many
241 areas, and the oil constitutes another source
262 511 of fats. Meat is seldom consumed more than
228 once a week, except in the more prosperous
households. Fish are plentiful along the
coast, and both fresh and dried fish are
commonly used in the diet.

A

HOUSING

862 Several different types of dwellings are
342 found in Aden Colony. In general, the
standards of housing are higher than in
the neighboring territories. All variations
are encountered between the multistoried
stone houses of the wealthy Arabs, the
modern style villas of the European and
official communities, and the one- or two-
A story structures of stone or mud brick in
340 which most of the people live. Regardless

p. 240 (A)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MH2

A 342 of size and construction, the houses usually
have flat roofs, which can be utilized during
the summer months for sleeping purposes.
The increase in population within recent
years has led to the growth of settlements
of *kutcha* huts, made of reeds, palm leaves
or corrugated iron, in the outlying districts.
A 361 Some of the laborers employed in handling
362 cargo or coal are quartered in barracks, but
511 many live in crude hut settlements in which
the sanitary conditions are a menace to both
townships. Slum clearance was started in
1943, and housing programs have since been
undertaken in Crater and Sheikh Othman.
They are financed by the Colonial government
and subsidized by grants from the
British Colonial Development and Welfare
funds.

H 342 361 Stone, mud brick and brushwood are utilized for building purposes in the Protectorate. The type of housing and the character of the villages in different areas are
governed by the materials available and
the need for making them defensible.
Walled settlements predominate, but scattered dwellings surrounded by brushwood
stockades are frequent in Western Aden
Protectorate. In the towns the larger houses
of stone or mud brick have from 3 to 6
H 342 stories, with accommodations for the livestock on the ground floor. In contrast with
511 the elaborate dwellings of the wealthy, the
361 homes of the tribesmen are small and rarely
of more than one story. They are typically
overcrowded, dark and insanitary, while the
animals are often kept in close association
with the family. The Bedouin in the interior use the traditional camel-hair tents,
but the nomadic tribes and fisherfolk near
the coast live in huts of straw, thatched
palm or matting.

ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION

Water Supplies

A 312 Water is usually scarce, except in parts
of the western highlands which benefit from
a heavier rainfall. The main water supply
for Aden Colony is derived from 10 deep

p. 240 (B)

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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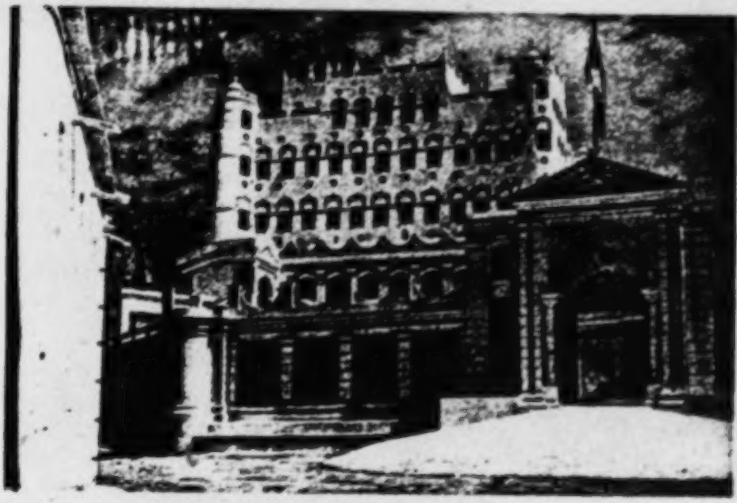
133

THE WELL BELOW A HADHRAMI BEDOUIN LEGION POST IN THE NORTHERN DESERT



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344

THE KATHIRI SULTAN'S PALACE AT SAIYUN

[facing p. 146]

697 [344] There is one prison only and no camps. The prison buildings are enclosed in a spacious and airy compound, surrounded by a high stone wall and they consist of an administration block and widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, a kitchen and a hospital.

There are six superior cells exclusively for the accommodation of "A" and "B" Class prisoners. Special attention is paid to cleanliness and sanitation and a high standard in both is maintained.

The general state of health of all prisoners has been satisfactory. There was no outbreak of any serious illness. Venereal diseases, contracted before admission to the prison, were common among the prisoners.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attended the prison dispensary daily and was assisted by a full-time hospital assistant. Prisoners reporting sick were treated at the prison hospital, but cases needing immediate attention were admitted to the civil hospital.

There were six deaths from natural causes, four in the civil hospital and two in prison. Due to the lack of accommodation at the civil hospital, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were treated in the prison sick-bay. Of the four cases, two died, one was cured and one is making a steady progress.

The official and non-official visitors of the Prison Board visited the prison regularly. His Excellency the Governor paid four visits to the prison during the years under report. All prisoners were given complete freedom of access to the visitors and every opportunity to register complaints or to ventilate any grievances.

There is, as yet, no system of probation or of welfare for discharged prisoners.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

365 377 The water and electricity supply services are publicly owned and are operated by the Public Works Department.

WATER AND DRAINAGE

3/2 365 Prior to 1928 the domestic water supply of Aden was derived almost entirely from condensed sea water. From 1924 to 1928 experimental boreholes were sunk at Sheikh Othman and potable water was found in two thin layers of sand gravels at 136 feet and 208 feet respectively below the surface.

Since 1928 fifteen additional boreholes (including five in 1948) have been sunk, and the following table shows the increase in consumption :

	1936	1941	1949	1950
	(all figures in million gallons)			
Total water raised from boreholes	205	353	680	711
Water consumed by civil population	45	115	208	235

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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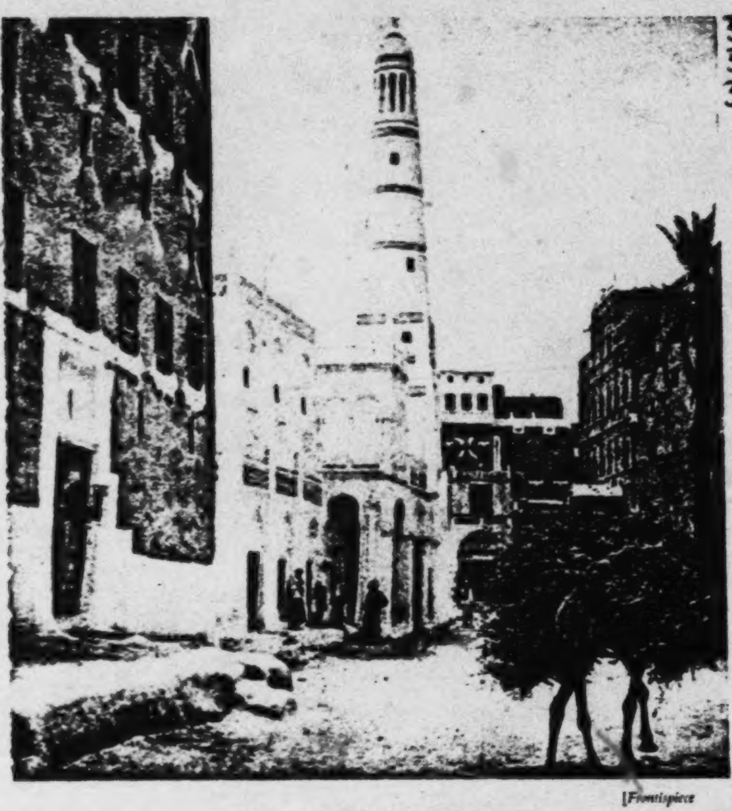

[Frontispiece

A MOSQUE IN SAIYUN—THE HADHRAMAUT

[facing p. iii]

Aden

175
[312] That Aden still possessed some fine buildings even as late as
1710 we know from the record left by a French traveller who, after referring to the "handsome" aqueduct which had been built originally in 1500 to bring water into the town from Sheikh Othman ten miles away, and deploring the state of the fortifications, referred to the town in the following terms:

> [342] "The city is still considerably large and one may still see
> several handsome houses two storeys high with flat roofs, but
> [349] there is also an abundance of rubbish and ruins. It must be
> [368] owned that there is nothing finer of its kind than the baths there.
> [532] They are lined with marble or jasper and covered with a handsome dome, having a hole at the top to let in light, and adorned on the inside with galleries supported by magnificent pillars."[1]

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368 nor were there any public baths, swimming or otherwise, until
346 twenty-four years later when I opened the handsome Municipal Swimming Bath in Holkat Bay, but by 1931 Aden was by no means in an "exigent condition of poverty and neglect". Far from it; it was a flourishing town, though all that remained of the ancient splendour was the tall white minaret in Crater overlooking what is now the Football Stadium. A lonely ghost from the past whose mosque has long since disappeared.

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village of Sheikh Othman had only recently been brought in to
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on condensed water for drinking purposes, and there was
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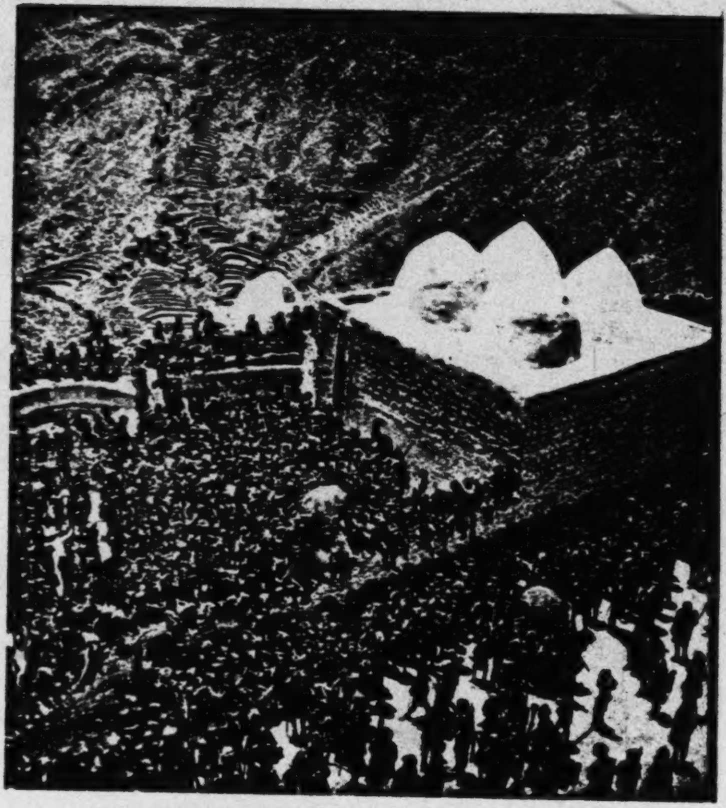
[1] Dr. J. C. Young, *Ancient History of Aden*, 1923.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1



AL QARA—TRIBESMEN SWARMING ROUND THE MOSQUE AFTER OUR ARRIVAL

[facing p. 131]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

with us and was now returning to his work somewhere on the 000
Abiyan plain. I had no armed escort from the Government
Guards. The safety of my companions and myself rested with 643
the Sultan who was fully prepared to accept his responsibility. 574
In fact, if I had attempted to take an armed escort on this particular trip, we would almost certainly have never got to Al Qara at all. The independent-minded tribesmen would undoubtedly have resisted the movement of armed men into their country and we should have been faced with the alternative of turning back or having to force a passage. Not really an alternative because I had not, in those days, a sufficient force at my disposal to overcome spirited resistance from thousands of tribesmen in that tangle of hills.

QUAITI

Both during my term of office as Governor and during my 361
earlier periods of service in Aden I paid frequent visits to [712]
Mukalla, the capital of the Quaiti State in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, which nestles below a high hill feature on which stand the now empty watch towers that in days gone by protected the wealthy merchants of the town from bedouin raiders. Mukalla has a fascinating little harbour and the town is grouped attractively round a bay filled with the bluest water that I have ever seen. Viewed from the broad beach outside the ancient gateway as the sun is setting, the town and the hill behind it are suffused with a golden light, and the slender white minarets of the Mosques are a delicate shade of pink. It is really beautiful.

Here in Mukalla are not only the business houses of the 366
merchants who trade with the Far East and Aden and supply 441
the Hadhramaut with its innumerable wants, but also the palace 368
of the Sultan, the British Residency, and the Government
Offices of the Quaiti administration. Outside the walls of the 712
town are the depot of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and the
barracks of the Mukalla Regular Army and the Quaiti Armed
Constabulary. Here also is the Bedouin Boys' School, a boarding 346
school for the sons of tribesmen run by the State on the

• 346

lines of a military school where the discipline is strict and the
[292] boys are taught to be self-reliant. Dressed in their school
uniform of blue smock, gathered at the waist with a red sash
[541] and a white cotton head cloth held in place by a black cord,
these boys put on a physical training display on gala occasions
which would not disgrace the Royal Tournament at Earl's
Court.

643 The old Sultan, His Highness Sir Saleh bin Ghalib,
K.C.M.G., was a well-read and wise old gentleman whose
death in 1956 was a sad blow to his people and to his State.
[533] I have enjoyed his hospitality on more than one occasion and
listened with pleasure to his band which, under an Indian
Bandmaster, played Eastern and Western tunes with equal
facility. It was this band that played at Government House in
Aden when Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness
Prince Philip, honoured me with their presence at lunch in
1954. His Highness was himself present on that occasion,
together with other representatives of the Protectorate and the
[523] Colony. In his own house after dinner it was the Sultan's
custom to entertain his guests with a cinema show which,
whether composed of commercial productions or of films he
had himself produced and photographed, was always entertaining,
even though the sound was rather overpowering: I could
never understand, since he was certainly not deaf, why he
always had the sound turned up to such a degree that one was
almost deafened. The Sultan loved anything to do with films
and knew more than most amateurs about the mechanism of
his cameras, projectors and tape recorders. It was in Mukalla
that I saw and heard Charlie Chaplin speaking Arabic; an
Arabic sound track having been added by the Sultan himself
to one of the old silent Chaplin films.

636 Politically the State was more advanced than most of the
643 Protectorate States and His Highness ruled with the aid of a
645 State Council, on which were not only the able Sudanese Chief
Minister and the astute Pakistani Finance Minister, but unofficial
Arab members representing trading and other interests
642 in the State. Throughout the State, control and government
636 have been decentralised down from the Central Government

000 inexhaustible energy had reduced me to a physical and nervous
wreck—and I was the younger man.

361 Near Mukalla to the east beyond the landing ground at
346 Riyan is the collegiate town of Ghil-Ba-Wazir, so called by
249 me because it seemed to consist of nothing but schools sur-
439 rounded by a few fields of Hammumi tobacco which normally
was exported to Egypt via Aden. Primary schools and a large
871 State Intermediate School with a considerable boarding
establishment catered for the youth of Mukalla and the more
[875] advanced pupils from all over the State. The masters, who were
local men or Sudanese on contract, always left me with an
impression of keenness, competence and contentment. From
Ghil-Ba-Wazir the more promising pupils went on to Aden
College or the Technical Institute in Aden, or to a Secondary
School in the Sudan, depending on the inclination of the
parents or of the Mukalla Government if they were financing
the boys' further education.

315 Up in the vast open spaces of the northern limits of the State, survey parties of Petroleum Concessions Ltd. moved farther and farther into territory which was practically unknown to Europeans, on their ceaseless quest for oil, spurred on by recent increases in the cost of their prospecting licence. As these parties pushed their way northwards so did similar parties from the Arabian-American Oil Company at Dhahran on the Persian Gulf in Saudi Arabia move steadily southward with their portable drilling rigs drawn by great tractors and their air-conditioned living caravans, across the great yellow sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali.

712 The frontier became of considerable importance, much more
312 so than it had ever been before and we found it advisable to
exercise a greater degree of control over our tribes than had
626 been necessary or desirable in the past. The Sultan was concerned about the peace of these northern marches, and, fearing an act of aggression, felt that steps should be taken to safeguard the well at Thamud, the only available water for many miles around. This was done by building a fort, constructing a landing strip and flying in a garrison of soldiers of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion. Later, similar measures were taken over to

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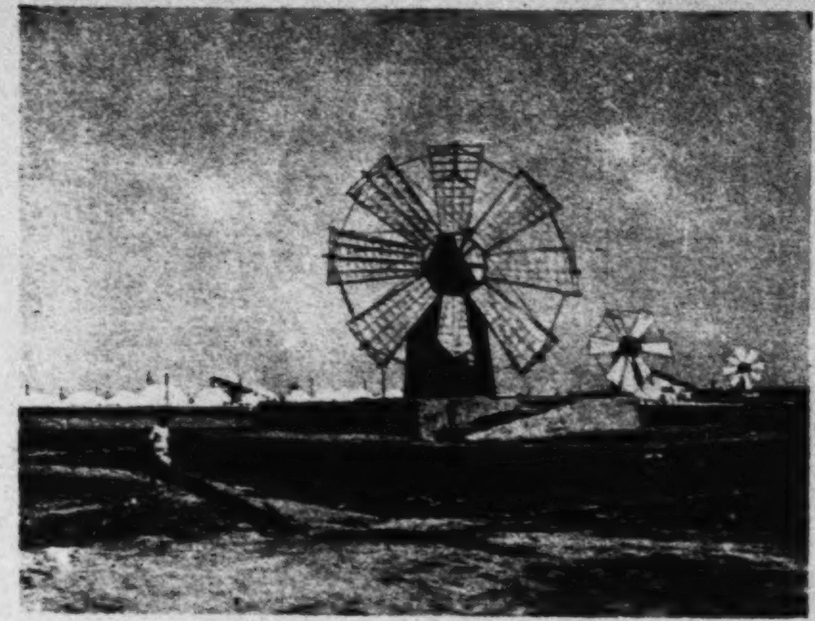
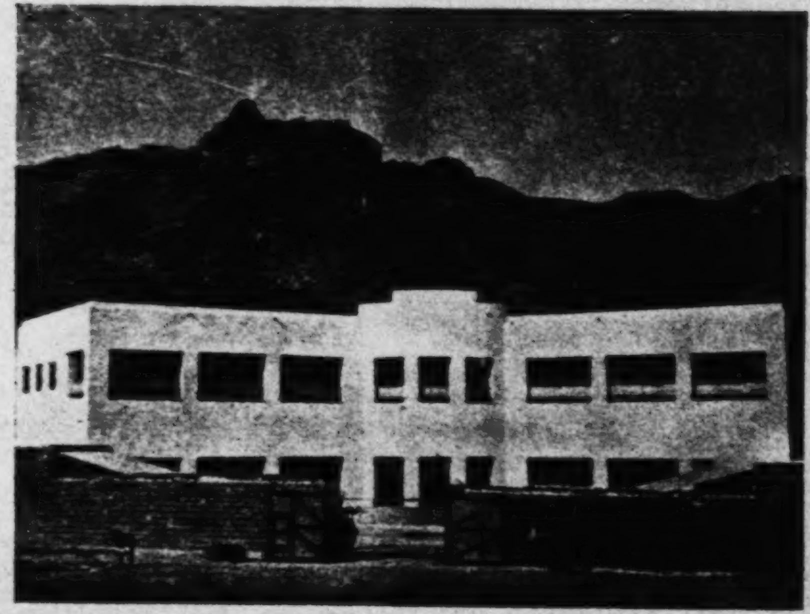


ADEN SALT WORKS

Windmills lift sea water into pans for solar evaporation.

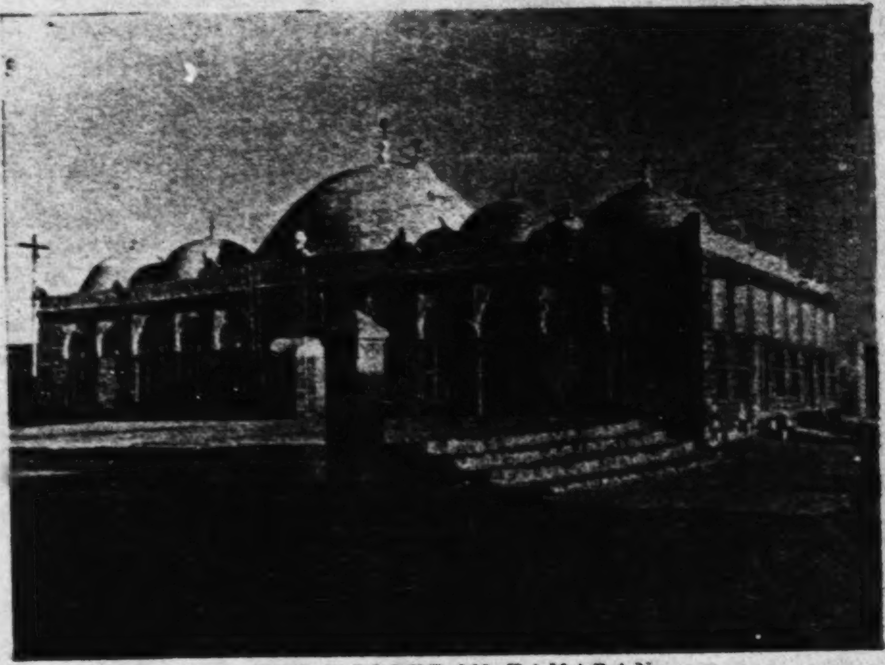
346



NEW GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SCHOOL, CRATER

p. 48 (D)

346



THE MOSQUE IN KAMARAN

000

NOMAD FAMILY MOVING HOUSE IN THE PROTECTORATE

Facing p. 46 (D)

Aden

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and western slopes of Jebel Shamsan, the highest peak of the
volcanic range of hills surrounding Crater. Jebel Shamsan is
quite a presentable hill, for it is just over 1,700 ft. in height
and was at one time adorned with a signal station.

361 The isthmus which joins Aden to the mainland is called
133 Khormaksar and is as flat as the proverbial pancake. During
132 the monsoon winds of summer it is a hellish place of drifting
508 sand and it is here that the Royal Air Force have their station;
707 the military and civil airport are also here. Close by the airport
are the houses of the more senior civil and military officials
361 and a few ordinary folk, who are, on the whole, much better
647 paid than the officials, but of course not nearly so important.
648 Originally there were only two rows of houses, one of brown
houses and the other of white houses, and since they were inhabited mainly by officials, they were, not unnaturally, known
as Downing Street and Whitehall. Now there are rows and
rows of houses, all variations of the usual colonial box theme
in architecture, incredibly ugly but reasonably comfortable,
but I am glad to say Whitehall and Downing Street are still
the really fashionable roads.

361 At the northern and landward end of the isthmus there is the
351 town of Sheikh Othman with its pleasant gardens so well
known to many tourists. Sheikh Othman was also, until quite
recently, well known in a less desirable way to visitors and
residents alike, but in modern times morals seem to have
improved, and while the gardens have been enlarged, the other
361 attractions have been reduced. The town was not acquired by
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175 action. It was bought from the Sultan of Lahej in 1882. Aden,
on the other hand, was invested in 1839 by an armed expedition
from India, carried in ships of the Indian Navy. The reason
for this expedition is said to have been to punish an outrage
which had occurred when the crew of an English ship wrecked
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probabilities are that the reason for our somewhat drastic
action was because we wished to control the only good
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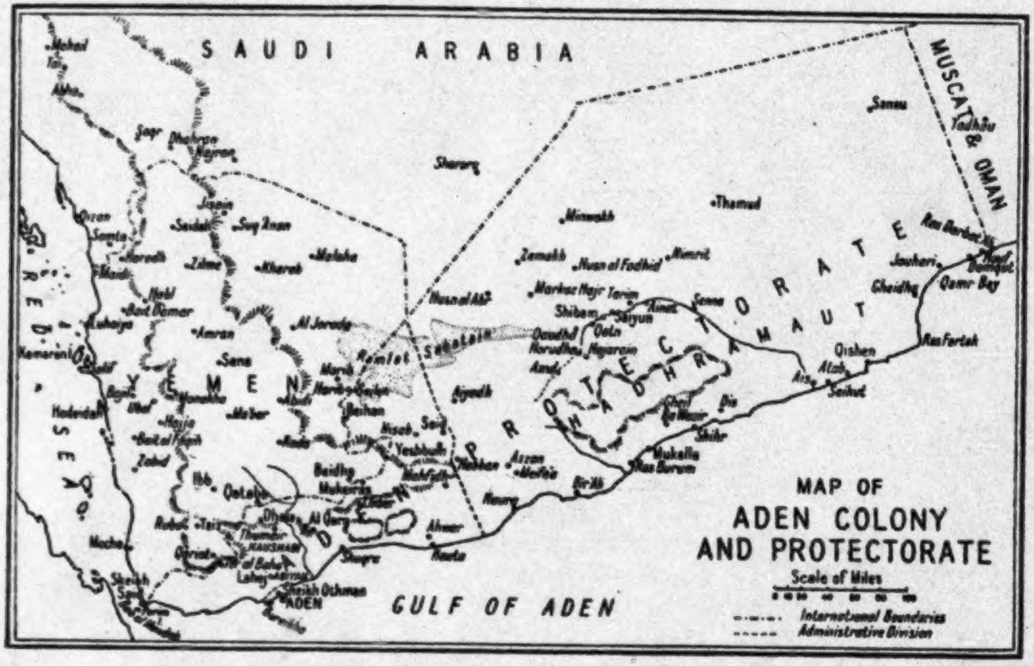
SAUDI ARABIA
MUSCAT & OMAN
YEMEN
ADEN
PROTECTORATE
HADHRAMAUT
RED SEA
GULF OF ADEN
Ramlat Sabatain
Sana
Hodeida
Mocha
Taiz
Ibb
Lahej
Sheikh Othman
Marib
Beihan
Nisab
Shibam
Seiyun
Tarim
Mukalla
Shihr
Ras Fartak
Qishen
Saihut
Jauhari
Ghaidha
Qamr Bay
Sanau
Thamud
Minwakh
Shorora
Zamakh
Ayadh
Ahwar
Shuqra
Beidha
Mukeiras
Dhala
Najran
Saada
Kamaran
Zebid
MAP OF
ADEN COLONY
AND PROTECTORATE
Scale of Miles
International Boundaries
Administrative Division

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1 [p. xiv]

102
131
361●
p33

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

000 narrow confines of the rocky headland on which Aden lies into the interior of the Protectorate; a land of hills and deserts and of wild and warlike people as lovable as they are childlike and wayward. I have met many people who have passed through Aden and they have all disliked it, while at the same time I have met almost as many people who have lived there and they have all spoken with affection of the place. Arabia is a hard mistress who conquers slowly but, having conquered, never, never relaxes her hold, nor does the victim wish for release.

131 133 361 • [504] The Colony of Aden, as it is known today, it was called the Settlement when I first went there as a Government servant, is quite a small area only 75 square miles in extent. In appearance it resembles a lobster's claw, a maimed lobster, with one half of the claw shorter than the other. The claw is open and between the two halves lies the harbour. On one side of the harbour is the peninsula of Aden proper, and on the other the peninsula of Little Aden, now re-named Bureikha—just two promontories jutting out into the Gulf of Aden. The one on which the town of Aden stands is connected to the mainland by a narrow isthmus, the other is almost part of the mainland. Both these promontories are hilly and are connected to each other by a narrow strip of plain running round the northern side of the harbour from Little Aden, widening considerably to include the town of Sheikh Othman and the village of Imad and eventually reaching the sea again at the Khormaksar beach some eight miles to the east of Aden town. The boundary of the Colony has been demarcated and has not been in dispute for many years. The island of Perim, which lies at the bottom end of the Red Sea, is part of the Colony, why, precisely, I have never been able to understand. Perim was at one time a relatively important coaling station, with a garrison of Indian Army troops, but now that coal has been superseded by oil it is deserted, except for the personnel of the two important lighthouses, a few fishermen, and a detachment of Armed Police from the Colony Police Force.

566 [133] 361 133 The main commercial centre of the Colony lies in the midst of the old volcano and is appropriately called "Crater". The trading and maritime suburbs of Tawahi (Steamer Point to

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

for our ships. As negotiations with the Lahej Sultan, who then 361
owned the Aden Peninsula, had broken down, the deadlock 648
was solved by force. The original owner of Little Aden was 175
the Akrabi Sheikh, a quite unimportant person whose minute 175
territory is surrounded on three sides by his infinitely larger and 648
more powerful neighbour Lahej. Whether or not the Akrabi 643
Sheikh was entitled to sell is a matter which has occupied the minds of the Sultans of Lahej from time to time even up to the present day, but sell the Sheikh did in 1888 and buy we did, and that for all practical purposes is that.

Aden has been safe from foreign aggressors since we our- 175
selves filled that role in 1839, except for a brief period during 648
the First World War when a part of what is now the Colony 726
was occupied by Turkish forces. This rather curious state of 721
affairs came about in this way: Lahej, the name usually given to the capital of the Sultanate of the same name, the premier of all the Protectorate States by virtue of the importance of that State combined with the fact that the Lahej Treaty was the first to be concluded in the year 1839, is only some 17 miles to the north of Sheikh Othman. In 1915 the Turkish wolf came down on the Aden fold by way of the donkey-cum-camel tracks from Taiz in the Yemen. The then Sultan of Lahej, a good friend of ours, marched against the common foe with what tribesmen he could rally to his banner and at the same time he very properly called on the General Officer Commanding the Aden Garrison for assistance. In Aden there was, of course, tremendous excitement as a column was hastily organised and assembled at Sheikh Othman. It was the most ill-fated column that ever set out; there were incredible delays at the start, with the result that the troops did not begin their advance until the sun was well up. It was the height of summer and the 17 miles across which they had to move on foot were sandy and devoid of practically all forms of cover. The water for the column was carried on camels; the camels ran away shortly after the start. Whether this was of their own volition or whether they were encouraged to do so by treacherous drivers is a matter of opinion, for no records of that disastrous march are known to exist. The troops continued their advance and they went on

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

000 Just two sentences, but very revealing. What business was it of mine; what indeed? It was precisely the answer I should have given myself if I had been asked by a stranger a similar question on any day when I was feeling a trifle irritable. Also it was the exact opposite of the type of answer I should have received from an Indian, and it was then that I began to realise that the Arabs were fundamentally different from the majority of Asiatics I had met up to that time.

632 My first real trip into the Protectorate came in 1932 when I
•361 drove to Dhala, the capital of the Amirate of the same name.
Dhala, which continues to figure rather largely in the daily
Press in this country as the result of Yemeni incursions into the
area, is a small, rather uninteresting and rather sinister-looking
town of dirty grey houses which climb up the side of a hill.
[133] The Dhala plateau is about 4,500 ft. high and is surrounded by
[648] hill features, the finest of which is Jebel Jihaf, a magnificent
massif 8,000 ft. high. The town is but a few miles from the
Yemen border and raiding by the Yemen was by no means
uncommon even in those days.

000 I stayed in the old castle which overlooks the town and crowns the hill, and well I remember having to leave the car and walk the last few hundred feet from where the road ended, up the steep footpath to the castle entrance. My luggage and that of my companion was unloaded by my servants, and the problem of carrying it up the hill was solved by a total stranger who called rather peremptorily to a half-dozen dreary passers-by, who I remember noticing had long side curls, not unlike the present-day Teddy boys. These dismal-looking fellows stopped without protest and at once seized the baggage and bore it off up the hill. When I reached the top myself and had exchanged preliminary courtesies with the Amir's representative, I inquired how much I should give the bearers, what amount would be a suitable reward for their labour. I was young and I had not been among the people of the Protectorate before and was, therefore, inexperienced in these matters. The Amir's representative looked surprised.

"Nothing," he said.

"But I must," said I.

648 astonishing. He was certainly not an indifferent shot with a rifle
643 and surprised Bill Goode on one occasion by shooting a chikor (hill partridge) with a ·303 Lee-Enfield rifle when the bird was actually in flight. He was acting for his uncle, the old Amir Nasser, who, since the murderous attack at Christmas time in 1950 on Major Basil Seager, C.M.G., O.B.E., at that time British Agent for the Western Protectorate, was living in retirement at Lahej.

Once we had got up the rather difficult final pass on to the plateau the last few miles of the drive through the low hills were quite delightful. The air was cool and the country green, and the Naib's Tribal Guards and tribesmen on the hilltops guarding our passage and firing shots of welcome in the air as we drove past were a romantic and picturesque sight.

361 We went straight to the Political Officer's house a mile or so
712 from the old grey town of Dhala, which looked as sinister as ever as it straggled up the hillside to the ancient castle on the summit. There I met the notables and tribal leaders who had gathered in strength, while the guns of the castle slowly—oh, so slowly—fired a seventeen-gun salute. The guns were very old, and it was more dangerous to be behind them than in front of them. They had a tendency to explode if too much black powder was used in the charge, and there had been a nasty accident some few months earlier at the time of the Idd celebrations which had reduced the number of guns and gunners available for ceremonial purposes.

648 After the tribesmen and the notables had taken their departure, the Naib and I, with the Political Officer, went into the latter's office and talked about local affairs. Among other things the Naib deplored the kindness shown by the Imam to the Amir Haidera, his cousin and the son of the old Amir Nasser, who had been a power in the land until his conduct had become quite outrageous and a climax had been reached when he seized the Treasury and revolted against his father. We took action to bring him to reason, but he fled across the frontier and found refuge in the Yemen town of Qataba, from which place he never ceased to intrigue in the Amirate. Just before sunset the Naib said farewell and went off across the plain to his house just

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643

nominated to succeed him as Sultan. Thus there came to the head of affairs in the premier State a young man, well educated, much travelled and full of promise. During the time I was Governor a great deal of progress was made in Lahej by the new Sultan, who as His Highness Sir Ali bin Abdul Karim, K.B.E., has taken considerable interest in the political development of the area and the economic prosperity of his State. Lahej was the first of the States to introduce a Legislative Council and now it is one of the major cotton growing areas, being blessed with the only perennial river in the whole of the western part of the Protectorate.

LOWER YAFA

131 Beyond the rich agricultural lands of the northern part of the Abiyan plain the Lower Yafa State stretches far up into the mountains to the highlands of Upper Yafa, a country of wild and hardy mountaineers who are more independent and [361] individualistic than any other of the Protectorate tribes. The Lower Yafa State has two capitals, one in the lowland plains at Al Hasn and the other in the hills at Al Qara. This latter town is quite the most extraordinary one that I have seen anywhere [487] in the world. It is built on the circular limestone cap of a very steep hill which looks like a truncated cone, and the town can be reached only by two very rough tracks, up which camels and donkeys can, with difficulty, make their way.

000 I was determined to visit Al Qara, partly out of sheer curiosity and partly because I was anxious to increase our influence in even the most remote areas of the Protectorate. Having obtained the willing agreement of the Sultan, the arrangements were made and my party, which consisted of the Director of Agriculture, the Director of the Protectorate Health Service, a Geologist who was making a survey of the Protectorate, a Political Officer or Assistant Adviser who was in charge of the expedition, and a personal friend, covered the first part of the journey by car from Aden along the Khormaksar beach and across the Abiyan plain to where the Bana river emerges from the hills. There we spent the night at a

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

a rather more inferior donkey, and seemed to hold some sort of quasi-political appointment in the State; he spoke Urdu, which he had learnt during his police service in Aden. He and I conversed together in that language to the irritation of Europeans and Arabs alike who could not understand what we were saying. Perhaps it was as well. The Jemadar and I had quite an amusing time. The rest of the party followed on behind, with the doctor bringing up the rear after the baggage animals, ready to deal with any casualties.

We always started the daily march early in the morning after the lightest of meals and moved steadily forward until midday, when we would halt to rest and feed the animals and ourselves; just before sunset, we would select a camp site among the terraced fields at the side of the valley and a hot meal would be prepared by the cooks, while our servants set up our camp-beds in the open and we relaxed on rugs spread on the bare ground. Sleep came easily.

[361] On the last day as we approached our destination, we could
see Al Qara gleaming white far above us on its hilltop and by
mid-morning we were near the base of the hill. Just before noon
[291] we crossed a small rise and there on the flat ground immediately
[302] below the hill thousands of tribesmen were drawn up in lines
awaiting our arrival. Blue kilts, indigo-dyed bodies, bobbed
[411] hair, rough leather sandals and the inevitable armoury of rifle,
cartridge belt and silver sheathed dagger; they were as splendid
[643] as they were unexpected in that wild and seemingly sparsely
populated country. Sultan Muhammed and I moved forward
on foot to greet the Sultan who, dressed in a purple plush frock
coat, a blue and yellow striped kilt and a head cloth of the same
colours, was busily engaged acting as ringmaster in the midst
of this amazing scene. Like his men he carried a rifle, and as
we approached welcoming shots were fired by him and his
immediate entourage and replied to by his son and my party.
The Sultan and I exchanged the customary greeting and shook
hands, and then I shook hands with the tribal leaders and
walked down the ranks of tribesmen.

Up to this point everything had been remarkably well ordered and controlled, but when the Sultan who was by

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

with us and was now returning to his work somewhere on the 000
Abiyan plain. I had no armed escort from the Government
Guards. The safety of my companions and myself rested with 643
the Sultan who was fully prepared to accept his responsibility. 574
In fact, if I had attempted to take an armed escort on this
particular trip, we would almost certainly have never got to
Al Qara at all. The independent-minded tribesmen would
undoubtedly have resisted the movement of armed men into
their country and we should have been faced with the alternative of turning back or having to force a passage. Not really
an alternative because I had not, in those days, a sufficient force
at my disposal to overcome spirited resistance from thousands
of tribesmen in that tangle of hills.

QUAITI

Both during my term of office as Governor and during my 361
earlier periods of service in Aden I paid frequent visits to [712]
Mukalla, the capital of the Quaiti State in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, which nestles below a high hill feature on which stand the now empty watch towers that in days gone by protected the wealthy merchants of the town from bedouin raiders. Mukalla has a fascinating little harbour and the town is grouped attractively round a bay filled with the bluest water that I have ever seen. Viewed from the broad beach outside the ancient gateway as the sun is setting, the town and the hill behind it are suffused with a golden light, and the slender white minarets of the Mosques are a delicate shade of pink. It is really beautiful.

Here in Mukalla are not only the business houses of the 366
merchants who trade with the Far East and Aden and supply 441
the Hadhramaut with its innumerable wants, but also the palace 368
of the Sultan, the British Residency, and the Government
Offices of the Quaiti administration. Outside the walls of the 712
town are the depot of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and the
barracks of the Mukalla Regular Army and the Quaiti Armed
Constabulary. Here also is the Bedouin Boys' School, a board- 346
ing school for the sons of tribesmen run by the State on the

000 inexhaustible energy had reduced me to a physical and nervous wreck—and I was the younger man.

361 346 249 439 871 [875] Near Mukalla to the east beyond the landing ground at Riyan is the collegiate town of Ghil-Ba-Wazir, so called by me because it seemed to consist of nothing but schools surrounded by a few fields of Hammumi tobacco which normally was exported to Egypt via Aden. Primary schools and a large State Intermediate School with a considerable boarding establishment catered for the youth of Mukalla and the more advanced pupils from all over the State. The masters, who were local men or Sudanese on contract, always left me with an impression of keenness, competence and contentment. From Ghil-Ba-Wazir the more promising pupils went on to Aden College or the Technical Institute in Aden, or to a Secondary School in the Sudan, depending on the inclination of the parents or of the Mukalla Government if they were financing the boys' further education.

315 Up in the vast open spaces of the northern limits of the State, survey parties of Petroleum Concessions Ltd. moved farther and farther into territory which was practically unknown to Europeans, on their ceaseless quest for oil, spurred on by recent increases in the cost of their prospecting licence. As these parties pushed their way northwards so did similar parties from the Arabian-American Oil Company at Dhahran on the Persian Gulf in Saudi Arabia move steadily southward with their portable drilling rigs drawn by great tractors and their air-conditioned living caravans, across the great yellow sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali.

712 312 626 The frontier became of considerable importance, much more so than it had ever been before and we found it advisable to exercise a greater degree of control over our tribes than had been necessary or desirable in the past. The Sultan was concerned about the peace of these northern marches, and, fearing an act of aggression, felt that steps should be taken to safeguard the well at Thamud, the only available water for many miles around. This was done by building a fort, constructing a landing strip and flying in a garrison of soldiers of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion. Later, similar measures were taken over to

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

489 The
178 new displacing the old is an inevitable process and provided it is done at a reasonable pace need not be disturbing and is often imperceptible. It is the speed of change which matters, and that is what caused the trouble in the Protectorate. In England the change from horse-drawn transport to motor transport took twenty years or more and there was ample time for readjustment. In Aden it took as many days from the time a new major road was open to motor traffic, and the unemployed camel men sat nursing their rifles and wondering how to prevent their animals and themselves from starving. It was not long before they noticed the weapon in their hands and commenced to use it to drive the lorries off the roads. The State and Political Authorities intervened before too much damage was done and negotiations resulted in agreements which restricted the use of lorries to named kinds of merchandise, and so time was gained for readjustment.

[184] The Eastern Aden Protectorate was more affected than the Western by road development and on more than one occasion troops had to be used to persuade the camel men and their friends to be sensible and not to interfere with the lorry traffic
133 which might have had very serious consequences. The Wadi
312 Hadhramaut, that vast cut through the limestone plateau of the
241 Jöl filled with palm groves and white-walled towns, peopled
231 by the most astute and the hardest business men in the world,
441 was subject to droughts which twice in living memory had
731 led to famine: the reason for this had been that the whole
361 irrigation system depended on the availability of bullocks to
134 draw water from the shallow wells and when, during the droughts, the corn crops had failed, the animals had either to be fed on seed grain or be left to die of starvation; in the former case it meant that when the rains did come, there was no seed to sow, in the latter that there were no animals to draw water.
402 The solution was to eliminate the dependence on bullocks and
177 make available to farmers and date garden owners small diesel
241 pumps with which to irrigate their land. They paid cash for
[432] the pumps if they could, or if they couldn't they put down a deposit and paid the balance in monthly instalments. A maintenance service, based on a central workshop, which had been set

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF ADEN FOR 1938

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I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY

Geography

131 The Colony of Aden is situated on the south coast of Arabia and is bounded on the seaward side by the Gulf of Aden and on the landward side by the Aden Protectorate. It comprises :—

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(*a*) The peninsula, an extinct volcano in the crater of which lies the old town of Aden which is the main commercial and residential centre of the Colony. On the north shore is the modern harbour suburb of Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area usually referred to as Steamer Point, a large part of which is leased in perpetuity to the Air Ministry with the exceptions of the areas occupied by Government House, the Eastern Telegraph Company's buildings and the Political Secretary's house. To the North of Tawahi lies the dhow harbour and the village of Maala.

(*b*) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad and Buraikha and

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Fakum, the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula, are situated in this area. 133

(*d*) The island of Perim.

Description

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jabel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there are 504
some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward and
north-west of the peninsula. Crater, the main Arab town, is situated 361
at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the crater of the extinct volcano on the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain which is barely ¾ mile wide at 133
its narrowest point near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at 311
Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden 241
belonging to the Aden Settlement, but except during the cold 423
weather months produce is very limited. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Perim

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is bare, 133
rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet (65 m.) high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the subsoil being sand and
conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal [504]
light, lie on the southern side of the island. Perim was at one time of importance as a coaling station, and the Eastern Telegraph Company and Lloyd's were represented there. There are now no commercial concerns on the island.

Climate

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden under [654]
the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of the European 132
General Hospital. The minimum day temperature recorded was 69·1 in February, 1938, and the maximum was 101·5 in July, 1938. The rainfall totalled 1·59 centimetres. Hot sandy winds prevailed
as usual during the south-west monsoon. There are no crops in [683]
Aden, which depends on supplies from other countries, principally India and the interior.

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e., during the north-east monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e. in July and August, strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of May, June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and are often

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and north-west of the peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are 368
constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valleys 361
between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the
main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles
from the modern harbour and lies in the extinct volcano on
the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain on which has been laid out
the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Naval wire-
less station, the Aden Protectorate Levy lines, and the golf
course. Owing to lack of building space at Tawahi, dwelling-
houses for senior Government officials have recently been con-
structed here. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point
near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the 241
form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Aden
Settlement. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

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watercourses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs,
the subsoil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim harbour
and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the
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and also from the Eastern Telegraph Company's station and 502
Lloyd's signal station being situated there. 504]

Climate.

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under the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of 132
the European General Hospital. The maximum day temperature
recorded was 100·3 in June, and the minimum was 68·1
in December. The rainfall totalled 8 centimetres. Hot
sandy winds prevailed as usual during the south-west monsoon.
There are no crops in Aden, which depends on supplies from 137
other countries, principally India and the interior. 241

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e. during the 132
north-west monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from
November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e.
from June to September, a hot sandy wind known as Shimal
prevails on the peninsula, but on its western side the breezes are

4:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

164 mumps occur from time to time and are treated in the infectious
143 diseases hospital on Maala plain.

748 A small lunatic asylum is situated outside the walls of the Civil Hospital and is administered from it.

The port health work is a very important feature in the medical and sanitary organization of the Colony. The proximity of Aden by sea to ports which are subject to periodic infections makes the careful inspection of vessels a vital matter, and in addition the services of the Port Health Officer are in constant demand to assist the masters of the many cargo ships carrying no doctor which use the port. Passengers and members of the crew requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in the European General Hospital or, if the illness is an infectious one, in suitable isolation. It is usual to have patients of four or five different nationalities, European and Eastern, in the wards at the same time, which is a compliment to the hospital and indicative of the service it renders to shipping, but tests very thoroughly the linguistic capabilities of the staff.

During 1937 2,274 bills of health were issued to mechanically-propelled vessels and 1,222 to native craft.

V.—HOUSING.

General.

342 Houses in Aden are of stone masonry, except at Sheikh Othman where mostly they are built with sun-dried bricks.

In every case particular attention is paid to efficient lighting and ventilation. Each residential quarter is provided with proper sanitary accommodation and kitchen which are suitably detached from the living-rooms by large and open court-yards or by large shafts open to the sky.

● [361] Most of the houses are provided with floors made of cement-concrete; this is insisted upon in all new proposals, and the height of the houses is never allowed to exceed the width of the streets.

Back-to-back houses are not allowed; a few still exist in the village of Maala, but these are being eradicated as opportunity occurs.

364 At the rear of all houses there are open spaces from 5 ft. to 10 ft. wide. They are called sweeper passages, and the sanitary accommodations abut on to these spaces and drain into them. Each such passage is connected with the main drainage system in all divisions of the Settlement except Maala, where it is connected with a big soak-away pit.

With these aims every building plan is carefully scrutinized by the Public Health Department before it is allowed to be constructed.

342 Most of the dwelling-houses within the Settlement limits are well ventilated and lighted and are satisfactory from a public health point of view. Endeavours are being made to effect an improvement in the architectural standard of the buildings.

Facing P.38(B)

RAS BORADLI, ADEN

Facing P. 38(c)

THE CRESCENT, TAWAHI, ADEN, SHOWING MAIN SHOPPING CENTRES AND PRINCIPAL BUSINESS FIRMS

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B.Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-8 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-2(1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude 131
45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the
southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

(*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maala.

(*b*) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending
north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of 351
Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two
on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel 133
Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted
peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of
the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges 361
of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is
normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a
distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct
volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the
aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate
Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320
yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs
at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden 241
belonging to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned 245
date-palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, 317
by the process of solar evaporation.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky 133

b46 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

b43 The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

b92 The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

b32 During 1947 the local government of the Colony remained vested in
the two Township Authorities, the larger being vested in the Fortress
Township Authority and the area covered by it embracing the Isthmus
and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The
[7/2] Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other
Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes
its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European,
[361 situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area covered by it
includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to
438] be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their
livelihood mainly by fishing, basket-making and lime-burning, and who
look to the built-up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre.
The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

[b43] The members of the Boards which administer the local government
of these two areas are at present appointed by the Governor. The
Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend the various
municipal services such as the control of markets, the maintenance of
public health and sanitary services and roads, the provision of recreational
facilities for the public and the control of building operations. It has
[435] still been found necessary to maintain foodstuff stalls in the public
markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can
purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government
controlled prices.

443 During the year the Authorities opened a new market for petty traders
368 and hawkers, a new public bathing-place where baths, with soap and
231 towels provided, can be secured at a nominal fee, and a new cattle stable
to accommodate 350 milk cows at Sheikh Othman.

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133 Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky
and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward
of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is
grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted
504 shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an 631
Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The 161
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, 226
and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl
fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken.

There is a small Police detachment in the island together with medical 625
staff and lighthouse staff. 789

There is no natural water supply on the island; sea-water distilling
plant provides sufficient water for the supply of the population and for 312
the occasional ship which comes in for emergency water supplies.

Up to the end of 1948 Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication 206
by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it
was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be
established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island
once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

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from the built up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated 463
some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed by it includes
this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found
four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood
mainly by fishing, basket making and lime burning, using shells collected
on the sea shore for this last purpose, and who look on the built up area
of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre and the place in which
they find their simple means of recreation. The total population of these
villages is approximately 2,000.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings in the exercise 632
of their functions of superintending various services of municipal character,
such as control of markets, maintenance of public health and sanitary

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45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the 361
southern coast of Arabia. It comprises :

(*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(*b*) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation ; 133
Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some 361
turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the 133
aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate 368
Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula.

Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable 241
and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, 133
rocky and rather flat in appearance ; its highest point, about a mile
northward at its southern extremity is 214 feet high. The surface of 134
the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse
grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate
coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the 368
southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the 504
south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air landing ground.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

131 THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude
361 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the
southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

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Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to
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for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as
Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel
Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the
Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(b) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending
north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh
Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the
Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area, and it is on the Little
Aden Peninsula that the new refinery and township are being built.

(d) The island of Perim.

133 The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation;
504 Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some
turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-
361 west of the Peninsula. Dwelling houses and shops are constructed on
the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the
ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is
situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies
in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

508 The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the
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367 Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines, the golf course and polo ground.
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241 and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are
245 some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several
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grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate
coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the
504 southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the
south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air
landing ground.

8;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable, which became unserviceable in that year, and it was decided not to repair it. A wireless set is maintained by the Police. 206

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. In both the Western and the Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent. 643 000

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

In addition under the provision of the Kamaran Order in Council, 1949, the Governor of the Colony is also Governor of Kamaran, a small island about 200 miles north of Perim on the eastern shore of the Red Sea. This island was formerly the site of a quarantine station but the station has been reduced to a care and maintenance basis. 643

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local Government bodies in the Colony. The larger is known as Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 80,000 to 100,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 30,000 persons, nearly all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500. 632 161 261

The Fortress Township Authority now includes three elected members in addition to four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. At the 1951 elections two Arabs and one Pakistani, who unfortunately died during the period of his service, were elected. At the by-election an Arab newspaper editor was elected. Both the general and the by-election passed off without incident. 632 666

The qualifications for a voter are Aden or British birth and two years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence. In addition a voter must be a male of over twenty-one years and own property worth *Sh*.1,500, or pay rent of *Sh*.18 a month, or have an income *Sh*.200 a month. A candidate must be of Aden or British birth and possess the qualifications of a voter. At the 1951 elections the electoral roll for the Fortress Township contained the names of 4,930 persons. In the Sheikh Othman Township Authority area the people are not so developed politically and a fully nominated Authority is retained with three officials, one Arab resident and one European resident as members. 666 632 632

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities and the control of building operations.

361

S: Harrison D-4 (1912-1924) 1924 MI Middle East

Aden MM1

facing p 178

© Ewing Galloway

THE CITY OF ADEN

65:Landshut S-4 (no date)1950 M1 Middle East
Aden MMI

162 fewer. Be that as it may, of the total only 4,700 belonged to the
563 original Jewish community of Aden: the rest—about 3,800—were
Yemeni Jews in transit to Palestine. On arrival in Aden, after a most hazardous journey across the desert, the Yemeni emigrants were usually destitute and in a complete state of exhaustion.

563 Formerly they used to be quartered either in the Jewish part of the
361 Crater district of the town or in the Jewish quarter of Sheikh 'Othman, about eight miles inland from the Crater. More recently, so much has their number increased, that a separate camp, known as Hashad camp, was for a time set up for them a mile and a half from Sheikh 'Othman. The Hashad camp, which has now been replaced by another—made available by the Aden Government—was subsidised by the Joint Distribution Committee and directed by a woman physician (a remarkable woman in many ways), Dr. Olga Feinberg.

563 Many of the Yemeni Jews in Aden are employed as coolies, casual
463 labourers and hawkers, a number dwelling in the Coolie Lines and in caves in the rocks. The rest are mainly craftsmen (as they were in Yemen)—gold- and silversmiths, weavers, carders, thatchers, and so forth.

563 The Jewish community of Aden proper, numbering until recently between 4,000 and 5,000, is centred in the Crater, where Jewish shops, many of them in the Suq, are mingled with those of Muslims, Hindus, and Parsees. A few of the wealthier Jewish merchants have shops in the Steamer Point district, where the Government offices and better-class shops are situated.

563 Thanks to the generosity of the Menahem Messa family, until the
871 riots, the community had a large and well-equipped school and a spacious new synagogue. In addition, there was another somewhat smaller school. Owing to the lack of qualified teachers, however, the standard of education is low. The new and richly decorated synagogue was also used as a kind of clubhouse, and was an habitual rendezvous when services were not in progress.

563 The relations between the old Jewish community of Aden and the Muslims used to be tolerably good. But the growing influx of Yemeni Jews led to the development of a certain degree of tension between them and the Muslim coolies, many of whom—incidentally—are themselves of Yemeni origin. It is also likely that inflammatory nationalist broadcasts from Egypt and other Arab stations in the Middle East, blaring out daily through loudspeakers in Aden cafés, have played their part in stirring up anti-Jewish feeling.

Following the appeal of the Arab League for a three-day protest
579 strike against the decision of the United Nations to partition Palestine,
626 an anti-Zionist demonstration in Aden developed into a riot. Jewish
shops and houses in the Crater and in Sheikh 'Othman were attacked,
563 many being burnt and looted.

From the official report of the Commission of Inquiry, it is evident that the reason why the British authorities were unable to bring the

9: Ingrams G-4 (1934-1944) 1945 MM2 Hadhramaut
Aden MM1

175 hundred houses, and some disjointed remnants of its walls, the rest being occupied by tombs, mounds, and heaps of rubbish, roofless walls of older dwellings, or the wretched habitations of the present residents."

And in 1838 Haines the first Resident said:

"The little village (formerly the great city) of Aden is now reduced to the most exigent condition of poverty and neglect. In the reign of Constantine this town possessed unrivalled celebrity, for its impenetrable fortifications, its flourishing commerce, and the glorious haven it offered to vessels from every quarter of the world. But how lamentable is the present contrast. With scarcely a vestige of its former proud superiority, the traveller sees and values it only for its capabilities, and regrets the barbarous cupidity of that Government, under whose injudicious management it has fallen so low."

In 1877, Captain Hunter, in his description of British Aden, says:

"At present the town of Aden consists of about 2,000 whitewashed houses built of stone and mud, divided into streets and lanes; it is nearly 1,400 yards broad. Many of the houses are double-storied, but none are noteworthy for their architecture. The whole town has been rebuilt since the British occupation. . . .

The only building of any pretension in the Crater is the Court-house and Treasury office; the barracks are commodious but not handsome; the Protestant church, situated on a hill, has some slight claim to honourable mention. The mess-houses of the two regiments stationed in the Crater are substantial and commodious buildings. . . ."

From then on travellers became more frequent, and I quote only Walter B. Harris in 1893:

"What a scene of desolation and dreariness Aden presents to the newcomer! And how soon one gets to like the place in spite of it all! A background of dreary blackish rock, a sandy road, half a dozen rickety gharies under the shelter of a hideous iron-roofing, with sleepy little ponies and still more sleepy Somali drivers; a whitewashed domed saint's tomb, with an apology for a garden on each side, in which a few weary-looking plants were trying to appear green under a thick coating of dust and a sweltering sun; a long crescent of badly (designed) houses, with the exception of the handsome Aden Bank buildings, faced by an expanse of sand and black palings—and that is Steamer Point, as one first sees it."

And Colonel Jacob, in 1923, wrote:

". . . but Aden is still fifty years behind the times. The apathy of Government is visible in this settlement. . . .

"There has been but little system or plan in the erection of buildings. There is scarcely one building in Aden of architectural beauty. An expert once landed and gave us hints, but these have not been carried out."

175
361 What a depressing thought it is that we who have done so much in the East have been guilty of building anything like the modern Aden. You will have gathered from the extracts I have read* that we knew well enough what it was like of old, and we knew well enough what beautiful cities the Arabs round us were capable of building. Even if we had merely kept to the lay-out Haines made and encouraged builders from the Yemen and the Hadhramaut to do the rest, we should have had a town with beauty

*[See preceding pages -- Analyst]

9: Ingrams G-4 (1934-1944) 1945 MM2 Hadhramaut

Aden MM1

and character and worthy of the grandeur of its setting, even if from a 175
modern point of view is was not a perfect town. What the place needs is 361
a plan for gradual rebuilding, with due regard to the architecture of the region and to its own needs.

For Aden will probably always be an important commercial centre, as it has been since the days of Ezechiel, and it will no doubt always be an imperial fortress. From the former aspect it needs replanning. It is ridiculous, for instance, that goods imported for re-export, such as skins and coffee, should be carried from the harbour up the pass into Aden town and then carried back again after repacking. From a fortress point of view the shoddy buildings of Tarshein and Morbat need replacing with something more worthy. Why, for instance, it is necessary to have pent roofs, the development of a rainy country, in a country where flat roofs are required, is a mystery. But the roofs are a minor matter, the buildings are in themselves and from any point of view hideous.

But it is not of the commercial or military aspects of Aden I wish to speak, nor need I say anything about the government and life of the colony itself. The colony is year by year recovering from the long period during which the declared policy was to consider the garrison as the only part of Aden that mattered, and not to spend money and effort on the people. Since it became a colony, Aden has accumulated substantial surplus balances, and once hostilities are over great development of social services can be undertaken.

But it is of Aden as the potential culture centre of the Southern Red 439
Sea and Gulf of Aden area that I should like to speak. Willy-nilly, since 361
the time of its capture Aden started to play a part in the affairs of its neighbours. Before that time, such contacts as there were with South Arabia were conducted through the Government of Bombay and the Government of Mauritius. Gradually the protectorate was built up, as I have described, the chiefs were entertained, and as the commerce of Aden redeveloped, the town began to be the market of the Western Aden Protectorate, the Yemen and British Somaliland. It is now, alas, regarded as the acme of what the British think good. Aden has in the past been an educational centre despite itself. It just could not help it, because of its geographical position.

It is quite clear that anything Aden has better than its neighbours, must attract the latter to it. In the past the attraction has been mainly trade, though medical facilities have attracted many, and even the wretched education which it offered in the past has been used.

In 1935 a small boarding school for thirty-six selected pupils, mainly 871
the sons of chiefs, was started, and that was the first active attempt to offer something educative to the people of the protectorate. Its avowed object is to help in the production of more enlightened chiefs, and, though roughly it only provides primary schooling, it has done definite good and has become a success.

As soon as the war is over the British Council will be opening what will eventually be a secondary school, mainly for boys from the protectorate and the Yemen, the Lord Lloyd College. Possibly later on it will attain university status.

A 132 scanty and irregular throughout most of the region. At Aden, it averages about 3 to 5 inches a year, and is normally concentrated in the period from December to April. In contrast, the western highlands receive a summer rainfall which reaches 15 to 20 H 132 inches a year in most areas. The precipitation in the Hadhramaut region does not follow a seasonal pattern: it is appreciably lower and often localized in distribution. Torrential thunderstorms sometimes occur, while sandstorms are frequent, especially between May and September.

POPULATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Population

A 161 162 361 The population of the Colony is essentially cosmopolitan and urban in character. According to the last census in 1946, the inhabitants numbered 80,516, including 58,455 Arabs, 7,273 Jews, 4,322 Somalis, 9,456 Indians, 365 Europeans and 645 of other nationalities. Since that date, the pop- A 161 167 563 ulation has increased markedly. In 1950, it was officially estimated at 100,000, and was generally believed to approach 110,000 to 120,000. The Arabs are mainly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Protectorate and Yemen: in 1946, slightly less than one half were registered as Aden-born. Most of the Jewish community has recently migrated to Israel, with the result that a remnant of less than 2,000 Jews remained in 1951.

A 632 162 The Colony consists of two incorporated townships, besides important military installations. The township of Aden, sometimes designated as the Fortress, embraces all the settlements on the Aden peninsula and isthmus. It had over 55,800 inhabitants in 1946, about 36,200 of whom lived in the main town of Crater and 12,000 in the modern harbor sections of Tawahi and Steamer Point. Sheikh Othman, the second township, had about 22,600 residents. It comprises the town itself, situated on an oasis behind the peninsula, several small out-

p. 236(B)

ADEN MA1
HADHRAMAUT MA2

A 342 of size and construction, the houses usually have flat roofs, which can be utilized during the summer months for sleeping purposes. The increase in population within recent years has led to the growth of settlements of *kutcha* huts, made of reeds, palm leaves or corrugated iron, in the outlying districts. A 361 362 511 Some of the laborers employed in handling cargo or coal are quartered in barracks, but many live in crude hut settlements in which the sanitary conditions are a menace to both townships. Slum clearance was started in 1943, and housing programs have since been undertaken in Crater and Sheikh Othman. They are financed by the Colonial government and subsidized by grants from the British Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

H 342 361 Stone, mud brick and brushwood are utilized for building purposes in the Protectorate. The type of housing and the character of the villages in different areas are governed by the materials available and the need for making them defensible. Walled settlements predominate, but scattered dwellings surrounded by brushwood stockades are frequent in Western Aden Protectorate. In the towns the larger houses of stone or mud brick have from 3 to 6 stories, with accommodations for the live- H 342 511 361 stock on the ground floor. In contrast with the elaborate dwellings of the wealthy, the homes of the tribesmen are small and rarely of more than one story. They are typically overcrowded, dark and insanitary, while the animals are often kept in close association with the family. The Bedouin in the interior use the traditional camel-hair tents, but the nomadic tribes and fisherfolk near the coast live in huts of straw, thatched palm or matting.

ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION

WATER SUPPLIES

A 312 Water is usually scarce, except in parts of the western highlands which benefit from a heavier rainfall. The main water supply for Aden Colony is derived from 10 deep

p. 240 (B)

H 136 164

Africa, are found in the coastal area. Numerous species of *Culex* are present, including *C. quinquefasciatus* (= *C. fatigans*), a potential vector of filariasis. A species of *Taeniorhynchus* has been described from Western Aden Protectorate.

A 744 136

Mosquito control measures have been carried on by the health authorities in the Colony for several decades. They involve weekly inspections of all premises to eliminate breeding sites, the protection and the larvicidal treatment of permanent bodies of water, the reclamation of swamps and low-lying lands in the vicinity of the towns, and the supervision of the dhows using the port. The Aedes index was 0.014 per cent in 1950, in contrast with 4 per cent in 1930.

A H 136 361 511

FLIES. Flies are abundant in towns and villages, where the insanitary conditions around markets, cattlesheds and dwellings favor prolific breeding. They are most numerous between November and March. The house flies, *Musca domestica* and related species, are ubiquitous and undoubtedly play a role in the spread of intestinal and eye infections. The stable fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, is prevalent. Sandflies are numerous, among which *Phlebotomus papatasii* is presumably of primary medical concern.

A 136

The tsetse fly, *Glossina tachinoides*, was reported early in this century from the Haushabi and the Subeihi tribal districts in Western Aden Protectorate.[9] It has not been collected in recent surveys, however, and the original observations remain the only record of its appearance outside Africa.[20]

A 744

Campaigns against flies, employing DDT, Gammexane and other insecticidal sprays in markets and public buildings, are undertaken periodically by the health authorities in the two townships of the Colony.

A H 136 164

LICE. All forms of human lice are found, particularly among the inhabitants of towns and villages in the interior. *Pediculus humanus corporis* is prevalent in the highland villages, where it is the vector of louse-borne typhus and louse-borne relapsing fever.

FLEAS. Both *Xenopsylla cheopis* and *X. astia* parasitize the rats in this region.

p. 242 (6)

63 Simmons et al G-8 (1941-1951) 1954
M1 Middle East
ADEN MH1
HADHRAMAUT MH2

A 165 167 854 146 thorities regard undernutrition and incorrect methods of feeding as important underlying factors. The deaths in infants under 1 year of age totaled 175 in 1950, or about 44 per cent of the known dysentery deaths.

H 164 No precise information is available regarding bacillary and amebic dysentery in the Protectorate, but the high rate of infection among visitors to Aden Colony suggests that both are widespread.

A 164 364 744 **Cholera.** Cholera has not been reported from Aden within the present century, although outbreaks have followed its introduction in the past. Since no record exists of its presence in the Hadhramaut, it is probable that the disease was largely confined to the port towns.

During the 1947 outbreak in Egypt, traffic through Aden was increased due to the quarantine restrictions imposed on Egyptian ports. Special precautions were taken by the health authorities to prevent the admission of infected individuals or goods by sea, land or air routes. Immunization against cholera was also provided for all persons handling shipping and for all health service personnel. A 751

H 164 **Helminthiases.** SCHISTOSOMIASIS. Schistosomiasis is endemic in scattered localities in Western Aden Protectorate, especially in the highland districts above 2,000 feet elevation. Foci of *Schistosoma haematobium* are known to exist in the Jebel Jehaf and Dhala' plateau country, in the Wadi Tiban area around Museimir, and in the vicinity of Tor am Baha, Huwemi and Khor 'Umeira. *S. mansoni* is apparently more restricted in distribution, but it is found in the Jebel Jehaf and the Wadi Tiban regions. A 164 No locally acquired infections are reported from the Colony, although numerous cases among persons from the interior are treated in the civilian hospitals each year. A large proportion of the cases seen in Aden Colony come from Yemen or from the Dhala' and the Museimir districts.

H A 136 The intermediate snail hosts of *S. haematobium* and *S. mansoni* have not been definitely established, but Bulinus and Planor-

p. 246(b)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

bis snails have been described from some of the affected foci. H A 136

Ancylostomiasis. Hookworm infection occurs in Lahej and a few agricultural centers in Western Aden Protectorate. *Necator americanus* has been identified in the cases treated at the Civil Hospital in Aden.[29]

Other Helminth Infections. Infections with one or more types of intestinal worms are prevalent, particularly among the peoples of the Protectorate. Ascariasis is widespread. Trichuriasis and, to a lesser extent, enterobiasis are common. Hydatid disease is reported among individuals from the Colony and from the interior. Infection with the beef tapeworm, *Taenia saginata*, is enzootic among the cattle in the tribal districts, and human infections are undoubtedly frequent. Cases are occasionally encountered among immigrant families in the Colony. The pork tapeworm, *T. solium*, is rare, but infections are sometimes seen in the Aden hospitals. H 164 136 232 A 164 167 136

Other Infections. *Brucella melitensis* is enzootic among the goats in this area, and Malta fever is diagnosed from time to time in the Colony hospitals and dispensaries. A 232 136

DISEASES SPREAD CHIEFLY THROUGH THE RESPIRATORY TRACT

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is one of the most prominent diseases affecting the inhabitants of southern Arabia, but no precise information is available, except for Aden Colony. The high degree of undernutrition and overcrowding, and the low standards of personal hygiene and sanitation prevailing among large sections of the population, favor the spread of the infection. The disease is probably prevalent among the women who are confined to close quarters by the *purdah* system and among the young children in close contact with them. In a small tuberculin test survey covering 95 Aden township schoolboys of 7 to 12 years of age, in 1945,[2] positive reactions were obtained in 56 per cent—a rate which ranks high among those usually found in A 164 146 515 364 A 164 837 361 659

p. 247 (A)

ADEN MM1

urban communities in the Middle East. Pulmonary infections predominate, but other forms of the disease are also observed. A 164 537 561 659

Tuberculosis is widespread in the immigrant populations in Aden, as shown by the fact that 58 to 70 per cent of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis recorded in the three years 1948-50 were in nonresidents. Among the 530 cases reported in 1950, Aden was the place of origin in 152, Yemen in 193, Western Aden Protectorate in 99, Eastern Aden Protectorate in 12, and Somaliland, India and other countries in the remainder. In the decade 1941-50, the number of deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis ranged from 113 to 261 a year, with peaks of prevalance associated with large migrations of immigrants. H A 164 167

Although tuberculosis has long been regarded as a major cause of sickness and death in the Colony, few facilities for diagnosis and treatment existed before 1945. In that year, the health authorities initiated a campaign for the reduction of tuberculosis in all economic groups of the population. The diagnostic services were reorganized and X-ray equipment provided. Special wards were also added to the civilian hospitals; the number of beds available for the treatment of tuberculosis was increased from 18 in 1945 to 150 in 1951. As a further preventive measure, a program of supervised domiciliary treatment was introduced in 1947 to furnish care to persons who could not be hospitalized. A 164 758 744

Following the organization of the antituberculosis campaign, there was a decrease in the specific death rates from around 29.3 per 10,000 population in the period 1931-44 to 11.3 in 1950. In the latter year, the corrected rate for the local population alone was 8.4 per 10,000. A tuberculin testing and BCG inoculation program was planned for 1952 by the Medical and Health Department, in co-operation with the World Health Organization. A 164 165 744 758

Smallpox. In spite of the fact that localized epidemics of smallpox are recurrent in the Protectorate, no outbreaks have been H A 164

p. 247(6)

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954

M1 Middle East

ADEN MM1

HADHRAMAUT MM2

DISEASES SPREAD BY ARTHROPODS

A 164 168 361

Malaria. Little or no indigenous malaria exists at present in the Colony. From 1,000 to 2,000 malaria patients are treated each year in the civilian hospitals and dispensaries, but, with the exception of occasional cases of questionable origin, the infection has almost invariably been acquired outside the limits of the Colony, usually in the interior. Until recent decades, malaria was highly endemic in the oasis of Sheikh Othman and surrounding villages, and sporadic outbreaks were experienced in the town of Aden. Anopheline control work was initiated in 1909 and extended on a colony-wide basis in the 1930s. As a result, the disease was early eliminated from Aden, while its prevalence was progressively reduced in Sheikh Othman. The number of local cases treated at the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital declined from almost 2,000 a year in 1907 to zero in 1950. The last outbreak of malaria was recorded in 1943 among the transient laborers living in *kutcha* hut settlements in Sheikh Othman. At that time, *Anopheles adenensis* (= *A. culicifacies adenensis*), the principal vector, was found breeding in the soakpits. Antianopheline measures are carried on continuously in the Colony and adjacent sections of the Protectorate, and vector species have been eradicated almost completely.

A 744 464 164

H A 744

H 164

Malaria occurs in most portions of the Protectorate, exclusive of the desert regions and the mountainous areas at the higher elevations. In the 1939-40 survey of Western Aden Protectorate, all gradations of endemicity were encountered. In general, the infection was hyperendemic in the vicinity of perennial streams and moderately endemic in villages around wadies which remained dry for most of the year. The splenic index ranged from 40 to 92 per cent in different localities. Extensive epidemics have been recorded from the highland districts, especially from the Dhala' and the Yafa'i country. Both *Plasmodium falcip-*

H 164 136

p. 249 (B)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

year for evidence of plague. The disease has not been reported from the Protectorate. H A 744

Other Infections. Localized outbreaks of louse-borne relapsing fever have been recorded from the Protectorate, but no indigenous cases have been encountered in Aden. Cases of relapsing fever were frequently discovered at the time of the typhus outbreaks in 1944-45. H A 164

Occasional cases of kala-azar are seen in the Colony hospitals, usually among immigrants from Yemen. Two cases, in which the diagnosis of kala-azar was confirmed by spleen puncture, were recently reported from the Civil Hospital.[10] Both originated in southern Yemen, one from the vicinity of Ta'izz and the other from a village near the border of Western Aden Protectorate. Sporadic cases of Oriental sore are also treated in Aden, but the extent of infection in the interior is uncertain. H A 167 164

Cases suspected of being sandfly fever are common. The vector, *Phlebotomus papatasii*, is widely distributed. Guinea worm infection is endemic in the Hadhramaut and in certain coastal districts in the Protectorate. Imported cases are often observed in Aden Colony. Travelers from endemic centers in Africa thought to be suffering from yellow fever are sometimes admitted to the Colony hospitals, but no indigenous cases have been reported.

NUTRITIONAL DISEASES

A 146 464 511 361

Undernutrition is prevalent, particularly among the immigrant laborers in Aden and the poorer villagers and the Bedouin in the interior. Few studies of the prevalence of nutritional diseases have been made, but, in view of the inadequate diet of large sections of the population, deficiency conditions are probably numerous, particularly as regards protein and vitamins C, A and riboflavin of the B complex. Rickets is common in the Protectorate, while minor symptoms of the disease were detected in 17 per cent of 264 schoolchildren examined in Aden township in 1945. Spongy gums, gingivitis and other signs of vitamin C de- A H 146 164

p. 251 (A)

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their thoughts and hands to the production once again of merchant ships.

It is interesting to note that immediately before the Suez crisis in 1956 over 5,000 ships a year, representing more than twenty-two million net registered tons of shipping were calling at Aden. They took some four million tons of oil away from the harbour in their bunkers, much of which was supplied by the Aden Refinery which was completed in 1953.

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The consequence of all this was a considerable expansion of business, not only in the port, but also in the Colony as a whole, and more and more people flocked in from the mainland and from overseas to supply the labour required by merchants and by building contractors who were beginning to make good the time that had been wasted during the war years, when building in any form other than for purely military purposes had been impossible. The consequences, or one of them, of this influx of people was to make the housing shortage acute and was to cause me, as a Legislative Councillor, many weary evenings on Committees. At the same time our shortage of staff and floating craft was a major preoccupation during my mornings and evenings in the Port Trust building. Skilled men were almost impossible to find, and high wages were not the solution to the problem, because everybody had been abroad during the war and now that it was over everyone wanted to stay at home; added to which there was the six-year gap represented by the war years in the production of skilled men, in particular in the engineering profession. It was a difficult time, but we overcame the major obstacles and the port was never forced to close even for an hour. Sickness reduced our ranks temporarily and tugs broke down and launches ran into each other, but the work went on, thanks to the supreme loyalty of the Port Trust employees.

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Eventually more pilots were recruited and half-fledged engineers found and pilot launches and a new tug ordered, but as soon as the men could be found and the craft launched so the demand increased, and in 1951 when I left the Port Trust my task was still far from complete. All our time, however, was

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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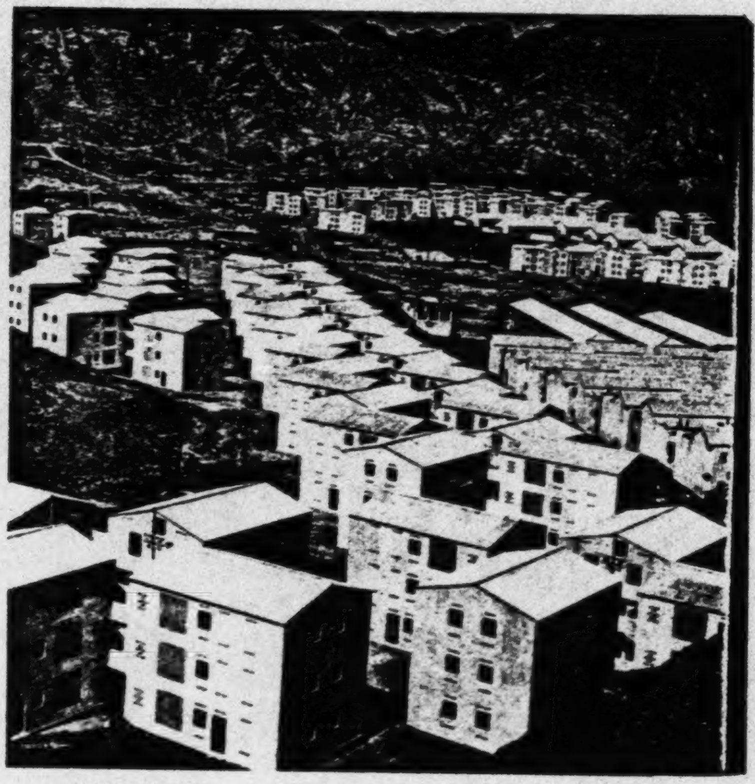

GOVERNMENT HOUSING SCHEME 1955–56. BLOCKS OF FLATS FOR WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

(*By courtesy of the P.R.O., Aden*)

[facing p. 147]

soon showed that they could be educated, that they were 563
capable of doing more than just manual labour and that with 464
understanding and encouragement there was very little that 178
was beyond their capabilities. They began to resent the presence in their midst of an army of Indian clerks and artisans doing work which, not always with justification at that time, they considered they were capable of doing and which should be theirs by right. Unfortunately, this resentment was not confined to the Indian workers, but was directed as well against their European employers which did not make for happy racial or labour relations in the future.

The general condition of Arab labour in the Colony when I 563
first came to know Aden in the nineteen-thirties can only be 465
described as disgraceful. There were no superannuation benefits, 466
and as wages left no margin between income and expenditure,
nothing could be saved against old age and sickness. There [362] •
were no holidays with pay, and most workers had to find their [744]
own living accommodation, and the vast majority received no medical treatment or benefit through their employers. Labour relations, as we now understand that term, did not exist. There was no form of consultation between master and man and the authority of the master was absolute.

Coal and cargo coolies were provided with accommodation; 466
they were housed in long sheds, owned by the coaling and 362
stevedoring companies, in grossly overcrowded conditions without any washing or sanitary arrangements, the nearby beach just across the main road served as a combined bath and lavatory. The owners never had the smallest idea who lived in these dormitories and what went on there after dark, which was probably just as well for their peace of mind in this town where women were closely guarded and youth was uncontrolled.

By the end of the World War no very great improvement in 178
conditions was noticeable and the housing shortage, already 362
acute, was rendered more so by a Town Planning Scheme which virtually paralysed all building operations for two years, and achieved little else except an impracticable scheme which was brought into force in a modified form and then,

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362 mercifully, abandoned. The post-war increase in Aden's trade
464 brought more and more skilled and unskilled workers into the Colony, until the unsatisfactory overcrowding, at one time confined to the poorer elements of the population, had spread to white collared workers and highly skilled labour. Key money was illegal but no heed was paid to the law and very few houses changed tenants without it being given and taken in some form or other.

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466 When I came to the Port Trust I set myself to improving the standard of living of the employees and modernising their terms of employment. Government also was striving to improve labour conditions, and in the nineteen-forties a minimum wage ordinance for unskilled daily paid workers passed the Legislative Council and became law. The problems of overtime rates, juvenile employment and maximum hours of work and [362] many kindred subjects were studied and ordinances were drafted to provide very necessary legislation. At the same time a Housing Committee was set up under the Director of Public Works to tackle the housing shortage problem. Meanwhile we in the Port Trust decasualised as much of our labour as we [657] could and Government followed suit with theirs, an example to business houses which they were in no hurry to follow. I introduced a families' medical scheme with a lady doctor in charge for Port Trust employees, which was immediately successful and which I have no doubt Government would have [465] liked to have seen become Colony-wide; but it was not to be, there were too many difficulties. Some of the more enterprising commercial houses introduced superannuation schemes and medical benefit for their employees, and by 1954 annual leave on full pay had become the rule rather than the exception. It is extraordinary how quickly a lead is followed, and in a few short years after the war progress was made which in many countries has taken a life-time. The speed with which these concessions were granted upset the equilibrium of some workers who, anxious to make hay while the sun shone, began to demand more and more, well beyond their just entitlement, but on the whole labour behaved surprisingly well and there was only one serious industrial disagreement during this

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period. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's bunkering and 466
installation workers went on strike without serious consequences [468]
to anyone. Our really bad labour trouble was to come later.

Government set up a Labour and Welfare Department, and 657
labour ordinances which had lain unenforced for years were 466
brought into reality, much to the disgust of some factory 178
owners whose premises were a danger to their employees and a disgrace to the Colony. So the progress went on, first one problem was tackled and then another, but I believe the working people derived most benefit from the housing schemes which
were introduced. The Port Trust led the way in this field with 657
a bold scheme to house the majority of their permanent labour 362
force. I was glad to have been able to initiate that scheme, and I was even better pleased before I left Aden in 1956 to see completed the Government housing scheme at Ma'alla where 1,500 flats had been erected on a very modern housing estate planned primarily for Government employees. Even housing, like the measles, is catching and the major commercial undertakings followed the lead given them and it became usual rather than unusual for most permanent employees to be housed by their employers.

While all this building was going on in Tawahi and Crater, the outskirts of the Colony were not forgotten and Government erected over 1,000 houses at Sheikh Othman to relieve overcrowding.

This is not meant to be just a list of the achievements of Government and employers in the labour field, but an indication of the all-round efforts which were made in a comparatively short space of time to improve the working conditions and the housing of the workers in the Colony, especially
those who were the least well provided for financially. All 466
this activity, beneficial though it was, failed in one vital respect. Only in a few exceptional cases was there any real improvement in master and man relations. The employers remained out of touch with their men just when the closest co-operation and understanding was essential. They took little interest in their employees as individuals either inside the

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with freight rates and stevedoring charges, the employers were 468 disorganised and were, for the most part, in active competition [474] with each other. They were very conscious of the considerable [477] improvements in living and working conditions which had been made by them and they felt that they were entitled to expect, if not the gratitude of their workmen, at least a period of industrial calm free from further demands. They were alarmed at the increase in the number of the Trades Union, which meant only one thing to them and that was more and more and bigger and bigger demands by labour until commercial life became impossible. It seemed quite clear to the majority of the employers that the Unions would have to be fought and brought to their senses or broken, and that this must be done before they became too strong.

Although the continued anti-British broadcasts from Cairo 466 had undoubtedly had their effect on the general atmosphere in the Colony, which the activities of the nationalist National United Front Party had done nothing to improve, labour as a whole was behaving reasonably well. There were, of course, some differences of opinion between individuals and Managements, but the two main labour problems were being dealt with. The first of these problems, which was not in any way 466 extraordinary and concerned shift rates for stevedores, was 465 under discussion between employers and the Labour Department of Government, and a satisfactory settlement was in sight. The second problem was out of the ordinary and was a 468 direct result of the improved housing conditions which many 362 • workmen now enjoyed. Put simply the trouble was that the 518 provision of better and modern housing had increased the cost of living of the occupants to a point where, on their wage scales, they could not make both ends meet and were distinctly worse off financially than they had been before the new houses and flats were available. The reason for this curious state of affairs was not increased rent, because although there had been an increase it had been cushioned by subsidisation by Government, the Refinery, the Port Trust and the commercial houses which provided housing for their employees. Previously many of the workmen concerned had been living three or four families

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•362 together in one room, or verandah, or in a scrap-wood and
511 corrugated iron hut on the hillside. They had no washing facilities and used public latrines, and when the kerosene oil in the lamp was exhausted they went to sleep. The new accommodation had running water laid on, a bathroom and water-borne sanitation and electric light. This was as it should be, but this was where the trouble arose because water and electricity in Aden had both to be paid for, and investigation showed that the provision of these necessities increased the workman's monthly expenditure by fifteen per cent. There was also some social rivalry among the families and trying to live up to the Joneses never does reduce expenditure.

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871 Yet another cause of increased expenditure, which was universal and did not apply specifically to the dwellers in the new houses and flats, was that more children were going to school.

In 1921 there were 359 boys in Government schools, by 1948 this had increased to 4,000 boys and girls, and by 1956 no less than 10,000 children were attending Government schools and many more were going to other educational establishments. Primary and Intermediate education were free and even at Aden College and the Technical Institute the boys of poor parents were able to continue their education with Government scholarships, so the trouble was not with school fees. The parents' financial burden was added to because the boys and the girls had to be decently dressed in clean clothes to go to school, instead of wearing any old thing to hang about the town in or run errands.

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[465] The Aden Government and the Refinery Management were alive to the difficulties of their employees and we and they were taking steps to solve the problem by a revision of some of the wage scales to relieve the financial pressure on the less well paid men. If our plans could have been completed before an unfortunate dispute between a Management and Trades Union officials lighted the fuse to set off a chain of strikes, which were exploited by the National United Front for their own ends, it is probable that the trouble when it came, and come it probably would have done in the atmosphere then prevailing in the Colony, would have been quite limited

579 Aden by sea. On the day before, the Commissioner of Police had resumed control of security in the Colony.

It was hoped that this calm would be maintained, but on 20th and 21st December feelings again ran high and there were renewed attempts at arson and looting.

On 24th December a bomb exploded in the coolie lines at Hedjuff, killing 2 Arabs and wounding 6, and on that afternoon, in view of the gravely tense situation and of the absolute necessity to use all available forces to put down disorder immediately it should occur, the Fortress Commander was requested to resume security control throughout the Colony and retained that function until 2nd February, 1948. The situation however had eased at the end of the month.

Civilian casualties during the riots were 33 Arabs, 4 Indian Muslims, 1 Somali, 78 Jews and 6 other persons of unknown race, killed. Very many were known to have been wounded or injured.

The Police suffered no fatal casualties, but an Assistant Medical Officer and one Levy were killed in the execution of duty.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FINANCE AND TRADE

Development Committee

646 At the meeting of the Legislature held on 28th April, 1947, the Council adopted the First Report of the Development Committee as the general development policy for the next ten years, subject to periodic review of details in the light of experience, and the inclusion of such additional schemes as might prove necessary as a result of unforeseen circumstances.

652 The Estimates of the Colony for 1948–49 provide a total of Rs. 27,27,000 for approved development schemes.

362 His Majesty's Government agreed to make a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act towards the cost of working-class dwellings at Sheikh Othman. The amount of the grant is £27,500 during a five-and-a-half-year period. A further grant will be considered at the end of that period.

Economic Control

439 656 The hopes expressed earlier that it would be possible to dispense with the Economic Control Department as restrictions on trade were lifted were unfortunately not realised, and the economic crisis which confronts the United Kingdom and the whole of western Europe is having a natural effect on the economic life of Aden, which is dependent upon the maintenance of a vigorous trade for its prosperity.

Since August, 1947, a policy of restricting imports to reasonable essentials and to those goods which are required for the entrepot trade was followed. The merchants co-operated with Government in making this policy effective and as a consequence Aden was able to make a substantial contribution to important foreign exchange reserves. Many essentials remained scarce and in order to ensure that there should be no further reduction in the standard of living of the great bulk of the inhabitants Government maintained a policy of making adequate supplies of essential

Causes of Deaths in 1947

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Diseases	*Deaths*
Smallpox	—
Malaria	37
Enteric Fever	5
Other Fevers	223
Dysentery	16
Diarrhoea	265
Phthisis	244
Other Respiratory Diseases	240
Injuries	75
Deaths from child-birth	17
All other causes	701
Birth-rate	30·43
Death-rate: Crude	23·50
Death-rate: Actual	18·59

HOUSING

362 There are *four* types of housing in the Colony:

349 (*a*) Well-built bungalows or two-storeyed houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well-built multi-storeyed stone in lime-mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

(*c*) Single- and two-storeyed buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(*d*) Single-storeyed "mud brick" buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

342 [132] All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than 2 inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as *kutcha* dwellings. (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be replaced gradually by mud-brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1947, 80 of these dwellings had been constructed, and a further 116 were scheduled to be begun in 1948.

362 161 During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength

of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population 362
increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation 161
were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially
demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, 362
these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building
several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for
this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the
absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow process.
Relaxation on the restriction of building by private enterprise has, how- [656]
ever, led to the issue of 78 Permanent Building Permits in 1947 compared
with 21 during 1946.

The shortage of some building materials, particularly semi-manu- [339]
factured iron and steel products and sanitary fittings, is still acute and
many projects are held up for this reason.

During 1947 the Township Authority was able to embark on two housing schemes.

(1) In Sheikh Othman 40 houses were erected for working-class families. The scheme is financed in part from a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

(2) An area in Crater was planned on which Government intends to erect 76 working-class houses of a slightly better type and in which 86 plots were made available for owner-occupiers to erect houses for themselves, a standard plan having been drawn up and approved by the Township Authority so that building could be done as cheaply as possible. Both Township Authorities of Aden and Sheikh Othman set up permanent Housing Committees whose functions are to allocate all houses erected by Government other than houses erected specifically for occupation by Government employees. The Committee set up in the Fortress Area decided on the allocation of plots referred to above on which houses were to be erected by private enterprise. As town planning legislation has not yet been enacted, there has been some delay in making available plots of land in the Fortress Area on which better-class houses could be erected by private enterprise on any substantial scale. Residential building has been confined mainly to reconstruction or adding storeys to existing houses.

In addition, private building was encouraged where possible.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony. [745]

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, 657
but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Com- 735
mittee, financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through

Food

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Butter, Rs. 2.4.0 per lb.
Cheese, Rs. 1.1.0 per 12-oz. tin.
Fish, about 1 anna for a fish of the herring type and size, or less for coarser fish.
Flour, 5 as. per lb.
Ghee, Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8.0 per lb.
Meat, 10 as. to 12 as. per lb.
Potatoes, 4 as. per lb.
Rice, 7 as. per lb.
Soap (Key Pale), 6 as. per 250-gram cake.
Sugar, brown, 5 as. per lb.
white, 6 as. per lb.
Tea, Rs. 1.14.0 per lb.

Clothing

Sheeting, coloured, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Shirt, Rs. 5.
Shirting, white, Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 1.12.0 per yard.
Tropical suit, Rs. 60 and upwards.

Utilities and Petrol

Electric light, 5 as. per unit.
Water, 4 as. per 100 gallons.
Petrol, Rs. 1.6.0 per gallon.

Rents are high and accommodation scarce.

There is no separate Labour Department and efforts to secure a Welfare and Labour Officer during the year were not successful. The District Commissioner acts as Labour Officer and investigates such complaints as are brought to his notice. [362 647]

No labour legislation was passed during the year. The following are the more important Ordinances in force:

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (*No.* 20 *of* 1938) 464

This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age, and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18 years of age on nightwork or in specified occupations. 466 465

Factories Ordinance (*No.* 21 *of* 1938)

This provides for the health and safety of persons working in factories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the appointment of factory inspectors.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (*No.* 40 *of* 1939)

This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (*No.* 17 *of* 1940)

This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation.

Training

759 This year has seen a considerable extension of facilities for training. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was absent on study leave for the greater part of the year to take a post-graduate course. He has since obtained the F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow). One Arab student proceeded to Birmingham University to take a medical course. Two hospital assistants were sent to the United Kingdom for three years' training as male nurses.

One hospital assistant was enrolled at a London hospital for one year's training as laboratory technician.

One Sanitary Inspector proceeded to Bombay to take a six-month course of training prior to examination for the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

161 *Vital Statistics*: 1948

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Population—1946 Census	82,359
Births	2,192
Birth-rate	26·61 per thousand
Deaths	1,360 (338 non-residents)
Death-rate	20·62 per thousand
Deaths under one year of age	385
Infant Mortality Rate	171·18 per thousand
Still-births	125

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While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics [744] these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow progress.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony. 745

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, 657 but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, 735 financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through Government which contributes Rs. 50,000 per annum, dispenses relief to the 747 aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; 647 the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An Assistant Welfare Officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1948, of which the following are the more important:

Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 3, which 651 gives family relief in respect of one wife and not more than four children. 746 The loss involved by this concession has been provided against by increasing taxation in the higher grades.

Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 4, which carries out the 697 recommendation of a locally appointed Prison Reform Committee by reducing the number of prison offences which are punishable with whipping.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 657 1948, No. 19, which provides *inter alia* that a certain class of employee of the Aden Port Trust shall be eligible to contribute.

Aden Protectorate Levies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 20, which provides for the grant of pensions to native officers and enlisted clerks.

Appeals to the Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1948, No. 22, which 692

6:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MM

692 provides for appeals from the Supreme Court to be heard by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. Prior thereto appeals lay, under Article 20 of the Aden Colony Order, 1936, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Before the introduction of this Ordinance that Article was revoked, and Orders in Council were made which extended to Aden the provisions of the Eastern African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council, 1921, and included Aden with the East African territories in the right of final appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Criminal Court (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1948, No. 23, which contains amendments consequential on the change in the Appeal Court; and in particular prescribes more fully than previously the procedure to be followed after a sentence of death.

659 Antiquities Ordinance, 1948, No. 24, which repeals the Antiquities Ordinance, 1940, and makes more comprehensive provision for the preservation of objects of archaeological interest, proper and scientific excavation, the control of export and import of antiquities and for the ultimate disposal of those found by licensed excavators.

278 Penicillin Ordinance, 1948, No. 25, which is to ensure that penicillin is used only on the advice of qualified persons.

362 A Bill entitled an Ordinance to make provision for Town Planning was introduced in the final session of Legislative Council and passed its second reading. It was referred to a Select Committee for reporting back to the Council in the first session of 1949. The Bill is a comprehensive one, there being no town planning legislation at the present time.

579 647 692 The normal work of the Legal Department was hampered during the early months of the year as a result of the aftermath of the riots which took place in December, 1947. In particular there was an official enquiry conducted by Sir Harry Trusted, K.C.M.G., K.C., at which the Department was represented; there were a large number of prosecutions for offences during the riots, and into appeals following thereon; and there was an enquiry by the Crown Counsel, appointed a Special Magistrate for the purpose, into some 800 claims under section 16 of the Police Ordinance, 1937, for damage suffered by members of the public during the riots. The investigation of these claims alone took approximately five months.

000 The Revised Edition of the Ordinances which was referred to in the Report for 1946 as being ready for printing in January, 1946, is still not ready for publication owing to the pressure of work on the persons concerned in the United Kingdom in indexing and printing. It is understood however that more than half of the work has been completed and it is hoped that the publication will be possible in the near future.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Up to 30th September, 1948, an appeal lay from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. As from

632 services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Aden public and the control of building operations.
435 It has still been found necessary to maintain foodstuffs stalls in the municipal markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

362 During 1948 the Township Authorities were able to build a further 40 houses in Sheikh Othman for working class families, and recently 40 families were moved into them, their former insanitary mud and wattle hovels being destroyed thus removing a source of danger to public health. In Crater 12 houses were completed and allocated.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up
647 to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

[502] The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publishes a separate Administration Report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

652 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1948:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3
Receipts for the year 1947–48 . .		41,34,740	8	9
	Rs.	46,72,211	0	0
Expenditure for the year 1947–48 .		39,74,764	8	2
Closing balance on 31st March, 1948 .	Rs.	6,97,446	7	10

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

563 fallen below Indians in numbers and influence. There has thus been a temptation for the less responsible sections of the Arab press to transfer to Indians the animosity previously stirred up against the Jews as an alien and wealthy race, extorting inflated profits from the poor ignorant Arab.

648 The feeling of solidarity between Arabs and Pakistanis has been demonstrated on the visits of H.M. Pakistani ships of war. At the same time it must be placed on record that British and Indian ships have been given most cordial receptions.

641 Some constitutional advance was made by the reduction of the property qualifications for electors to the Township Authority of Fortress, and the introduction of an income qualification, which increased the number of voters from 1,600 to 5,000. The next election will be held in March, 1951.

647 746 Social work has been helped by the formation of a Social Welfare Advisory Council, which includes unofficial representatives of all races, and a Labour Advisory Board, also with substantial unofficial representation, has been set up.

● 362 The shortage of housing remains one of the most important problems facing Government. Some 280 working-class houses have been built by Government at Sheikh Othman, but these replace insanitary mat houses which were destroyed as the new buildings became available, and do not provide additional accommodation ; it is estimated that at least 2,000 new houses are needed. The Government is examining new methods of cheap and rapid construction, and seeking means of financing a substantial housing programme from Government or private funds.

643 His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., proceeded on leave prior to retirement in October, 1950. He served in Aden from 1928 to 1934; he was appointed Chief Secretary in 1942 and Governor in 1944.

000 Visitors to Aden included Mr. Bevin and Mr. Creech Jones, who called briefly in transit, and Sir T. Lloyd, Permanent Under Secretary of State who made a comprehensive tour of the Colony and Protectorate.

DEVELOPMENT

652 The finances of the Colony continue in a healthy condition and revenue remains buoyant. The financial year 1949-50 ended with a deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs compared with an estimated deficit of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. Expenditure exceeded the estimate by over Rs. 6 lakhs and revenue was up by over Rs. 36 lakhs. Unfortunately it was not possible to carry out the full programme under the development plan, and expenditure on capital works fell short of that programme by Rs. 22 lakhs. The excess of expenditure over the estimate was due mainly to extraordinary expenditure on revision of salaries and rehabilitation loans, all of which were paid during 1949-50. On the other hand, the Colony's surplus balances were written down by over Rs. 20 lakhs owing to the sharp fall in the value of investments at the end of the

342 (c) Single and two-storied buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(d) Single-storied "mud brick" (clay) bricks sun dried only buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

[132] All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than two inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm, leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as "*kutcha* dwellings." (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be gradually replaced by mud brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1950, 360 of these dwellings had been completed, and it is planned to begin building a further 80 in 1951.

During the war, and for a period afterwards, due to a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably and, in the absence of proper accommodation, were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas. While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, these areas can only be termed slum areas, and the solution would appear to be the construction by Government of several hundreds of working-class houses, and areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

511
362 The standard of living in these areas is very low indeed, but even this is apparently higher than in the hinterland, as no effort is being made by these people to return home, and any attempt at coercion with mass removal of the hovels would undoubtedly create serious difficulties.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

657
746 The Labour and Social Welfare Department began work in January, 1950, under the direction of the District Commissioner. The activities of the new department were confined largely to a study of conditions, and the presentation to Government of some reports and recommendations. The staff consists of a Labour and Welfare Officer, an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer (trained in the U.K.) and one clerk.

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are in the main not yet in existence in Aden. There are a certain number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent work, the majority of these depending on European workers and officials.

The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Fund 657
which administers a Government grant of Rs. 50,000 and a small 746
income from investments.

It must be noted that the population of Aden is largely immigrant ; 167
the workpeople come to the port to work for eighteen months or two
years, and then return to their homes. This circumstance adds to the 362
difficulty of organising and financing social services. The gravest social problem in Aden is the lack of housing. For most of the population the family has only one room or a shack, whilst many male workers live in the streets.

In August the newly-formed Social Welfare Advisory Council began its activities. 746

In June a census of the blind was attempted. In all 263 blind persons 732
were interviewed by a medical specialist and the Welfare Officer, and
were registered. Few applicants were rejected as not being blind. Some 657
criticism has been voiced that this register is still incomplete : some immigrant blind children were noted as having failed to report. A committee, which has been appointed to report and recommend to Government on blind welfare, held its first meeting on 4th January, 1951.

Considerable success was attained during the year in the use of 738
probation for juvenile offenders, and it is now rare for any other method 696
of correction to be tried in the case of Aden boys who are brought before the Courts for the first time. For homeless Yemeni boys who get into trouble probation is not suitable and a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. At the end of 1950 it was decided to experiment with probation for adults, and two cases were accepted in December. The Assistant Welfare Officer is the Probation Officer.

Just before his retirement Sir Reginald Champion donated Rs. 5,308 741
to form the nucleus of a fund for the creation of the first Community Centre in Aden. The Labour and Welfare Department gratefully accepted this gift and plans are being made with the advice of the Welfare Advisory Council. Every opportunity has been taken by means of lectures, films, pamphlets, etc., to arouse an interest in welfare work, particularly with an aim to encourage the formation of voluntary service groups.

Juvenile Probation 1950 738

Number on probation 1/1/1950	3
Total new cases during the year	25
Average number of probationers per month	12
Number on probation at 31/12/1950 ..	10
Probation completed satisfactorily during 1950..	15 cases
Probation order revoked	3 "
Percentage of successes	83⅓ per cent

7: Gt. Britain Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 mm1 Aden mm1

342

OLD MATTING HOUSES IN ADEN COLONY

362

NEW WORKING-CLASS HOUSES

A Colonial Development and Welfare grant pays for one-third of the cost of these houses which are let at low rentals to rehouse people from matting huts.

p. 48 (c)

Medical and Public Health Department

647 The Medical Department is divided into three sections under the
743 control of a Director. The three sections include a Medical Division,
744 Public Health Division and Port Health Division.

The Medical Division is responsible for the curative side and comprises a large hospital of 350 beds and three smaller dispensaries for the treatment of out-patients.

The Public Health Division is responsible principally for environmental hygiene and sanitation. In a more specialised field greater attention is being paid to tuberculosis. It is intended in the future to lay more emphasis on the prevention of tuberculosis and towards this end one of the first priorities is the recruitment of a whole-time tuberculosis officer.

Preliminary plans have been produced for the construction of a new hospital.

759 The following medical staff were in the Colony at the end of 1952:

	Government	*Mission*	*Companies*	*Private Practice*
Director of Medical Services	1			
Medical Superintendent	1			
Medical Superintendent, Clinic	1			
Surgical Specialist	1			
Medical Officers	9	3	3	11
Assistant Medical Officers	9			
Lady Assistant Medical Officers	2			
Matron	1			
Nursing Sisters	15	2		
Dental Officer (part time)	1			
Assistant Dental Officer	1			
Nursing Orderlies	148			

Expenditure

652 Central Government capital expenditure during 1951 was estimated at £13,000 and recurrent expenditure on the whole Medical Department was estimated at £155,000.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

[361] Because the population is continually increasing, there is still a
362 serious housing shortage and it is estimated that there are 25,000 squatters' huts in the Colony. Delay over the preparation of town planning schemes held up housing development, which is now getting under way. Outline town plans for most of the areas of the Colony are almost complete.

Government has already built 524 working-class houses at Sheikh Othman, with the assistance of a 33⅓ per cent grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A further 240 houses are planned for the next two years. Several of the large employers of labour have embarked on extensive housing schemes for their staff.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden-MMI

Britain provide for post-secondary education, but it is hoped 658
eventually to develop Aden College to university standard.
Working-class houses were being built to replace insanitary 362
houses of matting, but the shortage of housing remained one
of the most important problems. In 1952 a scheme which had 657
been under discussion in Aden for five years, to supplement the existing civil hospital of 350 beds with a new 600-bed hospital, received Colonial Office approval. However, rising costs and delays in the supply of equipment have caused the postponement of plans to provide water-borne sewerage and to expand the electricity supply and the automatic telephone system, which were desirable to keep pace with the large increase in population.

Cable & Wireless Ltd provide cable and telegraph communication 206
with all parts of the world and operate a radio 207
telegraph station working to the countries of the southern Red Sea area. In 1950 a radio-telephone service was opened to Great Britain and the three British East African territories. In 1950 BOAC made Aden the base for its Red Sea services and formed a subsidiary organization called Aden Airways; regular services are available to all the surrounding territories
by these and other air lines. The terminal building of a civil 508
airport is still under construction. The garrison is under the 625
command of the senior RAF Officer, Aden. Apart from RAF personnel the Aden levies, which are recruited locally and number some 2,000 men, are available for service in the Colony and on special duties in the Protectorate.

History

In Himyarite times and earlier, traffic in incense gave considerable 175
prosperity to what is now Aden Protectorate. The main incense road to the Mediterranean, through Sana, Mecca, and Petra, started from Husn al-Ghorab (Raven Castle), a tiny rock-island off the Hadramaut coast, some 200 miles east of modern Aden. This land route survived with diminishing importance until about the sixteenth century. Towards the end of that century English traders began to look East, and in 1600 Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the East India Company. Its primary object was to establish British trade in India in competition with their maritime rivals, the Portuguese and Dutch. As a first exploit an expedition was dispatched to Aden and the Red Sea, but, failing to open up a factory at Socotra, it was withdrawn in 1608. Next year a second expedition reached Aden, but Turkish permission to establish a factory was refused. In 1614 the Dutch, who had formed a rival East India Company

N 262 ably meager. The basic foods are usually
breads, dates and milk products, supplemented
by vegetables and fruits in season
and by varying amounts of meat and fish.
Although breads are most frequently prepared
from sorghum millet (durra), other
forms of millet, as well as maize, wheat
N [439] and barley are widely used. Rice is generally
popular, and large amounts are imported.
241 Dates constitute one of the main
262 food items throughout this region; date
palms flourish along some wadies, but the
annual crop is inadequate. Numerous types
of vegetables and fruits are available in the
A agricultural areas.

N Sheep and goats are raised in both the
233 Colony and the Protectorate. Their milk is
262 used extensively, but only the pastoral
tribes are apt to have a sufficient supply.
Cow's milk is also consumed in the Colony
and in some inland districts, particularly
in Western Aden Protectorate, where the
grazing conditions are suitable for cattle.
Camel's milk is a staple food among certain
Bedouin tribes. Ghee, or clarified butter, is
employed in the wealthier families. The fat
from the tail tissues of the local breed of
sheep, which is an important substitute in
the Colony and among the eastern tribes,
A is almost unknown in Western Aden Protectorate.
H Sesame is cultivated in many
241 262 areas, and the oil constitutes another source
511 of fats. Meat is seldom consumed more than
228 once a week, except in the more prosperous
households. Fish are plentiful along the
coast, and both fresh and dried fish are
commonly used in the diet.

A HOUSING

862 Several different types of dwellings are
342 found in Aden Colony. In general, the
standards of housing are higher than in
the neighboring territories. All variations
are encountered between the multistoried
stone houses of the wealthy Arabs, the
modern style villas of the European and
official communities, and the one- or two-
A story structures of stone or mud brick in
342 which most of the people live. Regardless

A 342 of size and construction, the houses usually have flat roofs, which can be utilized during the summer months for sleeping purposes. The increase in population within recent years has led to the growth of settlements of *kutcha* huts, made of reeds, palm leaves or corrugated iron, in the outlying districts. A 361 362 511 Some of the laborers employed in handling cargo or coal are quartered in barracks, but many live in crude hut settlements in which the sanitary conditions are a menace to both townships. Slum clearance was started in 1943, and housing programs have since been undertaken in Crater and Sheikh Othman. They are financed by the Colonial government and subsidized by grants from the British Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

H 342 361 Stone, mud brick and brushwood are utilized for building purposes in the Protectorate. The type of housing and the character of the villages in different areas are governed by the materials available and the need for making them defensible. Walled settlements predominate, but scattered dwellings surrounded by brushwood stockades are frequent in Western Aden Protectorate. In the towns the larger houses of stone or mud brick have from 3 to 6 stories, with accommodations for the livestock on the ground floor. H 342 511 361 In contrast with the elaborate dwellings of the wealthy, the homes of the tribesmen are small and rarely of more than one story. They are typically overcrowded, dark and insanitary, while the animals are often kept in close association with the family. The Bedouin in the interior use the traditional camel-hair tents, but the nomadic tribes and fisherfolk near the coast live in huts of straw, thatched palm or matting.

ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION

Water Supplies

A 312 Water is usually scarce, except in parts of the western highlands which benefit from a heavier rainfall. The main water supply for Aden Colony is derived from 10 deep

p. 240 (B)

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

346
363 •
368

A MOSQUE IN SAIYUN—THE HADHRAMAUT [Frontispiece

[facing p. ii]

743 758 A small Lunatic Asylum is situated outside the walls of the Civil Hospital and is administered from it.

[744] The Port Health work is a very important feature in the medical and sanitary organization of the Colony. The proximity of Aden by sea to ports which are subject to periodic infections makes the careful inspection of vessels a vital matter, and in addition the services of the Port Health Officer are in constant demand to assist the masters of the many cargo ships which use the port and carry no doctor. Passengers and members of the crews requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in the European General Hospital, or, if the illness is an infectious one, in suitable isolation. A few cases of chickenpox and three cases of modified smallpox were landed from shipping during 1938.

743 744 In the European General Hospital 66 residents of Aden and 155 patients from ships were treated as in-patients during the year. In all 23 different nationalities were represented.

During 1938, 2,178 Bills of Health were issued to mechanically propelled vessels and 1,609 to native craft.

V.—HOUSING

General

342 647 656 Houses in Aden are of stone masonry, except at Sheikh Othman where they are mostly built with sun-dried bricks.

The control of housing in Aden is vested in the Executive Committee of the Settlement, and plans for new buildings and reconstructions are passed by them after scrutiny by the Medical Officer of Health and the Settlement Engineer.

Particular attention is paid to efficient lighting and ventilation. Each residential building is provided with sanitary and kitchen accommodation separated from the living rooms by open court-yards or by large shafts open to the sky.

Most of the houses are provided with floors made of cement-concrete; this is insisted upon in all new buildings, and the height of the houses is never allowed to exceed the width of the streets.

Back-to-back houses are not allowed; a few still exist in the village of Maala, but these are being demolished as opportunity occurs.

[514 369] At the rear of all houses there are open spaces from 5 ft. to 20 ft. wide. They are called sweeper passages, and the sanitary accommodation of the houses abuts on to these spaces and is drained into them. Each such passage is connected with the main drainage system in all divisions of the Settlement except Maala, where it is connected with a large soak pit.

Every building plan is carefully scrutinised by the Public Health Department before construction is allowed.

3-Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

313 premises were disconnected, of which 200 were eventually 312
reconnected. 365

(7) *Other Supplies.*—3,814,000 gallons of bore water were supplied free for flushing sewers and 120,000 gallons for fire fighting and practices.

(8) *Water Analysis—Chlorination.*—Three bacteriological and one 364
chemical analyses of both the raw and the chlorinated water were carried out during the year. The bacteriological analyses all showed very satisfactory results in respect of all the samples for drinking water.

The chemical analysis showed that the water was very similar chemically to that tested in 1935 and 1937. It is noteworthy that the sodium chloride (salt) content has not increased.

The whole of the water supply to the Fortress was automatically chlorinated at Isthmus, the dose being ½ part per million by weight. The water at Sheikh Othman was also safeguarded by placing ½ lb. of bleaching powder in each tank every morning.

VI.—PRODUCTION

Veterinary

Condition of Live Stock and Meat.—The condition of the live stock 231
from the hinterland was not up to the usual standard, due to cattle 439
being brought in from famine stricken areas. The condition of the live stock from British Somaliland, particularly sheep and goats, was very good. The quality of mutton was 1st class and beef 2nd class.

Imports from British Somaliland and Djibouti :—72,180 sheep and goats, 157 oxen, 5 cows, 6 ponies, 2 mules.

Imports from Arabian and Red Sea Ports :—1,519 sheep and goats, 5 milk cows, 13 horned cattle, 12 calves, 3 gazelles.

Imports from the hinterland :—1,229 horned cattle, 617 large calves, 373 milk cows, 8,293 goats, kids and sheep, 34 camels, 15 donkeys, 1 pony.

Export from Aden :—3,748 sheep and goats, 20 horned cattle, 16 large calves, 32 camels, 1 donkey, 19 monkeys.

Bovine Contagious Disease.—Rinderpest accounted for 224 deaths 232
among milk cattle and calves of Crater and Tawahi.

Preventive Measures.—The epidemic was controlled by the following precautionary measures being taken :—

1. All infected animals were segregated.
2. Stables were regularly disinfected.
3. Cattle were inoculated with anti-Rinderpest serum.
4. Carcasses were incinerated and the movement of horned cattle was controlled.

4:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

164 mumps occur from time to time and are treated in the infectious
743 diseases hospital on Maala plain.

A small lunatic asylum is situated outside the walls of the
748 Civil Hospital and is administered from it.

The port health work is a very important feature in the medical and sanitary organization of the Colony. The proximity of Aden by sea to ports which are subject to periodic infections makes the careful inspection of vessels a vital matter, and in addition the services of the Port Health Officer are in constant demand to assist the masters of the many cargo ships carrying no doctor which use the port. Passengers and members of the crew requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in the European General Hospital or, if the illness is an infectious one, in suitable isolation. It is usual to have patients of four or five different nationalities, European and Eastern, in the wards at the same time, which is a compliment to the hospital and indicative of the service it renders to shipping, but tests very thoroughly the linguistic capabilities of the staff.

During 1937 2,274 bills of health were issued to mechanically-propelled vessels and 1,222 to native craft.

V.—HOUSING.

General.

342 Houses in Aden are of stone masonry, except at Sheikh Othman where mostly they are built with sun-dried bricks.

In every case particular attention is paid to efficient lighting and ventilation. Each residential quarter is provided with proper sanitary accommodation and kitchen which are suitably detached from the living-rooms by large and open court-yards or by large shafts open to the sky.

[361] Most of the houses are provided with floors made of cement-concrete; this is insisted upon in all new proposals, and the height of the houses is never allowed to exceed the width of the streets.

Back-to-back houses are not allowed; a few still exist in the village of Maala, but these are being eradicated as opportunity occurs.

364 At the rear of all houses there are open spaces from 5 ft. to 10 ft. wide. They are called sweeper passages, and the sanitary accommodations abut on to these spaces and drain into them. Each such passage is connected with the main drainage system in all divisions of the Settlement except Maala, where it is connected with a big soak-away pit.

With these aims every building plan is carefully scrutinized by the Public Health Department before it is allowed to be constructed.

342 Most of the dwelling-houses within the Settlement limits are well ventilated and lighted and are satisfactory from a public health point of view. Endeavours are being made to effect an improvement in the architectural standard of the buildings.

	1936 Million gallons	1941 Million gallons	1947 Million gallons
312 Total water raised from boreholes .	205	353	578
365 Water consumed by civil population .	45	115	181
Water sold to shipping . . .	18	65	52
Water consumed by military . .	25	96	120
Water used in gardens . . .	76	52	114
Other purposes, including water unaccounted for	41	25	111

[652] As no census was taken in Aden between 1931 and 1946, reliable figures of the average daily consumption per head of the civil population for 1936 and 1941 cannot be given. The figure based on the 1946 census is 9·9 gallons per head per day.

The water is pumped direct from the boreholes into reservoirs, and gravitates through a 15-inch diameter pipeline 7 miles in length into the Isthmus, where it is pumped into service reservoirs, and distributed to the various parts of the Colony by gravitational mains, of which there are over 26 miles of 2½-inches diameter and above. The total capacity of the reservoirs in the Colony is 2,850,000 gallons.

All supplies are metered, and at the end of 1947 over 4,400 domestic water meters were in use. Four hundred and one new connections were given in 1946.

435 The cost of water to the general public is 4 annas less 10 per cent. per 100 gallons (approximately 3s. 3d. per thousand gallons). The
651 revenue derived from the sale of water during 1947 was Rs. 6,84,230 (£51,318) and the total expenditure Rs. 5,98,970 (£44,923).

Seven per cent. of the total water used by the general public is supplied free of charge from 26 standposts erected in various parts of the Colony.

364 Although the water at source is of a very high standard of purity bacteriologically, it is automatically chlorinated to combat any possible pollution through dust or any other agency.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

365 The water-works department is also responsible for the construction and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges
364 into the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks have been constructed there are no sewage disposal works.

In order to minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden M.M.

368 *Fire Standposts and other Free Supplies.* During 1948, 124,274,000
365 gallons of water representing 21·2 per cent of the total water raised was issued free of charge for fire-fighting, gardens, free standposts, Public
312 Works etc. 13,963,000 gallons of water were issued free of charge to the general public from the 32 free standposts now erected in the various points of the Colony.

●364 *Sterilisation of Water.* The whole of the water (except that supplied
365 to Sheikh Othman gardens) is chlorinated before distribution, and the many bacteriological analyses made during the year proved that the water
312 was eminently fit for domestic consumption.

Drainage Works. This covers the maintenance of the whole of the sewerage system in the Colony, with the exception of cleansing which is carried out by the Public Health Department.

652 *New Work.* The expenditure on new works during 1948 was Rs. 263,517. The principal items being shown below:

	Rs.
1. New house connection and minor extension to water mains	57,351
2. Minor drainage works	8,435
3. Sinking new boreholes at Sheikh Othman	74,000
4. New distribution mains	51,195
5. Store room at Isthmus Pump House	4,770
6. Quarter for pump cleaner	3,251
7. Extension of Maalla drainage	12,000
8. Two flushing tanks	3,576
9. New 9-inch water main from Sheikh Othman to Khormaksar	13,915

Finance. The total receipts for 1948 were Rs. 709,546 and the expenditure Rs. 653,896.

The total expenditure on the water supply since its inception to 31st December, 1948, is Rs. 7,024,204 and the amount received from the sale of water during the same period is Rs. 8,349,272.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

365 The Waterworks Department is also responsible for the construction
364 and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges into the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks have been constructed, there are no sewage disposal works. In order to minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

Water sold to shipping.. ..	18	65	69	73	312
Water consumed by Military ..	25	96	139	158	365
Water used in gardens ..	76	52	161	142	
Other purposes including water unaccounted for	41	25	103	103	

The water is pumped direct from the boreholes into reservoirs and gravitates through a 15 in. diameter pipeline 7 miles in length into the Isthmus, where it is pumped into service reservoirs and distributed to the various parts of the Colony by gravitational mains, of which there are over 28 miles of varying diameter from 9 in. to 2½ in. The total capacity of the reservoirs in the Colony at present is 2,965,000 gallons. A new 3-million-gallon reservoir above the Main Pass is under construction and will be completed in 1952.

All supplies are metered and at the end of 1950 over 6,330 domestic water meters were in use. Six hundred and thirty-four new connections were given in 1949, and 674 in 1950.

The cost of water to the general public is 4 annas less 10 per cent per 100 gallons (approximately 3s. 3d. per thousand gallons). The revenue derived from the sale of water during 1949 and 1950 was Rs. 16,15,649 (£121,173) and the total expenditure was Rs. 12,21,898 (£91,642).

Six per cent of the total water used by the general public is supplied free of charge from 32 standposts erected in various parts of the Colony.

Although the water at source is of a very high standard of purity bacteriologically, to combat any possible pollution through dust or any other agency it is automatically chlorinated.

The maintenance and provision of new sewers is the responsibility of the Public Works Department, but the cleaning of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department. All sewage discharges into the sea through five separate outfalls extending to just below low water mark. At Sheikh Othman, small primary settling tanks have been constructed, but there are no sewage disposal works. 364

In order to minimise fouling of the harbour and beaches, all water closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquified.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Electricity as a public utility was first introduced into Aden in 1926, when the power house was completed, and three 330 kva generating sets with oil-fired steam boilers and necessary auxiliary plant were erected. 365 377

The station was subsequently enlarged, and at the end of 1947, three turbo generators of 1,200 kw., 1,200 kw. and 750kw. respectively, with boilers of a steaming capacity of 47,000 lb. per hour were installed. In addition, two 250 kw. generators powered by diesel engines are available in an emergency.

The installation of the stand-by diesel generator (250 kw.) at Sheikh

651 insurance and any other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent. From the gross value 10 per cent is deducted in lieu of repairs, insurance, etc., and the residue is known as the rateable value.

Sanitation Tax

This tax in the Fortress is assessed at 4½ per cent per annum on the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman at 2½ per cent and is collected to compensate for the conservancy services rendered by the Public Health [364] Department. In Aden where few sewers exist, the daily removal of sullage water and human waste from thousands of houses not connected to main drainage is a considerable task.

[276] *Qat Tax*

The tax on qat (a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants) is collected at the Sheikh Othman Township Office in the case of qat imported overland from the Yemen. Recently a superior quality of qat has been imported by air from Abyssinia and the tax is collected by the Customs and Excise Department near the airport. The tax is assessed at *Sh.* 5 per 20 lb. of all types of qat imported.

Vehicles

The Township Authority registers all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a registration fee varying between *Sh.* 12 and *Sh.* 20 per annum is charged. Vehicles fitted entirely with rubber tyres are, however, registered free of charge in order to encourage the use of rubber tyres so that the wear and tear on road surfaces can be decreased. Bicycles are not registered at present.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who collect the taxes and issue licences.

Trade Licences

The licensing of general trades was introduced during the war as an aid to control and the fee then was very small and is still only *Sh.* 5 per annum except for trades in tobacco and dangerous substances, which pay higher rates.

658 Technical College in November, 1951, the only remaining capital project was the Intermediate School for Girls.

Health

Although a special medical officer for schools was not appointed the amount of medical and dental attention was increased. The system of school dressers and of attendance at hospital was improved. There was no epidemic during the year. The supply of school milk was extended to the full three terms instead of, as previously, two terms.

HEALTH

General

164 Although the port is astride the main sea-route between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea it has remained conspicuously free 744 from any of the Convention diseases. Plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever and typhus did not occur in the Colony during 1951–52—indeed they have not occurred as endemic diseases for a number of years. Many ships and dhows of many nationalities reach the port in transit to other parts of the world, but vigilance by the Port Health Authorities and the Public Health Department combined with growing appreciation of the value of the International Sanitary Control measures have ensured the continued absence of epidemic diseases. During the latter part of 1952 influenza was imported from Europe and elsewhere, and caused the sickness rate to rise. Fortunately this disease did not increase the mortality rate.

From an epidemiological point of view the hinterland of Aden presents greater problems than do the sea and airborne traffic except, probably, the importation of influenza which is more likely to arrive by sea and air than from the interior.

An outbreak of plague in the Yemen in 1951 was countered in Aden by dusting immigrants from the Yemen with 10 per cent D.D.T. at the Police posts on the outskirts of the Colony, and anti-rat measures were intensified.

364 The state of environmental hygiene and sanitation continued to be fairly satisfactory, there being a marked absence of flies and mosquitoes. Sanitation in certain areas still requires attention and this is being examined with a view to providing better housing conditions.

Maternity and Child Welfare

165 The infant mortality rate has shown a steady decline over the last 10 years. In 1951 the crude rate was 156.96 per 1,000 live births, in 1952 it was 139.92 per 1,000. As a comparison it may be mentioned that in 1943 the crude rate was 238.97 per 1,000. Increased attention has been given to the maternity and child welfare aspects of the Medical Department's work and during April, 1952, a new block of wards was in the process of being added to the existing Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital and Clinic. In order to expand the influence of maternity and child welfare work in homes four Home Visitors were engaged. These Visitors have proved invaluable; they were recruited

63:Simmons et al G-3 (1944-1951) 1954
M1 Middle East
ADEN MM1
PROCUREMENT MM2

boreholes near Sheikh Othman. It is pumped to tanks, from which it flows through open conduits to a storage reservoir on the isthmus. The supply for the township of Aden is pumped from the reservoir to storage tanks located on the hills above Crater and the modern harbor suburb of Tawahi. It is then distributed to individual house connections and to filling stations, from which camel carts peddle water to the older sections of the town. A portion of the supply is diverted at Sheikh Othman for irrigation purposes, while the remainder is chlorinated at the isthmus reservoir before being distributed to the towns. The domestic supply is subjected to weekly bacteriologic examinations in the laboratories of the government hospital. In spite of frequent inspections, however, numerous possibilities for contamination are connected with the sale of household supplies from camel carts. In the summer months, the temperature of the water at the tap often reaches 95° to 98° F., and cooling devices are necessary. Supplementary supplies are obtained from numerous shallow wells, but in the majority the the water is brackish and unpotable. The historic Aden "tanks" or cisterns, which date from pre-Islamic times, are rarely filled and have little value as a means of water supply.

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The sources of water vary in different parts of the Protectorate. While perennial streams and springs abound in sections of the southwestern highlands, in most areas the rivers and the wadies are seasonal, and flow only for brief periods after the rains. Wells are the most frequent source of supply, but, depending upon the region, water is also procured from streams, springs or rain-water cisterns. In some localities in Eastern Aden Protectorate, it is brought to the towns from distant springs or wells in underground conduits which are comparable with the qanats of Iran. The water for Mukalla is obtained from a series of wells at Bakeschur and collected in a reservoir about 4 miles from the town. It is piped to individual outlets in the palaces and the

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p. 241 (A)

63 Simmons et al G-3 (1941-1951) 1954
M1 Middle East

ADEN para 1
HADHRAMAUT para 2

mosques and to storage tanks from which the commercial carriers draw water for sale to the inhabitants. Most well supplies are unprotected and exposed to subsoil and surface contamination. The ablution pools in the mosques are often heavily polluted and serve as vehicles for the transmission of intestinal infections. They also provide conditions favorable for the breeding of anopheline and other mosquitoes; also of Planorbis and Bulinus snails. H 313 H 312 364 164 136

There are numerous small irrigation projects in the agricultural districts, especially in Western Aden Protectorate and the Hadhramaut, many of which have been in use for decades. They depend upon water from streams or wells and, in some parts of the highlands, from spring-fed cisterns. Pumps have been introduced in the modern developments, but in most instances water is drawn from streams and wells in the traditional manner, namely, in leather buckets by means of ropes pulled over wooden pulleys by men or animals. H 312

Waste Disposal

The methods of sewage disposal are primitive. Septic tanks, which discharge into the main drainage system, are connected with some of the newer houses in Aden Colony, but pail privies provide the usual means of sewage disposal in both Aden and Sheikh Othman townships. In old buildings with several stories, soil pipes which may be 40 feet in length lead from the privies on the upper floors to containers below. The night soil is collected regularly from private and public latrines by the town authorities and conveyed to incineration plants. Pit latrines are employed in some quarters, but they are being abolished wherever possible. In the congested districts, the latrines are located along concrete passages between the rears of the houses and are drained to storm sewers or to soakpits. The construction of a modern sewerage system for the Colony is under consideration. A 364 A 364 185

The "long drop" method, in which closets A 364

p. 241(B)

ADEN PART 1
HADHRAMAUT PART 2

bis snails have been described from some H
of the affected foci. 2

ANCYLOSTOMIASIS. Hookworm infection 136
occurs in Lahej and a few agricultural centers in Western Aden Protectorate. *Necator americanus* has been identified in the cases treated at the CHG Hospital in Aden.[29]

OTHER HELMINTH INFECTIONS. Infec- H
tions with one or more types of intestinal 164
worms are prevalent, particularly among 136
the peoples of the Protectorate. Ascariasis 212
is widespread. Trichuriasis and, to a lesser extent, enterobiasis are common. Hydatid disease is reported among individuals from the Colony and from the interior. Infection with the beef tapeworm, *Taenia saginata*, is enzootic among the cattle in the tribal districts, and human infections are un- A
doubtedly frequent. Cases are occasionally 164
encountered among immigrant families in 167
the Colony. The pork tapeworm, *T. solium*, 136
is rare, but infections are sometimes seen in the Aden hospitals.

Other Infections. *Brucella melitensis* is A
enzootic among the goats in this area, and 212
Malta fever is diagnosed from time to time 136
in the Colony hospitals and dispensaries.

DISEASES SPREAD CHIEFLY THROUGH THE RESPIRATORY TRACT

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is one of the A
most prominent diseases affecting the in- 164
habitants of southern Arabia, but no pre- 166
cise information is available, except for 616
Aden Colony. The high degree of undernu- 364
trition and overcrowding, and the low standards of personal hygiene and sanitation prevailing among large sections of the population, favor the spread of the infection.
The disease is probably prevalent among A
the women who are confined to close quar- 164
ters by the *purdah* system and among the 537
young children in close contact with them. 361
In a small tuberculin test survey covering 657
65 Aden township schoolboys of 7 to 13 years of age, in 1941,[9] positive reactions were obtained in 36 per cent—a rate which ranks high among those usually found in

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744 Responsibility for the health of the people in the Colony resides in its Medical and Health Department, which is administered by a Director of Medical Services, with headquarters in Aden. There are no organized public health services in the Protectorate. Medical facilities are supported mainly by the British authorities in Western Aden Protectorate and by the local

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743 rulers in Eastern Aden Protectorate. As of 1950, there were 4 hospitals, with an aggregate capacity of about 600 beds, in the Colony which served the local residents and accessible portions of the Protectorate. In addition, several government, mission or private dispensaries, 2 venereal disease treatment centers and a maternity and child

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743 welfare clinic were in operation. The Protectorate facilities included 2 small hospitals, a child welfare center and 15 dispensaries in Eastern Aden Protectorate; 18 dispensaries in Western Aden Protectorate.

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512 Water supplies are scarce throughout this region, except in portions of the western highlands. The water supply for the Colony is derived from boreholes and treated by chlorination. Supplies in the Protectorate are obtained from streams, springs, wells

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744 or rain-water cisterns. The methods of sewage disposal are primitive in the Colony, as well as in the Protectorate. Limited sanitary controls over the production and the distribution of foodstuffs exist only in THE COLONY.

p. 252 (A)

I appear to have been discretion itself between 1948 and 1951; most extraordinary.

There is one other subject which, although it only indirectly concerned the Legislative Council at first, became later very much an affair of the Legislative Council, about which I shall record my own somewhat short-sighted conduct.

631 In 1945 the Government had raided the Municipal larder and
632 taken over the profit-making Electricity Department and the
[655] equally financially satisfactory Water Department, and at the
[365] same time they abolished the old Settlement Authority and
created a Township Authority, which was, in fact, much the same thing as a municipality but with much reduced powers. This latter was a retrograde step with which I personally was never in accord and which was generally resented, and it was not surprising that early in 1948 the newspapers began to clamour for increased powers for the Township Authority or its conversion into a fully fledged municipality. At the same time there began a demand for the election of the Members and one particular section of the Press was loud in pressing for municipal reforms of the most far-reaching character.

641 Now, I was not in favour of elections, believing that the time was not ripe for such a very big step forward and in consequence I found myself at variance with most of the other Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, who favoured elections in the municipal field of politics, but not necessarily in the legislative field. However, I was not altogether alone in my opposition because Mackawwi felt much the same as I did and one morning he came into the Port Trust Office, shook hands rather limply, sat down and folded one of his long thin legs over the other and said nothing. He looked rather tired and I asked how he was feeling.

"I am not well, I have not been well since I retired from business and gave up my work; that was a very foolish thing to do," he said.

"Have you seen a doctor?" I asked.

"I have seen all the doctors in Aden and most of those in Bombay," was his answer.

"Have you followed their advice?" I inquired.

Most of the dwelling-houses within the Settlement limits are well ventilated and lighted and are satisfactory from a public health point of view. Endeavours are being made to effect an improvement in architectural standards. 342

There are still a few buildings in Maala and Sheikh Othman where the old type of house exists, but improvement grows every year by demolition and reconstruction, and the majority of the population is comfortably housed.

Water Supply

The water supply of Aden is obtained from six bore-wells situated near the village of Sheikh Othman. The supply for the civil population is pumped into two tanks each of 100,000 gallons capacity, and from these tanks the supply gravitates through a 15-in. main to a storage reservoir of 400,000 gallons capacity at the Isthmus. 312 365

The total amount of water raised from these bore holes during 1938 was 236,178,000 gallons. This represents an average daily supply of 647,000 gallons, and taking the population as 47,000 an average of 14 gallons per head per day for all purposes.

The following table gives details of the water used in Aden during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Details of water.	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Total water raised at bore-holes.	204,887,000	207,368,000	236,178,000
Total water delivered to Fortress area.	118,429,000	121,980,000	133,323,000
Total water delivered to Military.	25,320,000*	13,871,000	27,584,000
Total water sold for Shipping purposes.	18,489,000	20,704,000	21,273,000
Total water used for gardens	76,992,000	84,383,000	98,067,000
Water unaccounted, for per cent. loss.	32·9 per cent.	23·0 per cent.	21·19 per cent.

* This high figure was due to the extra number of Military temporarily drafted to Aden in 1936.

The increase in the consumption of water for all purposes is due chiefly to the extension of the distribution mains.

MAINTENANCE WORK

The majority of the work carried out by the Water and Drainage Department comes under the above heading and includes the following:— 653

(1) *Pumping plant.*—This comprises five reciprocating and five centrifugal pumps, all of which have been examined regularly and kept in good mechanical order. These pumps work on an average of 12 hours a day, and the supply was not once interrupted during the year. 653 376 342

[377] The standby electricity generating set was used once each week
653 and generates enough energy to run two bore-hole pumps, giving approximately 17,000 gallons per hour.

376 (2) *Reservoirs and Tanks.*—These comprise 11 steel plate tanks
312 and two masonry reservoirs situated over the distribution system.

(3) *New Bore-hole Pump.*—A new type of bore-hole pump, in which both the electric motor and the pump are lowered into the bore-hole and run submerged was purchased and installed in bore No. 3 at a cost of Rs. 11,925.

The pump has not been entirely satisfactory as sand in the water has caused damage to the pump and motor bearings. It is considered that it proved, however, that the supply of water from the bores can be increased, without affecting the underground storage level. During a continuous test of 22 days, 8,976,000 gallons of water were raised from bore No. 3 without lowering the normal rest level.

312 (4) *Distribution.*—The water-supply to the Fortress was uninter-
325 rupted during the year, and no restriction whatever in the use of water was imposed on the general public.

365 Owing to the Electricity Department being unable to cope with
377 the great demand for energy between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
505 pumping at Sheikh Othman and Isthmus was restricted during these hours. Owing to the existing storage capacity of the reservoirs, this restriction was applied only to the shipping companies refilling their water boats for supplies to shipping during these four hours. In practice very little inconvenience was caused.

312 (5) *Storage Capacity.*—The present storage capacity of the
365 Waterworks Department is as follows:—

		Gallons.	Approximate total hours Domestic supply.
			hours.
(i) Sheikh—	Civil Supply ...	195,000	97
Othman—	Supply to R.A.F.	37,000	10
(ii) Fortress—	Isthmus ...	400,000	64
	Jebel Ridge ...	129,000	48
	Crater ...	216,000	36
	Tawahi ...	96,000	30
Total Storage Capacity		1,073,000	

The total hours supply figures are based on the assumption that in time of emergency the supply to gardens and shipping would be stopped.

(6) *Water Connections.*—The total number of water connections to different premises in Aden is 2,595. The number of new connections made during 1938 was 549 compared with 427 for the previous year.

315 premises were disconnected, of which 100 were eventually reconnected. 372 365

(7) *Other Supplies.*—3,824,000 gallons of bore water were supplied free for flushing sewers and 120,000 gallons for fire fighting and practices.

(8) *Water Analysis—Chlorination.*—Three bacteriological and one chemical analyses of both the raw and the chlorinated water were carried out during the year. The bacteriological analyses all showed very satisfactory results in respect of all the samples for drinking water. 361

The chemical analysis showed that the water was very similar chemically to that tested in 1935 and 1937. It is noteworthy that the sodium chloride (salt) content has not increased.

The whole of the water supply to the Fortress was automatically chlorinated at Isthmus, the dose being ¼ part per million by weight. The water at Sheikh Othman was also safeguarded by placing ¼ lb. of bleaching powder in each tank every morning.

VI.—PRODUCTION

Veterinary

Condition of Live Stock and Meat.—The condition of the live stock from the hinterland was not up to the usual standard, due to cattle being brought in from famine stricken areas. The condition of the live stock from British Somaliland, particularly sheep and goats, was very good. The quality of mutton was 1st class and beef 2nd class. 231 157

Imports from British Somaliland and Djibouti :—72,180 sheep and goats, 137 oxen, 5 cows, 6 ponies, 1 mules.

Imports from Arabian and Red Sea Ports :—1,319 sheep and goats, 5 milk cows, 13 horned cattle, 11 calves, 3 gazelles.

Imports from the hinterland :—1,229 horned cattle, 617 large calves, 373 milk cows, 8,093 goats, kids and sheep, 34 camels, 13 donkeys, 1 pony.

Export from Aden :—5,748 sheep and goats, 20 horned cattle, 16 large calves, 32 camels, 1 donkey, 19 monkeys.

Bovine Contagious Disease.—Rinderpest accounted for 224 deaths among milk cattle and calves of Crater and Tawahi. 152

Preventive Measures.—The epidemic was controlled by the following precautionary measures being taken :—

1. All infected animals were segregated.
2. Stables were regularly disinfected.
3. Cattle were inoculated with anti-Rinderpest serum.
4. Carcasses were incinerated and the movement of horned cattle was controlled.

in the history of the Prison. The daily average for the month was 434. 697
This imposed a great strain on the prison resources in accommodation, equipment and staff.

Most of the prisoners, about 80 per cent., were from the Yemen and the Protectorate, the rest being local men.

Juvenile convicts under the age of 15 were as far as possible kept apart from the adults and were provided with separate sleeping accommodation. Sixty-four juvenile convicts were admitted during the year compared with 73 in 1946. They do not form a serious problem, so far as the prison is concerned, for at any one time there are not more than 3 or 4 of them.

Cane work, both new and repairs, of various types, shoe-repairing, sports-net making, re-stringing of tennis racquets, and gardening were taught to some of the long-term prisoners.

The health of the prisoners was good on the whole, there being no outbreak of any serious illness. The sickness rate was, however, higher than in 1946. The main prevailing diseases were scabies, dermatitis, 164
ulcers, influenza, venereal diseases and malaria—the last two being contracted before admission to the Prison.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attends the Prison Dispensary every morning and gives necessary treatment to the sick. Those needing in-patient treatment are admitted into the Civil Hospital.

There were no deaths during the year.

There is no system of probation or of welfare for discharged prisoners in Aden at present, but the matter will receive the attention of Government as soon as a Welfare Officer is appointed.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

Both the waterworks and the electricity supply to the Colony are publicly 365
owned and form part of the Public Works Department. A brief description of each is given below.

WATERWORKS

Prior to 1928 the domestic water supply of Aden was almost wholly 312
derived from condensed sea water. From 1924 to 1928 experimental 365
boreholes were sunk at Sheikh Othman and potable water was found in two thin layers of sand and gravel at 136 and 208 feet respectively below the surface.

Since that date 10 additional boreholes (including one in 1947) have been sunk and pumping plant installed, and the table on page 44 shows the increase in the consumption of water over the years:

		1936 *Million gallons*	1941 *Million gallons*	1947 *Million gallons*
312	Total water raised from boreholes .	205	353	578
365	Water consumed by civil population .	45	115	181
	Water sold to shipping . . .	18	65	52
	Water consumed by military . .	25	96	120
	Water used in gardens . . .	76	52	114
	Other purposes, including water unaccounted for.	41	25	111

652 As no census was taken in Aden between 1931 and 1946, reliable figures of the average daily consumption per head of the civil population for 1936 and 1941 cannot be given. The figure based on the 1946 census is 9·9 gallons per head per day.

The water is pumped direct from the boreholes into reservoirs, and gravitates through a 15-inch diameter pipeline 7 miles in length into the Isthmus, where it is pumped into service reservoirs, and distributed to the various parts of the Colony by gravitational mains, of which there are over 26 miles of 2½-inches diameter and above. The total capacity of the reservoirs in the Colony is 2,850,000 gallons.

All supplies are metered, and at the end of 1947 over 4,400 domestic water meters were in use. Four hundred and one new connections were given in 1946.

1435 [illegible] cost of water to the general public is 4 annas less 10 per cent. per 100 gallons (approximately 3s. 3d. per thousand gallons). The 651 revenue derived from the sale of water during 1947 was Rs. 6,84,230 (£51,318) and the total expenditure Rs. 5,98,970 (£44,923).

Seven per cent. of the total water used by the general public is supplied free of charge from 26 standposts erected in various parts of the Colony.

364 Although the water at source is of a very high standard of purity bacteriologically, it is automatically chlorinated to combat any possible pollution through dust or any other agency.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

365 The water-works department is also responsible for the construction and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges 364 into the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks have been constructed there are no sewage disposal works.

In order to minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

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ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Generation

Electricity (as a public utility) was first introduced into Aden in 1926, when the power-house was completed, and three 330-K.V.A. generating sets with oil-fired steam-boilers and necessary auxiliary plant erected.

The station was later enlarged, and at the end of 1947 three turbo generators of 1,200 K.W., 1,200 K.W., and 750 K.W. respectively, with boilers of a steaming capacity of 47,000 lb. per hour, were installed. In addition, two 250-K.W. generators powered by diesel engines, installed underground during the war by the Admiralty as an emergency measure, are available in an emergency, and were used during part of the summer of 1947, when the military plant was out of action.

The supply is generated at 6,600 volts pressure and stepped down by means of transformers to 400 volts. All domestic supplies are at 230 volts.

The average load in the Station during the year was 888 K.W.H. The highest average daily peak load (during the summer months) was 1,008 K.W.H., and the highest peak load was 1,400 K.W.H.

Owing to the large increase in population (who are incidentally becoming very "electricity minded") in the Colony, the existing plant is insufficient to meet all demands, and the possible construction of a complete new power station is under consideration. Until such plant is erected and functioning, or additional boiler plant is installed, it will be necessary to restrict the number of new connections to the supply mains.

A new canal for intake water was completed during the year. This was taken below low-water mark, and to reduce the influx of seaweed a rotary screen was erected.

Distribution

Distribution, both high and low tension, is mainly by overhead lines. These will be replaced eventually by underground cable, and some conversion was made during the year under review.

Three new sub-stations of 200 K.V.A., 200 K.V.A., and 50 K.V.A. respectively were constructed, and the existing sub-station at Wightwick Gardens, Crater, was increased in capacity from 200 to 250 K.V.A.

A master clock was fitted in the power station and electric clocks are now being used all over the Colony.

General

The Electricity Department carried out the installation and maintenance of all electrical fittings in Government buildings. Owing to the demand being greater than the supply, only essential buildings were wired and connected to the mains.

The maintenance work, however, was very heavy, but in spite of the difficulties arising from lack of skilled labour and shortage of materials, most demands were met.

The cost of electricity to the general public is at the rate of 5 annas

697 buildings, are nearing completion. Special attention is paid to cleanliness and sanitation. The existing buildings now provide for the separation of juveniles and of first offenders from habituals.

During the first ten months of the year the average prison population was 60 per cent above that of the corresponding year. This increase was mainly due to an influx of prisoners convicted during the December riots among the Jews and Arabs. The prison population was doubled, and during the first two months it was so high that the dormitories and cell accommodation was subjected to severe strain, and for a time there was unavoidable overcrowding. Effective steps were taken by the Public Works Department to provide additional accommodation and this, with the release of many of the rioters on completion of their sentences, reduced the overcrowding and conditions became normal. The daily average number during the year was 330. Throughout the period the discipline was well maintained.

A notable feature of the year was the introduction of two additional industries—weaving and tailoring—and very remarkable progress was made, particularly in the weaving industry. Twelve hand pit looms producing convict and other kinds of cloth, loongies, counterpanes, sheets, etc.; upright looms producing designed pile carpets; ground looms producing carpets and durries, etc., were in operation. It is hoped to encourage and expand this particular industry, the principal aim being to give prisoners a trade in hand to rehabilitate themselves on their release in order to become good citizens.

The health of the prisoners was good on the whole, there being no outbreak of any serious illness. The sickness rate was, however, higher than that for the past year. Many of the prisoners certified as sick and unfit for work were suffering from venereal diseases contracted before admission to Prison.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attended the Prison dispensary and gave necessary treatment to the sick. Prisoners needing in-patient treatment were kept in the Prison Hospital. Cases needing immediate attention were admitted to the Civil Hospital. There was one death in the Civil Hospital from natural causes.

There is as yet no discharged prisoners' aid society nor an after-care organisation.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

365 Both the waterworks and the electricity supply of the Colony are publicly owned and form part of the Public Works Department. A brief description of each is given below.

WATER AND DRAINAGE

365 The water supply of Aden is drawn from 10 boreholes situated in and
312 around Sheikh Othman Gardens. The total water raised during 1948 was 585,414,000 gallons, an increase of 1·3 per cent on 1947. This represents an average daily supply of 1,603,000 gallons and, taking the popu-

lation of Aden as 80,000, gives an average daily consumption, after 365 deducting water to shipping, gardens and military, of 6·9 gallons per head. 312 The average daily consumption per head for all purposes is 20 gallons.

The following table gives details of the water used in Aden during the four years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Details	1945 *Million gallons*	1946 *Million gallons*	1947 *Million gallons*	1948 *Million gallons*
1. Total water raised at bores	549·2	594	577·8	585·4
2. Water to civil population through house connections	124	144·5	160·8	182·5
3. Total water sold to military	174·3	143·7	120·2	111·5
4. Water sold to shipping in port	57·4	43·9	52	53·4
5. Water sold at filling stations	10·8	9·5	7·7	5·4
6. Water used for gardens .	83·6	143·3	114·2	95·3
7. Total water supplied free of charge (including gardens, flushing, free stand-posts, fire-fighting etc.) . .	114·4	170	140·6	124·2
8. Water unaccounted for or percentage loss . . .	13·65%	13·8%	16·5%	17·9%

Pumping Plant. The whole of the pumping plant is in good mechanical condition. The maximum quantity of water, assuming all pumps to be in perfect working order, which can be raised from the bores daily is 2,512,000 gallons.

Boreholes. Six new boreholes in Sheikh Othman Garden have been sunk during the year, five by Messrs G. Stow & Co. and one departmentally. This will give an additional 1,200,000 gallons of water per day when the pumps, which are on order, have been installed.

Reservoirs. The total capacity of the reservoirs is 2,965,200 gallons.

Distribution. The total length of water mains replaced was 7,374 linear feet, mostly 3-inch cast-iron pipes. The total length of new mains laid were 7,730 feet of 4 inches or less in diameter, and 11,703 feet of 6 inches and over.

Water Meters. Further new water meters were received during 1948, and it was found possible to give 968 new connections, compared with 336 in 1945, 261 in 1946 and 401 in 1947.

The total number of meters now in use is 5,313.

Fire Hydrants. The total number of fire hydrants now installed in 365 the Colony is 169. All these are examined, tested and cleaned every 368 four months. This ensures that they are in complete working order in any emergency and it also assists in flushing out the mains. 312

Consumers. The number of consumers on the registers at the end of 1948 was 5,307, an increase of 881 on that recorded on the same date in 1947.

&Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MM]

368 *Fire Standposts and other Free Supplies.* During 1948, 124,274,000
•365 gallons of water representing 21·2 per cent of the total water raised was issued free of charge for fire-fighting, gardens, free standposts, Public
312 Works etc. 13,965,000 gallons of water were issued free of charge to the general public from the 32 free standposts now erected in the various points of the Colony.

364 *Sterilisation of Water.* The whole of the water (except that supplied
365 to Sheikh Othman gardens) is chlorinated before distribution, and the many bacteriological analyses made during the year proved that the water
312 was eminently fit for domestic consumption.

Drainage Works. This covers the maintenance of the whole of the sewerage system in the Colony, with the exception of cleansing which is carried out by the Public Health Department.

652 *New Work.* The expenditure on new works during 1948 was Rs. 265,517. The principal items being shown below:

	Rs.
1. New house connection and minor extension to water mains	57,351
2. Minor drainage works	8,435
3. Sinking new boreholes at Sheikh Othman	74,000
4. New distribution mains	51,195
5. Store room at Isthmus Pump House	2,770
6. Quarter for pump cleaner	3,251
7. Extension of Maalla drainage	12,000
8. Two flushing tanks	3,576
9. New 9-inch water main from Sheikh Othman to Khormaksar	13,915

Finance. The total receipts for 1948 were Rs. 709,546 and the expenditure Rs. 653,896.

The total expenditure on the water supply since its inception to 31st December, 1948, is Rs. 7,024,204 and the amount received from the sale of water during the same period is Rs. 8,349,272.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

365 The Waterworks Department is also responsible for the construction
364 and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges into the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks have been constructed, there are no sewage disposal works. In order to minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Generation

Electricity as a public utility was first introduced into Aden in 1926, when three 330 K.V.A. steam generating sets with oil-fired boilers and auxiliary plant were erected.

The main section plant now comprises two turbo-alternators of 1,200 K.W. capacity and one turbo-alternator of 750 K.W. capacity, generating at 6,600 volts 50 cycles, together with boiler plant comprising one boiler of 18,000 lb. per hour capacity, one boiler of 12,000 lb. per hour capacity, and two boilers of 6,000 lb. per hour capacity, together with auxiliary plant. In addition, two 250-K.W. diesel-driven alternators, generating at 440 volts, installed in a stand-by station, were periodically used to augment the supply. Due to the heavy load in the summer period, the supply is also increased by the running of Air Ministry plant. Owing to load difficulties, the use of power by commercial industries is not permitted between 1800 and 2200 hours daily. The water-pumping load moreover is reduced to a minimum during this period.

The average load of the main station during the year was 982 K.W. and the maximum load 1,600 K.W., the station load factor for the year being 62 per cent.

The total units generated during the year were 8,599,899 of which 15 per cent were used in the station itself.

A 200-K.W. diesel-driven alternator is being installed for stand-by purposes at the bore wells, Sheikh Othman.

There was a very appreciable reduction in the price of fuel oil during the year.

Plans and contract documents for the proposed new power station are being drawn up by the consulting engineers.

Distribution

The H.T. (6,600 volts) and the L.T. (400 volts three phase and 230 volts single phase) distribution systems comprise both overhead lines and underground mains.

Satisfactory progress was made in the change-over from overhead lines to underground cable in both systems. All modifications to the systems in the Fortress were carried out by underground cable.

Major modifications, incorporating street lighting, were made to the L.T. system at Sheikh Othman.

Maintenance work on the existing mains within the Fortress was, as last year, heavy. Modifications to street lighting were also undertaken, priority being given to the back areas.

The Electricity Department was responsible for the electrical installations in all newly-constructed Government premises. In addition, many electrical installations in other Government buildings were completely renewed. Maintenance work in Government premises is still very onerous, due to lack of materials and labour during the war period.

New sub-stations were constructed and commissioned at Tawahi,

S.Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden A[A]|

Hedjuff (Lake Thomas), Isthmus (pump house), Khormaksar (new housing estate).

365 *Staff*

Difficulty was experienced in obtaining qualified shift engineers and artisans, although many more applied for posts as apprentices in the department. The first to complete his five years' apprenticeship was sent to Kenya to gain further experience with the East Africa Power Co. There was no shortage of unskilled labour or clerks.

General

A Tannoy loud-speaker system was installed for the use of the Information Office at Tawahi, Hedjuff, Maalla and Crater.

The cost of electricity remained the same as in 1947, i.e. at the rate of 5 annas per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 annas per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used, and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate, however, was approximately 2·57 annas per unit.

[651] Revenue from all sources was Rs. 12,81,649. Accurate figures of expenditure cannot be given at present, as the Crown Agents accounts for the latter part of the year have not yet been received.

Consumers at the end of 1948 numbered 3,412 compared with 3,069 in 1947, with 200 prospective consumers awaiting connections and a further 560 having applied for permission to instal wiring in their premises.

PUBLIC WORKS

Maintenance of Buildings

653 Government own most of the buildings used for public purposes in the Colony, and a large staff is maintained by the Public Works Department in maintaining them in a proper state of repair, and carrying out minor improvements.

New Buildings

Practically all new Government buildings are constructed departmentally by direct labour, and the principal works completed in 1948 were:

Quarters	£
6 Houses for Senior Government Officials	14,000
Education	
Boys' Primary School, Tawahi	8,600
Class-room and administration office, Secondary School, Crater	9,090
Three additional class-rooms, sports shelter and tuck shop at Boys' School, Sheikh Othman	2,250
Social Welfare	
Working-class dwelling, Sheikh Othman	19,100
Aidrus Valley Housing Scheme	7,150

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[344]

There is one prison only and no camps. The prison buildings are enclosed in a spacious and airy compound, surrounded by a high stone wall and they consist of an administration block and widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, a kitchen and a hospital.

There are six superior cells exclusively for the accommodation of "A" and "B" Class prisoners. Special attention is paid to cleanliness and sanitation and a high standard in both is maintained.

The general state of health of all prisoners has been satisfactory. There was no outbreak of any serious illness. Venereal diseases, contracted before admission to the prison, were common among the prisoners.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attended the prison dispensary daily and was assisted by a full-time hospital assistant. Prisoners reporting sick were treated at the prison hospital, but cases needing immediate attention were admitted to the civil hospital.

There were six deaths from natural causes, four in the civil hospital and two in prison. Due to the lack of accommodation at the civil hospital, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were treated in the prison sick-bay. Of the four cases, two died, one was cured and one is making a steady progress.

The official and non-official visitors of the Prison Board visited the prison regularly. His Excellency the Governor paid four visits to the prison during the years under report. All prisoners were given complete freedom of access to the visitors and every opportunity to register complaints or to ventilate any grievances.

There is, as yet, no system of probation or of welfare for discharged prisoners.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

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The water and electricity supply services are publicly owned and are operated by the Public Works Department.

WATER AND DRAINAGE

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Prior to 1928 the domestic water supply of Aden was derived almost entirely from condensed sea water. From 1924 to 1928 experimental boreholes were sunk at Sheikh Othman and potable water was found in two thin layers of sand gravels at 136 feet and 208 feet respectively below the surface.

Since 1928 fifteen additional boreholes (including five in 1948) have been sunk, and the following table shows the increase in consumption :

	1936	1941	1949	1950
	(all figures in million gallons)			
Total water raised from boreholes	205	353	680	711
Water consumed by civil population	45	115	208	235

Water sold to shipping	18	65	69	73	312
Water consumed by Military ..	25	96	139	138	365
Water used in gardens ..	76	52	161	142	
Other purposes including water unaccounted for	41	25	103	107	

The water is pumped direct from the boreholes into reservoirs and gravitates through a 15 in. diameter pipeline 7 miles in length into the Isthmus, where it is pumped into service reservoirs and distributed to the various parts of the Colony by gravitational mains, of which there are over 28 miles of varying diameter from 9 in. to 2½ in. The total capacity of the reservoirs in the Colony at present is 2,965,000 gallons. A new 3-million-gallon reservoir above the Main Pass is under construction and will be completed in 1952.

All supplies are metered and at the end of 1950 over 6,130 domestic water meters were in use. Six hundred and thirty-four new connections were given in 1949, and 674 in 1950.

The cost of water to the general public is 4 annas less 10 per cent per 100 gallons (approximately 3s. 3d. per thousand gallons). The revenue derived from the sale of water during 1949 and 1950 was Rs. 16,15,649 (£121,173) and the total expenditure was Rs. 12,21,898 (£91,642).

Six per cent of the total water used by the general public is supplied free of charge from 32 standposts erected in various parts of the Colony.

Although the water at source is of a very high standard of purity bacteriologically, to combat any possible pollution through dust or any other agency it is automatically chlorinated.

The maintenance and provision of new sewers is the responsibility of the Public Works Department, but the cleaning of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department. All sewage discharges into the sea through five separate outfalls extending to just below low water mark. At Sheikh Othman, small primary settling tanks have been constructed, but there are no sewage disposal works. 364

In order to minimise fouling of the harbour and beaches, all water closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquified.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

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Electricity as a public utility was first introduced into Aden in 1926, when the power house was completed, and three 330 kva generating sets with oil-fired steam boilers and necessary auxiliary plant were erected.

The station was subsequently enlarged, and at the end of 1947, three turbo generators of 1,200 kw., 1,200 kw. and 750kw. respectively, with boilers of a steaming capacity of 47,000 lb. per hour were installed. In addition, two 250 kw. generators powered by diesel engines are available in an emergency.

The installation of the stand-by diesel generator (250 kw.) at Sheikh

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Othman was completed and it has already proved its worth in maintaining the water supply during maintenance work on the electric supply lines.

The Air Ministry stand-by station at Cross-ways is now in commission and is in a position to relieve the Department of the load in the areas of Barrack Hill, Gold Mohur, R.A.F. Hospital and Tarshyne; this will make available more electricity for civilian needs during the summer period.

The Air Ministry Directorate General of Works stand-by generators carry most of the military load at peak hours, and their co-operation is much appreciated.

The existing generating plant, although now showing the results of continuous loading is still holding out under a heavy maintenance programme.

The supply is generated at 6,600 volts pressure and stepped down by means of transformers to 400 volts. All domestic supplies are at 230 volts.

The average load in the station during 1949 was 1,095 kwh. and during 1950 was 1,143 kwh. The peak load reached 1,710 kwh. in 1949 and 1,830 kwh. in 1950.

Consumers at the end of 1950 numbered 4,800 compared with 3,412 at the end of 1948. There are still 1,000 waiting for supply.

The following table shows electricity generation and revenue in 1948, 1949 and 1950:

	1948	1949	1950
Units generated ..	8,799,859	9,639,330	10,063,063
Units sold	7,106,428	7,987,886	8,144,368
Station load factor ..	—	64·8%	62·0%
Total revenue from sales of current	Rs. 13,04,302	Rs. 14,33,887	Rs. 15,10,630

Owing to the large increase in population, it has become necessary to erect a new power station and the necessary orders for two 3,000-kw. generators and two 60,000-lb. boilers, have already been placed. In the meantime the replacement of feeder lines is being carried out to a plan to tie in with the new station and so avoid as much delay as possible when the new station goes into production.

Plans have been agreed for a development of the high tension distribution system, which is being steadily brought into commission beginning with Crater where 40 per cent of the peak load is consumed.

In the meantime the distribution system has been improved by laying underground cables in the Tawahi and Steamer Point areas, with a new sub-station for the latter. Further sub-stations are being put into commission in Crater. Underground cables have also been laid in Crater and Maalla and will considerably improve distribution in these areas. The removal of the old overhead lines will improve the localities and avoid the dangers attendant on this method of distribution and also release land for building purposes.

The street lighting in the Crescent and Secretariat areas has been improved by the provision of fluorescent lighting of the latest type. In other areas the street lighting has been extended. [373] 365 377

The cost of electricity to the general public is 5 as. per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 as. per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate however is approximately 2·87 annas per unit in 1949 and 2·95 annas per unit in 1950 (an anna is 1·125 pence).

PUBLIC WORKS

New Buildings

The principal Government works or buildings completed in 1949 and 1950 are listed below: 653

By Contractors

24 houses in the Aidroos Valley Crater.
24 quarters for Police, Khormaksar.
New Police Station, Khormaksar.
2 primary schools for girls, Crater.
Primary school for boys, Crater.
3 expatriate and eleven staff quarters for Aden College.

By the Department

160 working-class houses, Sheikh Othman.
New Customs, Salt and Excise Office, Steamer Point.
9 houses for senior Government officials, Khormaksar.
Tuberculosis ward for 40 patients, Civil Hospital.
New record room and upper storey, Treasury Office.
Conversion of the marine craft unit camp into lines for the coal coolies, Maalla.
Upper storey over Barrack Nos. 2 and 3 Armed Police Lines, Crater.
Technical College Workshop, Maalla.
Extension to both boys' and girls' primary schools, Sheikh Othman.
Four extra class rooms, Boys' Primary School, Maalla.

Architect's Department

During 1950 the Architect's Department was strengthened by the arrival of an Assistant Architect from the United Kingdom and an Architectural Draughtsman from India, but shortage of trained staff is still a problem. 653 341

Schemes have been prepared and are now under consideration by Government for extensions to the Maternity Clinic, Crater, the new telephone exchange building, Maalla, and the building for the Government printing press, Tawahi. The Surveyor has carried out a large number of surveys in various parts of the Colony connected with proposed future building operations, but he too is handicapped by lack of staff.

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-5 (1951-57)1954 b(d) Aden(M,M)1

697 Officer from the Civil Hospital attends the prison dispensary daily. There is a full-time hospital assistant to assist the doctor.

Education

Rehabilitation and education of prisoners is difficult to achieve; most of them are illiterate and very few are serving long sentences. An attempt is made to give them rudimentary lessons in English and Arabic. Those who can read either English or Arabic are able to borrow books.

Training

All convicted prisoners are put to work and are trained in one of the following crafts: cane work, weaving, carpet making, tailoring and carpentry. In addition, the prisoners are employed on stone-breaking, shoe-repairing, gardening, cooking, washing and water drawing.

An earnings scheme has been recommended by the Board of Prison Visitors and the question of its introduction is under consideration.

There is no extra-mural work in operation at present.

Remission System

A convicted prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding one month may by industry and good conduct earn a remission of up to one-third of his sentence.

After-Care

No after-care arrangements for prisoners on their release as yet exist.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER SUPPLY

365 [312] The water supply is obtained from bore-wells situated at Sheikh Othman, some eight miles from the principal industrial and residential areas. No treatment other than chlorination is required, though the water has a rather high percentage of dissolved salts.

The average daily consumption is about two and a half million gallons. The following figures show the increase in the consumption of water between 1950 and 1952:

	1950 *Million gallons*	1951 *Million gallons*	1952 *Million gallons*
Water raised from boreholes	710.5	767.0	901.9
Water consumed by civil population	235.0	264.0	293.6
Water sold to shipping	73.0	82.3	88.7
Water consumed by Military	158.3	189.0	227.9
Water used in Public Gardens	142.9	56.9	28.5
Other purposes (including water unaccounted for)	101.3	174.8	263.2

A new three-million gallon reservoir and a new pump-house will be completed in 1953. 365

The waterworks are operated by the Public Works Department. 652

Revenue derived from the sale of water during 1951 and 1952 was £733,740 and £866,900 and expenditure was £736,930 and £864,035 respectively.

ELECTRICITY

A public supply of electricity was instituted in 1926 and the plant consisted initially of three 330 kVA. turbo-generating sets with oil fire boilers. By the end of 1947 various extensions had taken place and the installed capacity consisted of two 1,200 kW. turbo-generating sets and one 750-kW. set, with corresponding boiler capacity. In addition, two 250 kW. diesel sets were installed in an adjacent power station. This capacity had not been increased by the end of 1952 and demand has exceeded the available capacity of the plant for some time. The Electricity Department provides supplies to both civilian and military consumers, but in recent years it has been necessary to operate military standby plant during peak periods. 365

The following are the particulars of the present supply :

Generation and HT distribution :	6,600 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles.
Local distribution LT supply :	400/230 volts, 3 phase, 4 wire.

The following are the particulars of generation, revenue and consumers for 1951 and 1952 :

Year	*Units Generated*	*Total Revenue*	*Number of Consumers*
1951	12,175,971	£151,623	5,281
1952	14,167,635	£231,244	6,131

A new power station is under construction which will comprise initially two 5,000-kW. sets with the necessary boiler capacity. Work is expected to be completed early in 1954.

PUBLIC WORKS

Buildings

Contractors have completed or are in the process of building the following offices and quarters : 653

- 10 Experimental Class 'C' houses, Hedjuff.
- 4 houses for subordinate staff, Electricity Department.
- 6 erectors' quarters, New Power Station.
- 10 servants' quarters, Officers' Houses, Khormaksar.
- 4 houses for Government officers, Khormaksar.
- 3 blocks of 'A' Class flats, Maalla.
- 15 houses for subordinate staff, Crater.
- Aden College (see Chapter 7).
- 40 sweepers' quarters, Crater.
- 8 offices for the Income Tax Department.
- New Printing Press Building.
- Extensions and additions to the Maternity Clinic, Crater.
- Conversion of the old Protectorate College to a block of 4 flats.

[Gt. Brit., Colonial Office [illegible] Ann. [illegible]]

Facing p. 46(B)

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NEW POWER STATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE COLONY

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STREET SCENE IN THE COLONY

S: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

narrow confines of the rocky headland on which Aden lies into 606
the interior of the Protectorate; a land of hills and deserts and
of wild and warlike people as lovable as they are childlike and
wayward. I have met many people who have passed through
Aden and they have all disliked it, while at the same time I
have met almost as many people who have lived there and they
have all spoken with affection of the place. Arabia is a hard
mistress who conquers slowly but, having conquered, never,
never relaxes her hold, nor does the victim wish for release.

The Colony of Aden, as it is known today, it was called the 131
Settlement when I first went there as a Government servant, 133
is quite a small area only 75 square miles in extent. In appear- 361
ance it resembles a lobster's claw, a maimed lobster, with one
half of the claw shorter than the other. The claw is open and
between the two halves lies the harbour. On one side of the [504]
harbour is the peninsula of Aden proper, and on the other the
peninsula of Little Aden, now re-named Bureikha—just two
promontories jutting out into the Gulf of Aden. The one on
which the town of Aden stands is connected to the mainland
by a narrow isthmus, the other is almost part of the mainland.
Both these promontories are hilly and are connected to each
other by a narrow strip of plain running round the northern
side of the harbour from Little Aden, widening considerably to
include the town of Sheikh Othman and the village of Imad
and eventually reaching the sea again at the Khormaksar beach
some eight miles to the east of Aden town. The boundary of
the Colony has been demarcated and has not been in dispute
for many years. The island of Perim, which lies at the bottom
end of the Red Sea, is part of the Colony, why, precisely, I
have never been able to understand. Perim was at one time a
relatively important coaling station, with a garrison of Indian
Army troops, but now that coal has been superseded by oil it
is deserted, except for the personnel of the two important light-
houses, a few fishermen, and a detachment of Armed Police
from the Colony Police Force.

The main commercial centre of the Colony lies in the midst 566
of the old volcano and is appropriately called "Crater". The [133]
trading and maritime suburbs of Tawahi (Steamer Point to 361

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2: Hickinbotham G-4.5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

with us and was now returning to his work somewhere on the Abiyan plain. I had no armed escort from the Government Guards. The safety of my companions and myself rested with the Sultan who was fully prepared to accept his responsibility. In fact, if I had attempted to take an armed escort on this particular trip, we would almost certainly have never got to Al Qara at all. The independent-minded tribesmen would undoubtedly have resisted the movement of armed men into their country and we should have been faced with the alternative of turning back or having to force a passage. Not really an alternative because I had not, in those days, a sufficient force at my disposal to overcome spirited resistance from thousands of tribesmen in that tangle of hills. 600 643 574

QUAITI

Both during my term of office as Governor and during my earlier periods of service in Aden I paid frequent visits to Mukalla, the capital of the Quaiti State in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, which nestles below a high hill feature on which stand the now empty watch towers that in days gone by protected the wealthy merchants of the town from bedouin raiders. Mukalla has a fascinating little harbour and the town is grouped attractively round a bay filled with the bluest water that I have ever seen. Viewed from the broad beach outside the ancient gateway as the sun is setting, the town and the hill behind it are suffused with a golden light, and the slender white minarets of the Mosques are a delicate shade of pink. It is really beautiful. 361 [712]

Here in Mukalla are not only the business houses of the merchants who trade with the Far East and Aden and supply the Hadhramaut with its innumerable wants, but also the palace of the Sultan, the British Residency, and the Government Offices of the Quaiti administration. Outside the walls of the town are the depot of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and the barracks of the Mukalla Regular Army and the Quaiti Armed Constabulary. Here also is the Bedouin Boys' School, a boarding school for the sons of tribesmen run by the State on the 366 ● 441 368 712 346

facing p. 38(c)

THE CRESCENT, TAWAHI, ADEN, SHOWING MAIN SHOPPING CENTRES AND PRINCIPAL BUSINESS FIRMS

[illegible] Colonial Office [illegible]

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29:Dunn S-4 (1952)1952 ME Middle East

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COTTON IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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Virtually the entire Arabian Peninsula is supplied with cotton textiles through Aden. The goods usually are imported by the large international merchants who have offices in Aden and are distributed through the Arab traders.

SA
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SAUDI ARABIA

The greater part of Arabia is occupied by Saudi Arabia, a tremendous country of some [illegible] square miles, approximately the size of Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi combined, but it consists mainly of deserts and steppes distinguished for its aridity and barrenness. Considered one of the driest and hottest countries in the world, it cannot boast a single lake or river.

SA
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The population is estimated at 5.5 million. The people, except for those who live in a few towns and oases, are nomads who lead their camels and goat herds from one grazing area to another.

SA
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SA
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There is no industry of any consequence, and the agricultural resources are quite inadequate to support the people. Much of the food requirements, and practically all the manufactured items, such as textiles, are imported. In the past, these imports were financed largely from receipts of pilgrims to Mecca; now royalties from the oil produced in the concession on the Persian Gulf—50 per cent of profits before taxes—provide the largest part of the country's income. FAO is lending technical assistance for the development of the economy, and money from the oil royalties is available for capital.

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There are plans for large-scale agricultural development, including irrigation, and some of these plans include cotton. But no one thinks that cotton production will ever be significant in view of the limited agricultural potential and the growing demand for food.

This is about the only one of the larger countries which has not at least proposed the establishment of a textile factory.

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The country is so primitive it does not even have a customs office and collects no statistics, so no one knows how many yards the country imports or how much the population consumes. The sales, for the most part, are made through the Protectorate of Aden.

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YEMEN

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The Kingdom of Yemen which adjoins the Protectorate of Aden on the western coast, is a sizable area of about 75,000 square miles, a considerable part of which is suitable for cultivation under irrigation. Like the Protectorate of Aden, there are numerous mountains near the coast which provide a source of water. At present the country has a rather diversified agriculture widely distributed throughout the country. It can usually supply most of its food requirements, and it exports some agricultural products, principally hides. Yemen might be able in the future to expand its agriculture and possibly even to grow a little cotton but the push is lacking for such a development. The little kingdom has gone through one political crisis after another and even now has an uneasy situation.

MUSCAT AND OMAN

The independent Sultanate of Muscat and Oman on the eastern corner of the peninsula is one of the largest subdivisions of Arabia with a coastline of over 1,000 miles. The country has a narrow coastline, a range of hills, and

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

131 The Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude
361 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the
southern coast of Arabia. It comprises :

(a) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as
Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to
[7/2] which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry
for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as
Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel
Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the
Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(b) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area, and it is on the Little Aden Peninsula that the new refinery and township are being built.

(d) The island of Perim.

133 The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation ;
504 Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some
361 turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-
west of the Peninsula. Dwelling houses and shops are constructed on
the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the
ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is
situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies
in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

508 The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the
aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate
367 Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines, the golf course and polo ground.
133 It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula.

Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable
241 and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are
245 some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several
groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular culti-
vation in the Colony.

133 Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare,
rocky and rather flat in appearance ; its highest point, about a mile
134 northward at its southern extremity is 214 feet high. The surface of
the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse
grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate
coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the
504 southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the
south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air
landing ground.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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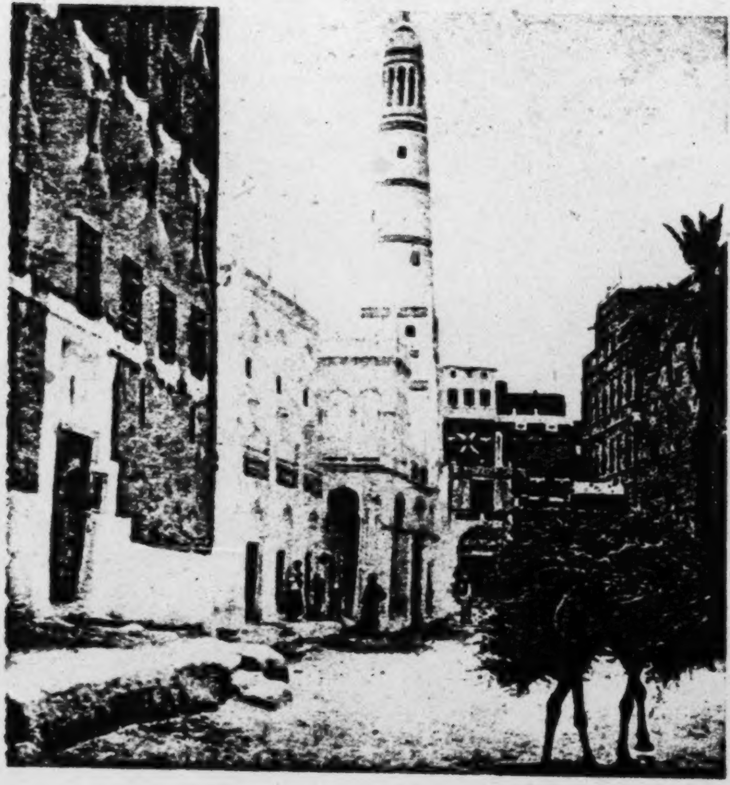

A MOSQUE IN SAIYUN—THE HADHRAMAUT [Frontispiece

[facing p. III]

Aden

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[312] That Aden still possessed some fine buildings even as late as
1710 we know from the record left by a French traveller who,
after referring to the "handsome" aqueduct which had been
built originally in 1500 to bring water into the town from
Sheikh Othman ten miles away, and deploring the state of the
fortifications, referred to the town in the following terms:

> [342] "The city is still considerably large and one may still see
> several handsome houses two storeys high with flat roofs, but
> [349] there is also an abundance of rubbish and ruins. It must be
> [368] owned that there is nothing finer of its kind than the baths there.
> [532] They are lined with marble or jasper and covered with a handsome
> dome, having a hole at the top to let in light, and adorned
> on the inside with galleries supported by magnificent pillars."[1]

178 There was no sign of this delightful place when I arrived,
368 nor were there any public baths, swimming or otherwise, until
346 twenty-four years later when I opened the handsome Municipal
Swimming Bath in Holkat Bay, but by 1931 Aden was by
no means in an "exigent condition of poverty and neglect".
Far from it; it was a flourishing town, though all that remained
of the ancient splendour was the tall white minaret in Crater
overlooking what is now the Football Stadium. A lonely ghost
from the past whose mosque has long since disappeared.

000 My disagreeable first impression remains with many travellers for the rest of their lives and the mere mention of the name Aden is sufficient to conjure up in their imaginations an exaggerated recollection of heat, haze and noise and, above all, a barrenness beyond belief.

312 In the early nineteen-thirties fresh water from wells in the
village of Sheikh Othman had only recently been brought in to
the main town and the population were still dependent mainly
on condensed water for drinking purposes, and there was
virtually no water at all for gardens or any other form of
000 cultivation. Only a few like myself succeeded in penetrating
the haze and forgetting the lack of vegetation and the discomfort
of prickly heat, as we became more and more absorbed
with the people and their problems and travelled beyond the

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[1] Dr. J. C. Young, *Ancient History of Aden*, 1923.

with us and was now returning to his work somewhere on the 000
Abiyan plain. I had no armed escort from the Government
Guards. The safety of my companions and myself rested with 643
the Sultan who was fully prepared to accept his responsibility. 574
In fact, if I had attempted to take an armed escort on this particular trip, we would almost certainly have never got to Al Qara at all. The independent-minded tribesmen would undoubtedly have resisted the movement of armed men into their country and we should have been faced with the alternative of turning back or having to force a passage. Not really an alternative because I had not, in those days, a sufficient force at my disposal to overcome spirited resistance from thousands of tribesmen in that tangle of hills.

QUAITI

Both during my term of office as Governor and during my 361
earlier periods of service in Aden I paid frequent visits to [712]
Mukalla, the capital of the Quaiti State in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, which nestles below a high hill feature on which stand the now empty watch towers that in days gone by protected the wealthy merchants of the town from bedouin raiders. Mukalla has a fascinating little harbour and the town is grouped attractively round a bay filled with the bluest water that I have ever seen. Viewed from the broad beach outside the ancient gateway as the sun is setting, the town and the hill behind it are suffused with a golden light, and the slender white minarets of the Mosques are a delicate shade of pink. It is really beautiful.

Here in Mukalla are not only the business houses of the 366
merchants who trade with the Far East and Aden and supply 441
the Hadhramaut with its innumerable wants, but also the palace 368 •
of the Sultan, the British Residency, and the Government
Offices of the Quaiti administration. Outside the walls of the 712
town are the depot of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and the
barracks of the Mukalla Regular Army and the Quaiti Armed
Constabulary. Here also is the Bedouin Boys' School, a board- 346
ing school for the sons of tribesmen run by the State on the

DESCRIPTION.

The Aden peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there
are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward 131
and north-west of the peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are 368
constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valleys
between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the 361
main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles
from the modern harbour and lies in the extinct volcano on
the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain on which has been laid out
the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Naval wireless station, the Aden Protectorate Levy lines, and the golf
course. Owing to lack of building space at Tawahi, dwelling-houses for senior Government officials have recently been constructed here. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point
near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the 241
form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Aden
Settlement. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Settlement.

PERIM.

Perim island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is 133
bare, rocky, and rather flat in appearance; its highest point,
about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet 131
(65 m.) high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry
watercourses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs,
the subsoil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim harbour
and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the
island. Perim was at one time of importance as a coaling station, [206
and also from the Eastern Telegraph Company's station and 502
Lloyd's signal station being situated there. 504]

Climate.

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden 654
under the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of 132
the European General Hospital. The maximum day temperature
recorded was 100·3 in June, and the minimum was 68·1
in December. The rainfall totalled 8 centimetres. Hot
sandy winds prevailed as usual during the south-west monsoon.
There are no crops in Aden, which depends on supplies from 137
other countries, principally India and the interior. 241

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e. during the 132
north-west monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from
November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e.
from June to September, a hot sandy wind known as Shimal
prevails on the peninsula, but on its western side the breezes are

In January an Arab driving a truck on a desert track near Sheikh Othman knocked down and killed a Jew. The Supreme Court found him guilty of causing death by negligence and the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. 674

On 13th September, 1947, an Arab succani of the vessel *El-Hak* had a quarrel with another Arab on the Messageries Maritimes Pier and in the course of the quarrel produced a revolver, fired 3 rounds and fatally wounded the other Arab. He subsequently fired at and wounded one of a number of coolies who tried to arrest him and was finally captured after attempting to swim to his ship. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. This case affords an instance, rare in Aden, of members of the public acting on their own initiative to assist the authorities.

The Imad murder case, referred to in the 1946 Annual Report, was tried by the Supreme Court, and on 23rd April, 1947, three of the accused were found guilty and sentenced to death; one accused was acquitted. There was an appeal to the High Court of Bombay and in September it was announced that the sentences for murder had been quashed. The principal accused was sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment and the other two were acquitted.

Other Serious Crime

On the evening of Sunday, 17th August, 1947, the Matron of the Civil Hospital was attacked at the gateway to her house by an assailant who threw a quantity of acid into her face. The Assistant Superintendent of Police in Crater was on the scene within a few minutes of the incident and investigation continued throughout the night. These investigations were severely handicapped by lack of witnesses.

A reward of Rs. 5,000 was offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the accused, and the co-operation of Chiefs in the Western Aden Protectorate area was requested and also Muslim religious and social leaders in Aden Colony. Information was eventually received that the person believed to have perpetrated this outrage had taken refuge in a neighbouring territory, but it has not yet been possible to obtain his arrest.

Fire-Fighting Duties

Police continued to be responsible for fire-fighting duties in the 625
Colony. The number of fires reported and dealt with by the Police 668
during 1947 is as follows:

Tawahi . . .	2	Estimated damage .	Rs. 9,000
Maalla . . .	4	,, ,, .	Rs. 700
Crater . . .	2	,, ,, .	Rs. 2,025
Sheikh Othman .	5	,, ,, .	Rs. 2,300

These figures do not include buildings destroyed or damaged during the December, 1947, riots.

172 the hands of Mr. C. H. Inge, Political Officer, Aden Protectorate. Accurate copies are being made of the many valuable ancient inscriptions in the Aden Museum and in private hands in the Colony in order that they may be made available to experts and students throughout the world. [685] Ancient sites and monuments are now regularly inspected by an Antiquities Guard and this has resulted in two prosecutions of persons accused of stealing materials from public monuments.

BRITISH COUNCIL

000 This was the first year in which it was possible to start planning on a peace-time basis, though modified to some extent by the prevailing financial stringency. The assistant representative lecturer arrived from England to assume duty on 24th June, 1947.

The civil disturbances in Aden during December, 1947, inevitably caused some check to British Council activities, although fortunately they occasioned no serious set-back.

●368 The trannsfer of the Library to suitable and capacious quarters on the ground floor of the British Council building was an immense improvement. The whole premises were thoroughly overhauled and redecorated during the quiet period in the hot weather. The Institute still feels the lack of a hall to accommodate fifty or more persons conveniently, and where stage performances, etc., could be held in the cool season.

874 During the period under review the Council maintained 12 scholars from Aden Colony and Protectorate for training as teachers at educational establishments in the Sudan.

English classes in the Women's Section made progress. Owing to the riots, the Council had an interrupted session, yet regular attendances improved.

b46 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

b43 The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

b92 The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

b32 During 1947 the local government of the Colony remained vested in the two Township Authorities, the larger being vested in the Fortress Township Authority and the area covered by it embracing the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The
7/2 Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European,
361 situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area covered by it
438 includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood mainly by fishing, basket-making and lime-burning, and who look to the built-up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre. The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

b43 The members of the Boards which administer the local government of these two areas are at present appointed by the Governor. The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend the various municipal services such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services and roads, the provision of recreational facilities for the public and the control of building operations. It has
435 still been found necessary to maintain foodstuff stalls in the public markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

443 During the year the Authorities opened a new market for petty traders
368 and hawkers, a new public bathing-place where baths, with soap and
231 towels provided, can be secured at a nominal fee, and a new cattle stable to accommodate 350 milk cows at Sheikh Othman.

647 staff. Public Relations services were somewhat curtailed by the withdrawal of B.I.S.M.E. services in the supply of periodicals and films, and the fact that much of the equipment used throughout the war years had become unserviceable. The most important activities of the Information Office were, however, maintained throughout the year.

Newspapers

204 The *Aden Observer*, an eight-page English newspaper, which succeeded the *Aden Argus*, was published weekly and sold at two annas a copy, with a circulation of 1,000 copies a week. The paper ceased publication at the end of the year.

An Arabic newspaper *Al Akhbar al Adaniya* was also published each week and 1,000–1,500 copies were distributed free in the Colony and Protectorates.

Reading Rooms

368 Six Reading Rooms were maintained throughout the year at Tawahi, Crater and Sheikh Othman in the Colony; and at Lahej, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Protectorates.

Two others, at Shibam and Gheil Ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate, were closed towards the end of the year, as it was considered that they were too remote from supervision and the regular supply of literature to be well run. In addition, reading material has been despatched to Perim and Kamaran Islands and to Red Sea Lighthouses whenever available.

The Reading Rooms are supplied with periodicals, posters and photographs, which are changed each week; the Reading Rooms in the Colony and Western Protectorate also have radios. As mentioned above, the volume of periodicals has been reduced, although a certain number are still distributed both for sale and for use in Reading Rooms.

Cinema

647
546 The Information Office has two 16-mm. projectors in the Colony. In the absence of equipment on order from the United Kingdom, it was difficult to give regular or reliable cinema shows, but every effort was made to revive this activity which had been in abeyance since 1945. The projectors were overhauled during the latter part of the year, and brought into use for several public shows.

English newsreels were received each week from England, and distributed at low rental to local cinemas.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

804 Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

lation of Aden as 80,000, gives an average daily consumption, after 365 deducting water to shipping, gardens and military, of 6·9 gallons per head. 312 The average daily consumption per head for all purposes is 20 gallons.

The following table gives details of the water used in Aden during the four years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Details	1945 *Million gallons*	1946 *Million gallons*	1947 *Million gallons*	1948 *Million gallons*
1. Total water raised at bores	549·2	594	577·8	585·4
2. Water to civil population through house connections	124	144·5	160·8	182·5
3. Total water sold to military	174·3	143·7	120·2	111·5
4. Water sold to shipping in port	50·4	43·9	52	53·4
5. Water sold at filling stations	10·8	9·5	7·7	5·4
6. Water used for gardens .	83·6	143·3	114·2	95·3
7. Total water supplied free of charge (including gardens, flushing, free stand-posts, fire-fighting etc.) . .	114·4	170	140·6	124·2
8. Water unaccounted for or percentage loss . . .	13·65%	13·8%	16·5%	17·9%

Pumping Plant. The whole of the pumping plant is in good mechanical condition. The maximum quantity of water, assuming all pumps to be in perfect working order, which can be raised from the bores daily is 2,512,000 gallons.

Boreholes. Six new boreholes in Sheikh Othman Garden have been sunk during the year, five by Messrs G. Stow & Co. and one departmentally. This will give an additional 1,200,000 gallons of water per day when the pumps, which are on order, have been installed.

Reservoirs. The total capacity of the reservoirs is 2,965,200 gallons.

Distribution. The total length of water mains replaced was 7,374 linear feet, mostly 3-inch cast-iron pipes. The total length of new mains laid were 7,750 feet of 4 inches or less in diameter, and 11,703 feet of 6 inches and over.

Water Meters. Further new water meters were received during 1948, and it was found possible to give 968 new connections, compared with 336 in 1945, 261 in 1946 and 401 in 1947.

The total number of meters now in use is 5,323.

Fire Hydrants. The total number of fire hydrants now installed in 365 the Colony is 169. All these are examined, tested and cleaned every 368 four months. This ensures that they are in complete working order in any emergency and it also assists in flushing out the mains. 312

Consumers. The number of consumers on the registers at the end of 1948 was 5,307, an increase of 881 on that recorded on the same date in 1947.

368 *Fire Standposts and other Free Supplies.* During 1948, 124,274,000
365 gallons of water representing 21·2 per cent of the total water raised was issued free of charge for fire-fighting, gardens, free standposts, Public
312 Works etc. 13,965,000 gallons of water were issued free of charge to the general public from the 32 free standposts now erected in the various points of the Colony.

364 *Sterilisation of Water.* The whole of the water (except that supplied
365 to Sheikh Othman gardens) is chlorinated before distribution, and the many bacteriological analyses made during the year proved that the water
312 was eminently fit for domestic consumption.

Drainage Works. This covers the maintenance of the whole of the sewerage system in the Colony, with the exception of cleansing which is carried out by the Public Health Department.

652 *New Work.* The expenditure on new works during 1948 was Rs. 265,517. The principal items being shown below:

	Rs.
1. New house connection and minor extension to water mains	57,351
2. Minor drainage works	8,435
3. Sinking new boreholes at Sheikh Othman	74,000
4. New distribution mains	51,195
5. Store room at Isthmus Pump House	2,770
6. Quarter for pump cleaner	3,251
7. Extension of Maalla drainage	12,000
8. Two flushing tanks	3,576
9. New 9-inch water main from Sheikh Othman to Khormaksar	13,915

Finance. The total receipts for 1948 were Rs. 709,546 and the expenditure Rs. 653,896.

The total expenditure on the water supply since its inception to 31st December, 1948, is Rs. 7,024,204 and the amount received from the sale of water during the same period is Rs. 8,349,272.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

365 The Waterworks Department is also responsible for the construction
364 and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges into the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks have been constructed, there are no sewage disposal works. In order to minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

Criticism of the Information Department, which had been persistent 647
but mild while the cost fell on His Majesty's Government, was intensified
when, in accordance with imperial policy, the cost of Colony services
was transferred to Colony funds, and an investigation into the activities
of the Department was made by a special committee during 1948. In
accordance with their recommendation the Governor set up an Advisory
Committee for the Department on which unofficial opinion was well
represented, and the Department was allowed to continue for a further
year. The policy for the future is still under consideration. But in the
meantime, such steps as were possible were taken to reduce unprofitable
activities and concentrate available resources on approved services.
The local newspaper run by Government was discontinued, though the 204
question of giving assistance to some newspaper is still under consideration. 368
The reading rooms in the Colony were closed.

On the other hand, provision for mobile cinemas was increased from 546
one to three. A public address system was installed throughout the 203
Fortress, is being extended to Sheikh Othman, and was used for daily
announcements of public interest.

Plans are under consideration for a regular broadcasting service, to 207
serve both the Colony and the Protectorate, and if this comes into operation,
the Arabic news will also be put over the public loudspeaker.

[illegible]nformation Officer inaugurated a series of weekly pamphlets 203
giving information, in English and Arabic, regarding Government intentions 647
and achievements, and explanations in simple language of laws and
regulations which were brought into force.

The routine activities of the Information Department, including the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of 804
local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is
normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

The following newspapers are published in the Colony: 204

Reuters Bulletin (daily issue), published by Reuters' Agent in Aden, P. & O. House, Steamer Point, Aden.

Fatat-el-Jazirah (weekly Arabic paper), published by Mohamed Ali Luqman, Crater, Aden.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises : 131 361

(*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(*b*) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation ; Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula. 133 361

The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. 133 368

Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony. 241

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky and rather flat in appearance ; its highest point, about a mile northward at its southern extremity is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air landing ground. 133 134 368 504

625 The standard of literacy is very low and many of the recruits can
212 neither read nor write Arabic. Only a few are able to read and write simple English. Evening schools were started in June, 1952, by arrangement with the Director of Education who provided teachers and allowed the use of classrooms at three schools.

Athletics were revived and a very good meeting was held in December, 1952.

CRIME

SERIOUS AND MINOR CASES IN 1952.

674

Offences under the Indian Penal Code	*Cases Reported*	*Taken to Court*	*Convicted*	*Under Investigation*	*No. of Juveniles Convicted*
Homicide	3	1	1	1	—
Other offences against the person :					
(*a*) Attempted Murder	2	2	2	—	—
(*b*) Rape and unlawful carnal knowledge	1	1	—	—	—
(*c*) Unnatural offences	7	4	4	—	—
(*d*) Other offences	191	158	116	10	5
Malicious injury to property	5	2	2	—	—
Other offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injury to property) :					
(*a*) Theft	717	347	264	38	25
(*b*) House-breaking	186	63	49	4	5
(*c*) Criminal & house trespass	42	28	23	3	—
(*d*) Other	255	121	106	3	2
TOTAL	1,409	727	567	59	37
Minor Acts	5,429	5,229	3,589	14	18

1952 saw an increase of 33 per cent in serious crime compared with 1951. The rise in crime coincided with an apparent very marked increase in the population. Thefts rose by 43 per cent and house breakings by 34 per cent.

● 368 *Other Police Duties*

625 *Fire Fighting.* Twelve fires were attended and dealt with by the police.

167 *Immigration and Passports.* There was an increase in 1952 of 30 per cent in the number of immigrants as compared with 1951. Seven
486 hundred and four new entry permits were issued and over 19,000 people were dealt with by the Immigration Officers. Over 10,770 people left the Colony.

The number of travel documents issued in 1952 was 4,250, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year. The work increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to employ an officer on full-time duty from August, 1952.

647 tion of newsreels to commercial cinemas and the supply of periodicals 204 and official pictorial matter to institutions and interested persons in the Colony and Protectorate. In addition, regular showings were given 546 to the public and to clubs of news and documentary films in English and A[illegible] activity later brought within the sphere of the Labour and [illegible]partment.

368 Th[illegible]ading rooms were maintained in the Protectorate and have [illegible]o be well patronised.

Chapter 13 : General

ARCHAEOLOGY

172 In 1950 and 1951 the American Foundation for the Study of Man carried out two short seasons of excavation in Beihan under the archaeological supervision of Professor W. F. Albright. The main site examined, that of Hagr Kohlan, was already known from inscriptions, to be the ruins of Timna, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Qataban. The area of the walled city covered some 70 acres and excavation revealed a number of very substantial and well constructed stone buildings. The city appeared to have been totally destroyed by fire about the end of the 1st Century B.C. A section cut in a subsidiary mound produced a long series of pottery types thought to show more or less continuous occupation from the 13th Century B.C. down to the Middle Ages. A large number of inscriptions found in both sites and elsewhere in Wadi Beihan are in course of being published by Dr. A. Jamme of Louvain.

ARCHIVAL SURVEY

217 In October, 1952, Dr. A. Toussaint, the Chief Archivist to the Government of Mauritius, arrived to conduct a preliminary survey of Government archives and records. Though the survey was not complete at the end of the year it was clear that substantial progress in the method of preserving and cataloguing the records of the Colony would call for greatly improved storage facilities and expert staff.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

368 Adult education in Aden has not reached a stage where cultural activities flourish spontaneously ; nor, since the closing down of the British Council, is there any cultural centre outside the Department of Education. The nearest approach to such a centre and in itself a legacy of the British Council is the Lake Library.

This library has been built up over a period of twelve years and now contains 10,000 volumes ; these include Arabic and Urdu books and a reference library. The reading room, which is provided with a wide selection of periodicals and is comfortably furnished, is extremely popular in the evening. The library has a large and growing membership of Europeans who are quick to appreciate its worth. The Arab

membership, at present regrettably small, is increasing, and it is to be 368
hoped that when the books are housed in the new library building which is to be situated in the centre of Crater, its greater accessibility will encourage more Arabs to join.

There is no tradition of pictorial art in South-West Arabia and 532
practically no native handicrafts, therefore it is unusually difficult for the local Arab to produce anything original or characteristic, and his attempts at self-expression are all influenced by foreign art and have none of the freshness of primitive or aboriginal painting. He is indeed a late-comer to all the finer arts and consequently lacks taste and spontaneity. Nevertheless, the urge for self-expression is there, and the Aden Arts Club came into being specifically with the idea of encouraging people of all races interested in painting to meet together. 575
In this it has been only partially successful as once again the European 543
element tends to submerge the Arab.

In the last three years the Arts Club has sponsored three exhibitions of painting (two of which included handicrafts) and these exhibitions have certainly caused a quickening of interest even if they have produced no more tangible result. Though the show of talent is unimpressive, it is too early to demand standards and the aim is to arouse interest and stimulate endeavour. The same purpose is being pursued amongst the women, and here the standard of handicrafts, as produced by the Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club, has shown marked improvement—possibly because they are quick to grasp that good work can command a good market. Such incentive is excellent, and it is a pity that it is inapplicable to the less functional arts.

The street lighting in the Crescent and Secretariat areas has been improved by the provision of fluorescent lighting of the latest type. In other areas the street lighting has been extended. [373] ● 365 377

The cost of electricity to the general public is 5 as. per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 as. per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate however is approximately 2·87 annas per unit in 1949 and 2·95 annas per unit in 1950 (an anna is 1·125 pence).

PUBLIC WORKS

New Buildings

The principal Government works or buildings completed in 1949 and 1950 are listed below : 653

By Contractors

24 houses in the Aidroos Valley Crater.
24 quarters for Police, Khormaksar.
New Police Station, Khormaksar.
2 primary schools for girls, Crater.
Primary school for boys, Crater.
3 expatriate and eleven staff quarters for Aden College.

By the Department

160 working-class houses, Sheikh Othman.
New Customs, Salt and Excise Office, Steamer Point.
5 houses for senior Government officials, Khormaksar.
Tuberculosis ward for 40 patients, Civil Hospital.
New record room and upper storey, Treasury Office.
Conversion of the marine craft unit camp into lines for the coal coolies, Maalla.
Upper storey over Barrack Nos. 2 and 3 Armed Police Lines, Crater.
Technical College Workshop, Maalla.
Extension to both boys' and girls' primary schools, Sheikh Othman.
Four extra class rooms, Boys' Primary School, Maalla.

Architect's Department

During 1950 the Architect's Department was strengthend by the arrival of an Assistant Architect from the United Kingdom and an Architectural Draughtsman from India, but shortage of trained staff is still a problem. 653 341

Schemes have been prepared and are now under consideration by Government for extensions to the Maternity Clinic, Crater, the new telephone exchange building, Maalla, and the building for the Government printing press, Tawahi. The Surveyor has carried out a large number of surveys in various parts of the Colony connected with proposed future building operations, but he too is handicapped by lack of staff.

Most of the dwelling-houses within the Settlement limits are 342 well ventilated and lighted and are satisfactory from a public health point of view. Endeavours are being made to effect an improvement in architectural standards.

There are still a few buildings in Maala and Sheikh Othman where the old type of house exists, but improvement grows every year by demolition and reconstruction, and the majority of the population is comfortably housed.

Water Supply

The water supply of Aden is obtained from six bore-wells situated 312 near the village of Sheikh Othman. The supply for the civil population 365 is pumped into two tanks each of 100,000 gallons capacity, and from these tanks the supply gravitates through a 15-in. main to a storage reservoir of 400,000 gallons capacity at the Isthmus.

The total amount of water raised from these bore holes during 1938 was 236,178,000 gallons. This represents an average daily supply of 647,000 gallons, and taking the population as 47,000 an average of 14 gallons per head per day for all purposes.

The following table gives details of the water used in Aden during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Details of water.	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Total water raised at bore-holes.	204,887,000	207,368,000	236,178,000
Total water delivered to Fortress area.	118,429,000	121,980,000	133,525,000
Total water delivered to Military.	25,520,000*	23,671,000	27,564,000
Total water sold for Shipping purposes.	18,489,000	20,704,000	21,273,000
Total water used for gardens	76,992,000	84,385,000	98,087,000
Water unaccounted, for per cent. loss.	32·9 per cent.	23·0 per cent.	21·19 per cent.

* This high figure was due to the extra number of Military temporarily drafted to Aden in 1936.

The increase in the consumption of water for all purposes is due chiefly to the extension of the distribution mains.

MAINTENANCE WORK

The majority of the work carried out by the Water and Drainage 653 Department comes under the above heading and includes the following :—

(1) *Pumping plant.*—This comprises five reciprocating and five 653 centrifugal pumps, all of which have been examined regularly and 376 kept in good mechanical order. These pumps work on an average 312 of 12 hours a day, and the supply was not once interrupted during the year.

[377] 653 376 The standby electricity generating set was used once each week and generates enough energy to run two bore-hole pumps, giving approximately 17,000 gallons per hour.

312 (2) *Reservoirs and Tanks.*—These comprise 11 steel plate tanks and two masonry reservoirs situated over the distribution system.

(3) *New Bore-hole Pump.*—A new type of bore-hole pump, in which both the electric motor and the pump are lowered into the bore-hole and run submerged was purchased and installed in bore No. 3 at a cost of Rs. 11,925.

The pump has not been entirely satisfactory as sand in the water has caused damage to the pump and motor bearings. It is considered that it proved, however, that the supply of water from the bores can be increased, without affecting the underground storage level. During a continuous test of 22 days, 8,976,000 gallons of water were raised from bore No. 3 without lowering the normal rest level.

312 365 (4) *Distribution.*—The water-supply to the Fortress was uninterrupted during the year, and no restriction whatever in the use of water was imposed on the general public.

365 377 505 Owing to the Electricity Department being unable to cope with the great demand for energy between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10 p.m., pumping at Sheikh Othman and Isthmus was restricted during these hours. Owing to the existing storage capacity of the reservoirs, this restriction was applied only to the shipping companies refilling their water boats for supplies to shipping during these four hours. In practice very little inconvenience was caused.

312 365 (5) *Storage Capacity.*—The present storage capacity of the Waterworks Department is as follows:—

		Gallons.	*Approximate total hours Domestic supply.*
			hours.
(i) Sheikh Othman	Civil Supply ...	195,000	27
	Supply to R.A.F.	37,000	12
(ii) Fortress	Isthmus ...	400,000	64
	Johar Ridge ...	129,000	42
	Crater ...	216,000	36
	Tawahi ...	96,000	30
Total Storage Capacity		1,073,000	

The total hours supply figures are based on the assumption that in time of emergency the supply to gardens and shipping would be stopped.

(6) *Water Connections.*—The total number of water connections to different premises in Aden is 2,595. The number of new connections made during 1938 was 549 compared with 417 for the previous year.

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741 was fortunate to have a medical officer with special knowledge of this
759 branch of medicine.

Lack of replacements and absence of officers on leave threw increased responsibilities and work on the remainder of the Medical and Health Staff.

Welfare

657 The Welfare Officer for whom provision appeared in the Estimates was not appointed, but a locally born Assistant Welfare Officer was appointed after spending two years in the United Kingdom studying social welfare.

Details of activities of other Government Departments will be found in Part II of this Report under appropriate chapters.

PRISONS

697 Until the riots broke out in early December there had been a welcome decrease in the prison population. This had amounted to 24 per cent. during the first 10 months of the year, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1946.

At the beginning of the year the installation of an improved system of sanitation throughout the prison, which was begun in 1946, was completed. Increased facilities for the segregation of prisoners were provided, and substantial repairs and alterations to many of the prison buildings effected. The kitchen was remodelled and enlarged.

Throughout the year the health of the prisoners was satisfactory, and discipline well maintained.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

377 Two generating sets were completely overhauled by a Metro-Vickers erection engineer.

New sub-stations were erected at Ras Boradli, Maidan Crater, and Maalla.

Shortage of materials prevented any large-scale changeover from overhead to underground cables, but the Maalla area was cleared of overhead high-tension lines to release ground for building purposes.

Further details will be found in Part II.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation

509 During the year the Crown Counsel, because of his personal qualifications, was appointed Director of Civil Aviation in addition to his normal duties.

Negotiations with the Royal Air Force to obtain joint-user rights at Khormaksar resulted in successful agreement. A separate civil enclave will be built at Khormaksar to the east of the Sheikh Othman road, just south of the main east-west runway.

During 1947 temporary licences were granted to Ethiopian Airlines,

697 [344] There is one prison only and no camps. The prison buildings are enclosed in a spacious and airy compound, surrounded by a high stone wall and they consist of an administration block and widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, a kitchen and a hospital.

There are six superior cells exclusively for the accommodation of "A" and " B " Class prisoners. Special attention is paid to cleanliness and sanitation and a high standard in both is maintained.

The general state of health of all prisoners has been satisfactory. There was no outbreak of any serious illness. Venereal diseases, contracted before admission to the prison, were common among the prisoners.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attended the prison dispensary daily and was assisted by a full-time hospital assistant. Prisoners reporting sick were treated at the prison hospital, but cases needing immediate attention were admitted to the civil hospital.

There were six deaths from natural causes, four in the civil hospital and two in prison. Due to the lack of accommodation at the civil hospital, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were treated in the prison sick-bay. Of the four cases, two died, one was cured and one is making a steady progress.

The official and non-official visitors of the Prison Board visited the prison regularly. His Excellency the Governor paid four visits to the prison during the years under report. All prisoners were given complete freedom of access to the visitors and every opportunity to register complaints or to ventilate any grievances.

There is, as yet, no system of probation or of welfare for discharged prisoners.

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities and Public Works

365 377 The water and electricity supply services are publicly owned and are operated by the Public Works Department.

WATER AND DRAINAGE

312 365 Prior to 1928 the domestic water supply of Aden was derived almost entirely from condensed sea water. From 1924 to 1928 experimental boreholes were sunk at Sheikh Othman and potable water was found in two thin layers of sand gravels at 136 feet and 208 feet respectively below the surface.

Since 1928 fifteen additional boreholes (including five in 1948) have been sunk, and the following table shows the increase in consumption :

	1936	1941	1949	1950
	(all figures in million gallons)			
Total water raised from boreholes	205	353	680	711
Water consumed by civil population	45	115	208	235

Water sold to shipping.. ..	18	65	69	73	312
Water consumed by Military ..	25	96	139	158	365
Water used in gardens ..	76	52	161	142	
Other purposes including water unaccounted for	41	25	103	103	

The water is pumped direct from the boreholes into reservoirs and gravitates through a 15 in. diameter pipeline 7 miles in length into the Isthmus, where it is pumped into service reservoirs and distributed to the various parts of the Colony by gravitational mains, of which there are over 28 miles of varying diameter from 9 in. to 2½ in. The total capacity of the reservoirs in the Colony at present is 2,965,000 gallons. A new 3-million-gallon reservoir above the Main Pass is under construction and will be completed in 1952.

All supplies are metered and at the end of 1950 over 6,330 domestic water meters were in use. Six hundred and thirty-four new connections were given in 1949, and 674 in 1950.

The cost of water to the general public is 4 annas less 10 per cent per 100 gallons (approximately 3s. 3d. per thousand gallons). The revenue derived from the sale of water during 1949 and 1950 was Rs. 16,15,649 (£121,173) and the total expenditure was Rs. 12,21,898 (£91,642).

Six per cent of the total water used by the general public is supplied free of charge from 32 standposts erected in various parts of the Colony.

Although the water at source is of a very high standard of purity bacteriologically, to combat any possible pollution through dust or any other agency it is automatically chlorinated.

The maintenance and provision of new sewers is the responsibility of the Public Works Department, but the cleaning of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department. All sewage discharges into the sea through five separate outfalls extending to just below low water mark. At Sheikh Othman, small primary settling tanks have been constructed, but there are no sewage disposal works. 364

In order to minimise fouling of the harbour and beaches, all water closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquified.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

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Electricity as a public utility was first introduced into Aden in 1926, when the power house was completed, and three 330 kva generating sets with oil-fired steam boilers and necessary auxiliary plant were erected.

The station was subsequently enlarged, and at the end of 1947, three turbo generators of 1,200 kw., 1,200 kw. and 750kw. respectively, with boilers of a steaming capacity of 47,000 lb. per hour were installed. In addition, two 250 kw. generators powered by diesel engines are available in an emergency.

The installation of the stand-by diesel generator (250 kw.) at Sheikh

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Othman was completed and it has already proved its worth in maintaining the water supply during maintenance work on the electric supply lines.

The Air Ministry stand-by station at Cross-ways is now in commission and is in a position to relieve the Department of the load in the areas of Barrack Hill, Gold Mohur, R.A.F. Hospital and Tarshyne; this will make available more electricity for civilian needs during the summer period.

The Air Ministry Directorate General of Works stand-by-generators carry most of the military load at peak hours, and their co-operation is much appreciated.

The existing generating plant, although now showing the results of continuous loading is still holding out under a heavy maintenance programme.

The supply is generated at 6,600 volts pressure and stepped down by means of transformers to 400 volts. All domestic supplies are at 230 volts.

The average load in the station during 1949 was 1,095 kwh. and during 1950 was 1,145 kwh. The peak load reached 1,710 kwh. in 1949 and 1,850 kwh. in 1950.

Consumers at the end of 1950 numbered 4,800 compared with 3,412 at the end of 1948. There are still 1,000 waiting for supply.

The following table shows electricity generation and revenue in 1948, 1949 and 1950:

	1948	1949	1950
Units generated ..	8,599,899	9,609,830	10,063,085
Units sold	7,106,428	7,987,886	8,144,368
Station load factor ..	—	64·8%	62·0%
Total revenue from sales of current	Rs. 13,04,202	Rs. 14,33,887	Rs. 15,10,630

Owing to the large increase in population, it has become necessary to erect a new power station and the necessary orders for two 5,000-kw. generators and two 60,000-lb. boilers, have already been placed. In the meantime the replacement of feeder lines is being carried out to a plan to tie in with the new station and so avoid as much delay as possible when the new station goes into production.

Plans have been agreed for a development of the high tension distribution system, which is being steadily brought into commission beginning with Crater where 40 per cent of the peak load is consumed.

In the meantime the distribution system has been improved by laying underground cables in the Tawahi and Steamer Point areas, with a new sub-station for the latter. Further sub-stations are being put into commission in Crater. Underground cables have also been laid in Crater and Maalla and will considerably improve distribution in these areas. The removal of the old overhead lines will improve the localities and avoid the dangers attendant on this method of distribution and also release land for building purposes.

The street lighting in the Crescent and Secretariat areas has been improved by the provision of fluorescent lighting of the latest type. In other areas the street lighting has been extended. [373] 365 377

The cost of electricity to the general public is 5 as. per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 as. per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate however is approximately 2·87 annas per unit in 1949 and 2·95 annas per unit in 1950 (an anna is 1·125 pence).

PUBLIC WORKS

New Buildings

The principal Government works or buildings completed in 1949 and 1950 are listed below : 653

By Contractors

24 houses in the Aidroos Valley Crater.
24 quarters for Police, Khormaksar.
New Police Station, Khormaksar.
2 primary schools for girls, Crater.
Primary school for boys, Crater.
3 expatriate and eleven staff quarters for Aden College.

By the Department

160 working-class houses, Sheikh Othman.
New Customs, Salt and Excise Office, Steamer Point.
5 houses for senior Government officials, Khormaksar.
Tuberculosis ward for 40 patients, Civil Hospital.
New record room and upper storey, Treasury Office.
Conversion of the marine craft unit camp into lines for the coal coolies, Maalla.
Upper storey over Barrack Nos. 2 and 3 Armed Police Lines, Crater.
Technical College Workshop, Maalla.
Extension to both boys' and girls' primary schools, Sheikh Othman.
Four extra class rooms, Boys' Primary School, Maalla.

Architect's Department

During 1950 the Architect's Department was strengthend by the arrival of an Assistant Architect from the United Kingdom and an Architectural Draughtsman from India, but shortage of trained staff is still a problem. 653 341

Schemes have been prepared and are now under consideration by Government for extensions to the Maternity Clinic, Crater, the new telephone exchange building, Maalla, and the building for the Government printing press, Tawahi. The Surveyor has carried out a large number of surveys in various parts of the Colony connected with proposed future building operations, but he too is handicapped by lack of staff.

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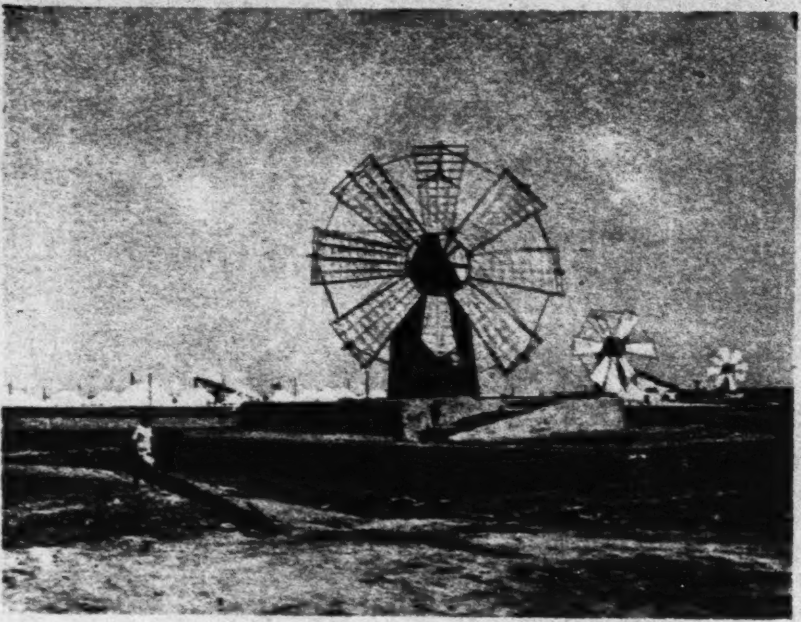

ADEN SALT WORKS

Windmills lift sea water into pans for solar evaporation.

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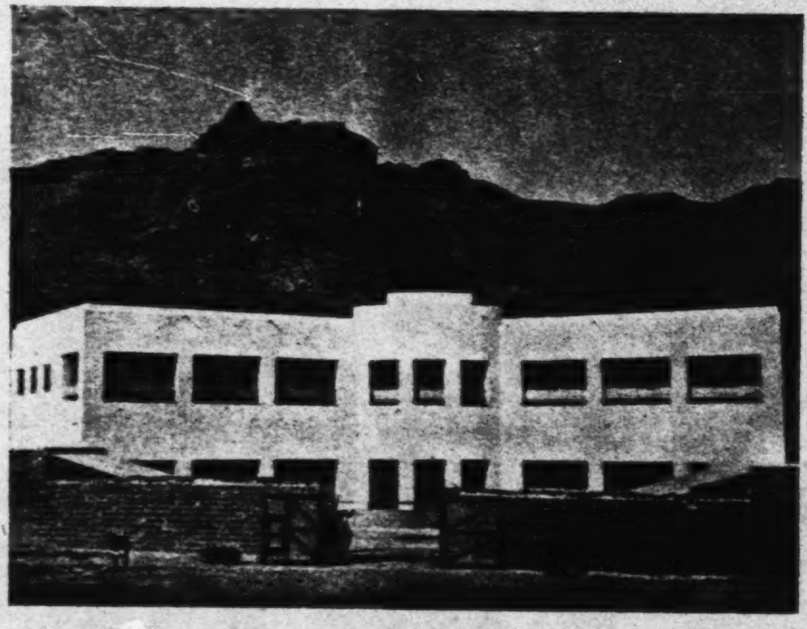

NEW GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SCHOOL, ~~CRATER~~

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closely on the heels of the implementation of the economic 315
bond. It is my view that these negotiations, which were still 656
continuing when I left Aden, should be pressed to a successful conclusion. I use the word "pressed" advisedly because human nature being what it is there may well be selfish and short-sighted Rulers who, with the example of Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrein before their eyes, would be unwilling to share what is, after all, at this stage only the possibility of potential wealth with their neighbours. It would be intolerable if one or two States became fabulously wealthy while the rest of the Protectorate continued to depend almost for their very existence on the bounty of the United Kingdom taxpayer.

In a startlingly short time after the discovery of oil in 000
commercial quantities, assuming that the revenue therefrom belonged to the Protectorate as a whole and not to individual States, I should expect to see the States federate, if they had not already done so. Then would come further swift political development in a country which would be no less able financially to undertake the responsibilities of Dominion status than is Ghana. Integration with the Colony is an obvious step on the
road to Dominion status. Aden, with its magnificent harbour 504
and its 5,000,000-ton Refinery, is the only natural outlet for 382
the oil on the coast of South Arabia, and it is the obvious capital for a future Dominion comprising the present Colony
and Protectorate. In June 1933 Sir Samuel Hoare, at that time 000
Secretary of State for India, said in the House of Commons:

> "The reasons which suggest that Aden [he was referring to what is now the Colony] should not remain linked with India under the new constitution are, that it is an area geographically remote from India; that it would not naturally fit into the new federation; that it is already to some extent under Imperial control, *and that it is inseparable in practice from the Aden Protectorate*, which has already passed wholly out of Indian control."

I have never seen any reason to disagree with these words, in particular those which I have italicised, and I have never subscribed to the view that it would be possible or desirable

sion was made in the Fortress Township for the election of three 632
members, who must be of Aden or British birth; the franchise
was limited to males born or resident for a stipulated period in
Aden, and with a property qualification which was reduced by
half (giving an electorate of about 5,000) after the 1949 election
had resulted in the return of an Arab merchant, a Pakistani
advocate, and a Parsee merchant.

The climate of Aden Colony and of the southern coast is 132
generally pleasant between November and March. The summer
heat, though great, is less intense than that of the interior of
Arabia or of Iraq, but this is more than offset by the oppressive
humidity between April and October. Rainfall is trifling, but
heavy thunderstorms occur irregularly. The town relies for its 312
water-supply on bore-holes at Shaikh Othman, supplemented
by supplies in the famous Tanks, which date from pre-Islamic
times and were restored for use in 1856. They have a storage
capacity of 8 million gallons. Aden is a free port and there are 651
no customs dues except on liquor, drugs, tobacco, motor spirit,
and salt. Salt is a government monopoly, and is produced locally 655
in large quantities for export by evaporation from sea-water. 433
The only other local industries are dhow-building, soap manufacture, dyeing, cigarette-making, and fishing.

The present prosperity of the Colony depends on its im- 504
portance as a bunkering port for coal and oil, for which pur- 439
poses it handles a tonnage of shipping comparable with that of
Liverpool. This balance will be altered when the Anglo- [382] ●
Iranian Oil Company's new 5-million-tons-a-year refinery,
begun in November 1952, comes on stream in 1954.[1] Apart 439
from the export of salt (which supplied in 1950 75 per cent of
India's imports of that commodity), the bulk of Aden's other
trade consists of entrepôt and transhipment between neighbouring countries. The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft
(sailing dhows, etc.) which entered the port during 1951 was
4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839, more than
double the figure for 1938; the number of country craft was
1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201, a decrease of 17 per cent
compared with the previous year. Recent estimates of imports
and exports were:

	Imports (£ million)	*Exports*
1948	2·29	1·88
1949	2·73	2·19
1950	3·49	3·25
1951	4·19	3·70
1952	4·71	3·80

(SOURCE: *Digest of Colonial Statistics*, no. 10, September-October 1953).

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[1] *Petroleum Press Service*, December 1952.

CHAPTER TWO

Early Days

"ARRIVED at Aden at 4 p.m. The place is not as I had 000 expected and I found I had forgotten all about it. It looked just like a penal settlement and the nearer one got the more unprepossessing the place became"; such was the entry in my diary for October 4th, 1931.

It was the normal reaction of most people who see Aden from the deck of a ship at the tail end of the summer, and, like most people, I knew very little about the town, less about the Protectorate, and nothing at all about the history of the place.

The first authentic recorded mention of Aden is to be found in the Bible at the 23rd verse of the 27th Chapter of Ezekiel, where it is written: "Haran, and Canneh, and Eden, the merchants of Sheba, Asshur and Chilmad, were thy merchants." When I read this verse I was puzzled by the rendering of Aden as "Eden", and I consulted my Arabic version of the Scriptures and was reassured by finding that the word "Eden" was spelt in precisely the same way as it is written in Arabic today. If additional evidence of the identity of this "Eden" with Aden is required, it is to be found in the very next verse which runs as follows: "These were thy merchants in all sorts of things, in blue clothes . . ." The reference is to the indigo impregnated [291] cloth which is still worn by very many of the inhabitants of the [386] Protectorate and was a common sight in the Colony a few [178] years ago.

The early history of Aden is difficult to piece together, consisting as it does of travellers' tales and records, some undoubtedly true, but others of dubious authenticity, but the one 175 504

Dhow Building

Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami merchants 396 settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are 501 constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well 477 built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and the Malabar coast) 505 and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company). Monsieur Besse now maintains a fleet of dhows in addition to his motor vessels. Many of these dhows are equipped with auxiliary engines

Soap Manufacturing

A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur Besse in 388 December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local labour of 40 men is employed, and the output is about 50 cases daily, each case containing 200 cakes, which are disposed of locally or exported to the Red Sea Ports.

Dyeing

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth and 386 each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There are in 439 addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Massowa, Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by Jews 277 and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt. 563

VII.—COMMERCE

Customs

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties. 651

Trade

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment as the port is a centre 439 for trade between all ports of the world and the neigbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells and salt. The total value of the seaborne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December, 1938) exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs. 12,16,02,203 (imports Rs. 8,02,17,766, and exports Rs. 4,13,84,437), showing a decrease of Rs. 42,91,828 as compared

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The increase of Rs.79,67,977 in merchandise was mainly in grain and pulse, hides and skins, coal, oils, vehicles, tea, gums, and salt. The increase of Rs.77,50,796 in treasure was due to transactions in imports and exports of Maria Theresa dollars, in which there was considerable speculation.

The Trade Registration Department was formerly a branch of 647 the Aden Port Trust Revenue Department, but on the recommendation of Mr. J. Sladen, who was deputed to Aden in the year 1906 on special duty, it was separated from the 1st April, 1907, and became a Government department. The department is however supervised by the Secretary, Aden Port Trust.

The old Qafilah office at Barrier Gate, where the registration of inland trade is conducted, was taken over by the Government from the Aden Port Trust in 1910 and subsequently converted into an office and quarters for the Qafilah clerk in 1914.

The following statement shows the total value of the imports 439 and exports sea-borne trade of Aden for the last five years.

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Dhow Building.

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Soap Manufacturing.

388
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Il: Melamid S-3 (no date) 1954 MLI Yemen ML1
HADHRAMAUT MH2
ADEN MM1
OMAN MK1

H
expanded and dried fish and fish oils are now exported regularly. The new 433
exports have more than compensated for the decline in the revenues from 439
incense, the supply of which has suffered from excess cutting and tapping
of the few forested areas.

A
Indirectly, Aden colony has been a beneficiary of the Iranian oil dispute. 471
The former concessionaire in Iran has begun construction of a 382
100,000 barrel per day petroleum refinery in Aden which is to supply the ●
general area of the Indian Ocean with petroleum products formerly supplied 433
by the now expropriated and shut-down refinery at Abadan. The estimated cost of this project is about $140 million. At present over 12,000 workers are employed on various construction jobs connected with the refinery, including over 8,000 natives and nearly 1,000 Indian nationals. Some 3,000 local inhabitants and about 200 Europeans will be permanently employed in this largest industrial establishment in southern Arabia.

To build and operate this refinery an entirely new town, complete with all modern services, has been established at Little Aden, about six miles from the old port city of Aden. Sufficient water for the domestic requirements of the new town was discovered ten miles away; sweet water for industrial purposes must be obtained by distillation of sea water. A hospital, the largest in Arabia, has also been set up. In general, local trade is benefiting tremendously from the activities of the new oil company. A
new port for the discharge and loading of oil tankers is also being built. O

Because of the decline in incense production in the Aden territories, 471
Dhofar is now the most important exporter of this commodity. A petroleum 382
concession in this province has been granted to two American oil 433
companies (Cities Service and Richfield) which have hitherto not participated in Middle East oil development.[7] A large airfield for supplies, etc.
has been established near Salala, and thorough exploration of the area is O
to commence within a few months. The outlook for the discovery of oil 135
is reported to be very favorable, since the oil-rich geological strata of the Saudi Arabian or Qatar oil fields may extend into Dhofar.

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[7] A concession for the area was *formerly* held by a subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Co.

by which time most of the duck had gone away, and then 000
sailed for the rest of the season, although I have, on occasion, done both on the same morning,. but to get up at 2 a.m., drive forty miles along the seashore and over rough country, shoot till 9 a.m., then drive forty miles back and take the helm in a yacht race from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. was rather too much for my lazy temperament, and I did not often make the effort.

When I first went to Aden I had a small dhow built on the 396
Ma'alla water-front in one of the attractive boat yards which were such a fascinating feature of the place and had been for many years until progress, initiated by myself, reclaimed the
area; and the builders, deprived of the sea, went to an island in 800
the harbour where a beach had been made for their reception. The *Nur-al-Bahr* or *Light of the Sea*, as my dhow was named, was twenty feet overall and was constructed of teak fastened below the water-line with copper nails and above with iron, and was built during the hot weather to be ready for the winter sailing season. I spent many enjoyable hours watching her grow. When she was finished she was painted white below the water line and with a traditional pattern in green and blue and red above; and she was provided with two eyes, one on each side of the bow, so that she could see where she was going, as my Arab boat boys pointed out when I uttered a mild protest at
this last piece of artistry. When all was finished there came the 396
final ceremony before the actual launching, a ceremony as old 778
as the hills wrapped in the mists of pre-Islamic times when blood sacrifices were common throughout the world. A sheep, acquired at my expense, was the sacrifice and was slaughtered near the vessel. The fresh blood was daubed on the stern post, along the keel, and on the stem, after which the animal was cooked and eaten by the builders. There was a very real reason for this sacrifice and it was not, as some people might think, to provide the builders with a substantial supper. It was to give a life to the vessel before she was launched and thus prevent her from taking one after she was afloat, as she surely would
have done according to popular belief. In the Persian Gulf a 789
further and somewhat similar belief is that a woman has only 171
to step over a new laid keel to become pregnant and in the 396

789 fullness of time present her husband with a son. Unfortunately
171 it is equally firmly believed that having given a life in this way
396 the vessel will demand a life from her crew once she is afloat,
and so all new vessels are closely guarded in the builders' yards
until the planking has reached such a height that the most
agile female would not be able to jump over the keel.

000 It was not long before I could manage my dhow reasonably
well with the aid of my two Arab fishermen, and for excitement
and exhilaration I have never met anything to equal a racing
dhow in a stiff breeze being driven hard on a reach. When I
became Governor I was more conventional and had a fast
Bermuda-rigged "Seabird" of my own, by name *Osprey*, but
I never had as much pleasure from the new boat as I had from
my dhow which still sails the seas and was fishing off the
British Somaliland coast when I last heard of her.

My second main amusement, either in the evenings or on
Sundays and other public holidays, or when I was on tour in
136 the Protectorate, was shooting. Duck and sand grouse were to
be had at Lahej in the Wadi Tibban; the former flighting up
and down the Wadi and the latter when they came down to the
Wadi to drink or were feeding in the stubble on the fields
bordering the Wadi. It was a tiresome drive to Lahej over very
corrugated desert and if I was just out for an evening's amusement
I preferred to go down the Khormaksar beach to Abiyan
000 in the hope of two or three ducks. When we went to Abiyan
to shoot in earnest we used to set out any time after midnight
on Saturday in order to work the tides. The only way to get
to Abiyan was on the hard sand of the beach between high and
low water, and in order to have as much time to shoot as
possible the outward journey had to be made just after high
water. This was a variable factor, hence the uncertainty of the
time of departure when the actual driving time was only about
an hour on the beach itself. I drove one Land-Rover and my
guards followed in the second, more to act as beaters and
retrievers than as an armed escort, though they always had
their rifles just in case. When driving on the beach the trick
was to follow the outgoing wave down on to the hardest part
of the sand and then run up the sand again in front of the next

Dhow Building

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of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers
and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company). Monsieur
Besse now maintains a fleet of dhows in addition to his motor
vessels. Many of these dhows are equipped with auxiliary engines

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daily, each case containing 200 cakes, which are disposed of locally
or exported to the Red Sea Ports.

Dyeing

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth and 386
each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There are in 439
addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The
dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Massowa,
Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by Jews 277
and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt. 563

VII.—COMMERCE

Customs

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties. 651

Trade

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for trade between all ports of the world and the neigbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells and salt. The total value of the seaborne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December, 1938) exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs. 12,16,02,203 (imports Rs. 8,02,17,766, and exports Rs. 4,13,84,437), showing a decrease of Rs. 42,91,828 as compared

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8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MM 1

facing P46 (A)

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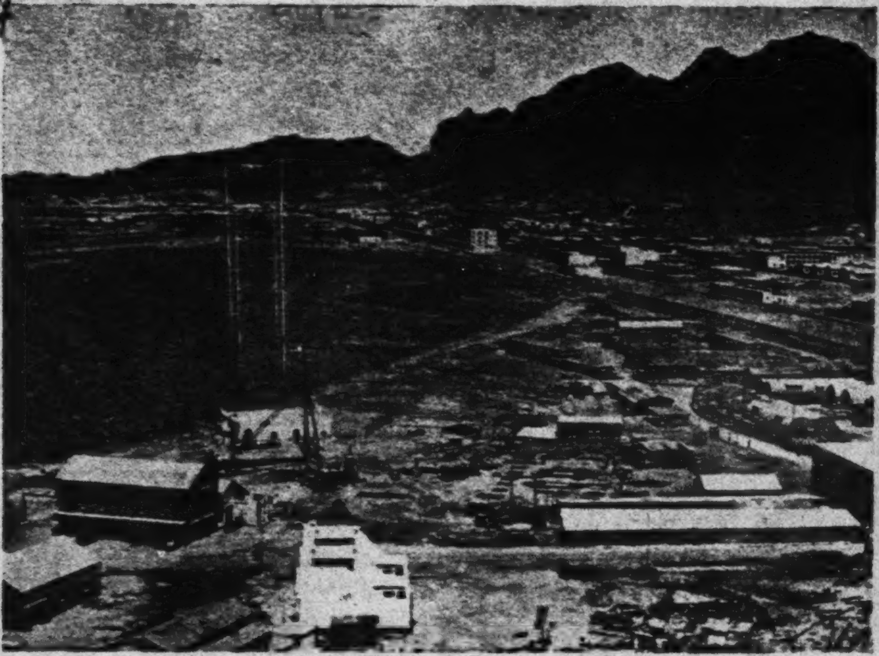

MAALA HARBOUR AND FORESHORE

396

DHOW SHIPBUILDING YARD IN THE COLONY

489 The
178 new displacing the old is an inevitable process and provided it is done at a reasonable pace need not be disturbing and is often imperceptible. It is the speed of change which matters, and that is what caused the trouble in the Protectorate. In England the change from horse-drawn transport to motor transport took twenty years or more and there was ample time for readjustment. In Aden it took as many days from the time a new major road was open to motor traffic, and the unemployed camel men sat nursing their rifles and wondering how to prevent their animals and themselves from starving. It was not long before they noticed the weapon in their hands and commenced to use it to drive the lorries off the roads. The State and Political Authorities intervened before too much damage was done and negotiations resulted in agreements which restricted the use of lorries to named kinds of merchandise, and so time was gained for readjustment.

[184] The Eastern Aden Protectorate was more affected than the
Western by road development and on more than one occasion
troops had to be used to persuade the camel men and their
friends to be sensible and not to interfere with the lorry traffic
133 which might have had very serious consequences. The Wadi
312 Hadhramaut, that vast cut through the limestone plateau of the
241 Jöl filled with palm groves and white-walled towns, peopled
231 by the most astute and the hardest business men in the world,
441 was subject to droughts which twice in living memory had
731 led to famine: the reason for this had been that the whole
361 irrigation system depended on the availability of bullocks to
134 draw water from the shallow wells and when, during the
droughts, the corn crops had failed, the animals had either to
be fed on seed grain or be left to die of starvation; in the former
case it meant that when the rains did come, there was no seed
to sow, in the latter that there were no animals to draw water.
402 The solution was to eliminate the dependence on bullocks and
177 make available to farmers and date garden owners small diesel
241 pumps with which to irrigate their land. They paid cash for
[432] the pumps if they could, or if they couldn't they put down a
deposit and paid the balance in monthly instalments. A maintenance service, based on a central workshop, which had been set

402

up at Saiyun by the Quaiti and Kathiri States, was provided 177
and was controlled by one of Hugh Boustead's young men. 241
Diesel oil was essential for the pumps and it had to be brought from the coast at Mukalla by lorry, and so it was that the camel men, however disgruntled they might be, must not be allowed to damage the roads or impede the oil lorries.

The pump scheme was supplemented by grain stores set up 731
in the main towns and larger villages and regularly inspected 746
to ensure that the grain had been properly rotated. At each harvest new grain was bought and the old grain sold, thus keeping the stocks fresh. Mercifully all went well with the rainfall during my tour of duty and we did not have to put our anti-famine measures to the test.

I cannot leave the subject of development without making 642
a brief reference to the political side. In most States in the 643
Western area of the Protectorate the old form of complete 178
autocratic government has given place to government by the Ruler with the advice of a Council, and in some States the next stage of development of Councils with executive powers has been reached, while in Lahej there is the further refinement of a Legislative Council. Generally speaking these Western innovations where they exist are only in the kindergarten stage and the Ruler is still the central figure upon whose personality the Government of the State really depends. For instance, there is one important State which has no Council at all, but a very able Ruler who governs justly and firmly and whose finances are in a sound condition; while another and larger State has the whole façade of modern governmental institutions but a Ruler whose real interests are elsewhere and his people do not fare so well and the State's finances would mystify the most astute of accountants. The personality of the Ruler is still of paramount importance, but change is coming swiftly.

In the Eastern area the main progress has been made in the centre, where in the Quaiti and Kathiri States administrations have been firmly established and even Town Councils are functioning with reasonable efficiency. These States have been lucky in having Rulers who had the good sense to pay heed to their able advisers. In the two outlying States, the Wahidi

First Acquaintance with the Protectorate 184

The people are, as I was quick to realise after I had seen and [157]
spoken to the tribesman at the Khormaksar races, independent
and virile, and later I was to find that they did not lack a sense
of humour. In the Highlands they dress, even to this day, in [291]
blue cotton kilts which reach to the knee, leaving the upper [302]
part of the body bare, except for the vegetable oil and blue
dye with which they rub their skin as a protection against the
sun in summer and the cold in winter. The kilt is held in place [411] •
by a leather cartridge belt which in turn supports a dagger,
generally with a silver scabbard. A rifle and a pair of leather
sandals complete the picture, except in the Colony where
rifles and daggers, except for the privileged few, have to be
surrendered to authority on entrance, and may not be carried 177
on the person. In the Colony, too, and indeed in the more 178
developed areas of the Protectorate, the blue kilt has given 291
place to brightly coloured kilts made from silk and cotton 439
cloth imported from Indonesia and India, and the blue dye and
oil have been replaced by shirts and coats, and indeed, by
collars and ties and trousers when the owners have come to
this country either on business or for pleasure.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

142
291
302
411

A TRIBAL GUARDSMAN

[facing p. 114]

2; Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

000 a rather more inferior donkey, and seemed to hold some sort of quasi-political appointment in the State; he spoke Urdu, which he had learnt during his police service in Aden. He and I conversed together in that language to the irritation of Europeans and Arabs alike who could not understand what we were saying. Perhaps it was as well. The Jemadar and I had quite an amusing time. The rest of the party followed on behind, with the doctor bringing up the rear after the baggage animals, ready to deal with any casualties.

We always started the daily march early in the morning after the lightest of meals and moved steadily forward until midday, when we would halt to rest and feed the animals and ourselves; just before sunset, we would select a camp site among the terraced fields at the side of the valley and a hot meal would be prepared by the cooks, while our servants set up our camp-beds in the open and we relaxed on rugs spread on the bare ground. Sleep came easily.

[361] On the last day as we approached our destination, we could
see Al Qara gleaming white far above us on its hilltop and by
mid-morning we were near the base of the hill. Just before noon
[291] we crossed a small rise and there on the flat ground immediately
[302] below the hill thousands of tribesmen were drawn up in lines
awaiting our arrival. Blue kilts, indigo-dyed bodies, bobbed
[411] hair, rough leather sandals and the inevitable armoury of rifle,
cartridge belt and silver sheathed dagger; they were as splendid
[643] as they were unexpected in that wild and seemingly sparsely
populated country. Sultan Muhammed and I moved forward
on foot to greet the Sultan who, dressed in a purple plush frock
coat, a blue and yellow striped kilt and a head cloth of the same
colours, was busily engaged acting as ringmaster in the midst
of this amazing scene. Like his men he carried a rifle, and as
we approached welcoming shots were fired by him and his
immediate entourage and replied to by his son and my party.
The Sultan and I exchanged the customary greeting and shook
hands, and then I shook hands with the tribal leaders and
walked down the ranks of tribesmen.

000 Up to this point everything had been remarkably well ordered and controlled, but when the Sultan who was by

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMl Aden/MM1

Licensing of Vehicles. £19,756 was collected in fees in 1952 and 651
£15,386 in 1951. The increase was mainly due to the arrival of vehicles 494
in the Colony in connection with the construction of the refinery at Little Aden.

The number of driving licences issued in 1952 was 1,423 compared with 968 in 1951.

Traffic Accidents. There were 384 accidents on the roads of the 165
Colony in 1952 and 242 in 1951. The number of persons killed was 25 in 1952 and 11 in 1951.

Licensing of Arms. Very strict control over the licensing of arms is 411
maintained and licences to possess arms are only issued after the most 659
careful enquiries have been made. An amnesty was proclaimed in October, 1952, advising persons in possession of unlicensed firearms to license them or hand them over to the Police.

PRISONS

General

The Aden Prison is the only penal institution in the Colony and 697
provides accommodation for all convicted offenders, irrespective of age and length of sentence, persons committed to prison on remand, and deportees awaiting deportation. In addition, the prison is declared a place of detention for persons of unsound mind with criminal tendencies.

Approximately 73 per cent of the convicted prisoners come from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and neighbouring territories. Almost all of them are illiterate and very primitive.

Administration of the prison follows the practice adopted in Indian and most colonial prisons and is governed by the Prison Ordinance.

Staff

The prison is under the control of a part-time Superintendent who is assisted by a jailer, an assistant jailer and two clerks. The warders, including instructors, numbered 38.

Prisoners

The total committals to prison was 2,184 in 1952, compared with 1,949 in 1951. The daily average of prisoners of all classes was 179 in 1952 as against 134 in 1951. Prisoners admitted to prison on conviction are divided into two categories, first offenders and recidivists. The percentages of first offenders and recidivists were 54 and 46 respectively.

Discipline

Order and discipline among the prisoners were well maintained during the period.

Health

The general state of health of all prisoners was satisfactory. The daily average sick was 3.2 in 1952, as against 3.3 in 1951. There was no serious illness among the prison inmates during 1952. A Medical

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI AdenMMI

All buildings in course of erection are inspected periodically to ensure 653 that they comply with the regulations in force. Seventy-eight permanent building permits were issued in 1947, compared with 21 in the previous year.

Crown Lands

The Director of Public Works is also Commissioner and Registrar of 421 Lands, and all transfers of immovable property made during the year were duly registered after the various titles had been carefully scrutinised.

Eighteen parcels of Crown land were also leased during the year to the general public for various building purposes, compared with two in 1946.

Stores

All work is carried out departmentally by direct labour, and conse- 488 quently large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Deliveries of most goods from the United Kingdom during 1947 were much better than in the previous year, and stores to the value of £55,000 were issued to the various works during the year under review.

Labour

Little or no difficulty was experienced in obtaining artisans or labourers 464 until the latter part of the year, when a large number of masons and carpenters left for more lucrative employment in the Persian Gulf. The standard of tradesmen is not high, and the establishment of a Trade School which Government have under consideration would go a long way to raise the standard of local craftsmen to a higher level.

BROADCASTING

There has been no broadcasting service since the Aden Station ZNR 207 closed down at the end of 1945. Towards the end of 1947 the re-introduction of this service, at least for emergency purposes, was proposed, and the possibility of reviving broadcasting, whether for emergency purposes or as a regular service, considered.

Number of wireless receiving licenses	625
Number of radio diffusion subscribers . . .	Nil

Chapter 11: Communications

ROADS

There are no railways in the Colony, and communication between the 496 various townships is by road.

The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and average 491 20 feet in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed,

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis. 494 424

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors: 471 563

Salt Works	Italian, Indian. 162
Soap Works	French. 474
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian. 281
Aluminium Factory	Indian.
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French.
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian.

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. Animals were imported as follows: 231

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Donkeys*	*Dogs*
By land	41,393	5,031	44	6	1	Nil
By sea	105,729	76	3	Nil	Nil	13
TOTAL	147,122	5,107	47	6	1	13

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of School. Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the lower secondary school, the suggestion for its introduction into the primary schools having been rejected by reason of pressure for fuller teaching of Arabic. 871

Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujrati, Hebrew and Urdu.

There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion was very impressive. There was much pleasure expressed at the provisions of the Five-Year Plan but this was tempered with much scepticism. The "special" class worked well and all pupils passed into the Government Secondary School.

3-Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

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Fakum, the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula, are situated 133
in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

DESCRIPTION

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jabel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there are 504
some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward and
north-west of the peninsula. Crater, the main Arab town, is situated 361
at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the
crater of the extinct volcano on the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain which is barely ¾ mile wide at 133
its narrowest point near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at 311
Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden 241
belonging to the Aden Settlement, but except during the cold
weather months produce is very limited. There are also privately- 423
owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

PERIM

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is bare, 133
rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile
northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet (65 m.) high. The
surface of the island is grooved with dry water courses and covered
with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the subsoil being sand and
conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal [504]
light, lie on the southern side of the island. Perim was at one time
of importance as a coaling station, and the Eastern Telegraph
Company and Lloyd's were represented there. There are now no
commercial concerns on the island.

Climate

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden under [654]
the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of the European [132
General Hospital. The minimum day temperature recorded was
69·1 in February, 1938, and the maximum was 101·5 in July, 1938.
The rainfall totalled 1·59 centimetres. Hot sandy winds prevailed
as usual during the south-west monsoon. There are no crops in [133]
Aden, which depends on supplies from other countries, principally
India and the interior.

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e., during the north-east monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e. in July and August, strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of May, June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and are often

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Medical	
Improvement to Civil Hospital	2,000
Health	
Dormitory for 50 domestic servants, Tawahi	750
Prison	
Improvement to Prison Buildings	2,300

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A small mechanical workshop is maintained where all motor transport of the Public Health and Public Works Departments are serviced and repaired. Animal-drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night-soil tumbler carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

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Crown Lands

The Director of Public Works is also Commissioner and Registrar of Lands, and all transfers of immoveable property made during the year were duly registered after the various titles had been carefully scrutinised. 423 426

Nineteen parcels of Crown land were also leased during the year to the general public, for various building purposes.

Stores

All work is carried out departmentally by direct labour, and consequently large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Deliveries of most goods from the United Kingdom during 1948 were a great improvement on the previous year, and stores to the value of £79,400 were issued to the various works during the year under review. 653

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PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

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The Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

(*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(*b*) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

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The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

712 The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the
aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy
241 Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards
wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs at
Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden belong-
• [423] ing to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned date-
palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

317 Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, by the process of solar evaporation.

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Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour

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Mechanical Workshop

655 A vehicle workshop is maintained where all Government motor
495 vehicles are serviced and repaired. Animal drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night soil carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

655 *Furniture*

The Government instituted a scheme to manufacture and repair
322 furniture on hire to officials residing in Government houses. Two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds was spent during 1949 and 1950 on new furniture made in the workshop and obtained from contractors.

653 *Building Plans*

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423 The Director of Public Works, who is also Commissioner and
427 Registrar of Lands, scrutinises various titles submitted to him for trans-
653 fers of immoveable property. All transfers are registered. One hundred and forty-five plots of land were leased to the public for the erection of residential, commercial and industrial buildings in the period under review.

653 *Stores*

As many new works and all maintenance works are carried out by direct labour, large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Stocks valued at £91,200 in 1949 and £78,000 in 1950 were issued from the Central Stores Depot.

464 *Labour*

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining skilled artisans but plenty of labourers were available. The standard of tradesmen is not high, but it is hoped that the new Technical College will go a long way to raise the standard.

Chapter 11: Communications

ROADS

[496] There are no railways in the Colony and the communication between
491 the townships is by road.

The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the
499 carriage-ways vary in width from 20 feet to about 40 feet. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed. There are about eight miles of streets in the bazaar areas which have not yet been made up.

respect of injury to third parties. This legislation is similar to that 494
which has existed in the United Kingdom for many years.

The Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1952), 759
which made it an offence for a person to practice medicine in the Colony unless registered under the Ordinance. It has also deleted the provision under which the practice of native systems was permitted, since treatment by qualified practitioners is now available in the Colony.

The Ordinance also made provision for the control of the sale and [278]
publication of advertisements of cures.

The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance (No. 9 of 648
1952), which was based on the Distribution of German Enemy Property 425
Act, 1949, of the United Kingdom, and which made local provision for the collection, realisation and distribution of property in the Colony which belonged to German owners on 3rd September, 1939. It provided that creditors in the Colony should have a first charge on such assets in Aden.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Ordinance 231
(No. 12 of 1952), which prohibited the carriage or conveyance of animals in such a manner as to cause them unnecessary suffering. It also enabled rules to be made to regulate the conditions under which animals should be carried by sea.

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 204
14 of 1952), which made it obligatory for persons publishing newspapers to give security for any damages which a court may award against them in a libel suit. It also provided for the correction of articles and other reports in local newspapers which contain factual statements which either are false or distorted.

The Port Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952), which amended and con- 505
solidated the law relating to the Port of Aden and matters ancillary thereto. It replaced the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and also the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927.

The Port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1952), which authorised the Trustees of the Port of Aden to raise money by way of loans or temporary borrowing in order to carry out the duties imposed upon them under the principal Ordinance. It also gave statutory recognition to the practice that all port dues, fees and charges should be credited to the Trustees.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 464
of 1952), which brought within the scope of the principal Ordinance 465
locally engaged civilian staff of departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In Aden this virtually means local civilians employed by Her Majesty's Forces.

It also increased the minimum payment of compensation, in the case of injury to a workman resulting in permanent total incapacity, from *Shs.*1,050 to *Shs.*1,500 and the maximum from *Shs.*15,000 to *Shs.*18,000 which latter amount represents 24 months' earnings of a workman whose monthly earnings do not exceed *Shs.*750.

This Ordinance has not yet been brought into force.

The Government Guards (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1952), 703
which provided mainly for the better enforcement of discipline in the Force

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Medical		
Improvement to Civil Hospital	2,000	653
Health		
Dormitory for 50 domestic servants, Tawahi	750	
Prison		
Improvement to Prison Buildings	2,300	

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quently large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Deliveries of most goods from the United Kingdom during 1948 were a great improvement on the previous year, and stores to the value of £79,400 were issued to the various works during the year under review.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

258 There are four salt works, which are owned by private companies.
439 Export of salt to India has been discontinued as India is now producing
almost all the salt it needs. Japan is still buying large quantities at
competitive prices. The tonnage produced during the two years is
as follows:

Year	*Tons*
1951 . .	304,302
1952 . .	376,079

FISHERIES

Fishing Areas and Methods

133 The Colony coast extends for approximately 16 sea miles in a straight
line but is heavily indented with rocky bays and sandy beaches. Fishing
226 is almost totally coastal and shoals of small fish are caught in the
shallow waters of the inner harbour. The only deep-sea fishing carried
out is just inside the 100-fathom line on rocky heads in the otherwise
sandy bottom at distances up to 16 miles from the coast. No inland
fisheries exist because of the arid geography of the Colony.

226 Fishing methods are mostly ancient having been handed down
501 through generations of fishermen. Dugout canoes from 9 feet to 30
feet long and sewn or nailed planked surf boats (sambuks) up to 35 feet
long are the principal fishing craft. The small canoes (houris) are fished
by one man with handline for rock fish and trolling for migratory
shoaling fish. The larger houris are used by a crew of three or
four with cotton nets for shoals of a type of mackerel, and with
handlines on the rocky coast. In addition, beach seines and rectangular
bottom set nets are set by this type of craft. The surf boats
are mostly used during the summer months with a crew of eleven using
encircling gill nets, and during the months of March, April and
May for deep-sea hand lining.

Principal methods used are hand lines, trolling lines, fine cotton gill nets, a form of encircling gill triangular net in cotton or heavy Indian twine, a rectangular bottom set net with leader, lift nets and various tangle and beach seine nets.

Organisation

226 The fishing industry is split into net and line fishermen. The latter
426 are mostly self-supporting and generally take their own fish to market.
The net fishermen are almost all completely indebted to substantial
salt fish exporters who advance money to the captain (*nakhooda*) of

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each boat for purchasing boats and gear, and maintenance of the crew. 226
In repayment the exporters take as much fish as they can from the 426
fishermen indebted to them. Despite the frequent disagreements over the value of fish caught, few *nakhoodas* ever get free of debt.

There are no fish factories but salting is carried out by seven Arab 439
exporters, who sell most of the fish to Ceylon. A small fish-meal 228
plant was installed by one merchant in 1951. Sardines, anchovies and 254
shrimps are sun-dried and bagged by these exporters in the winter months. There is one ice factory in Indian hands; some of its production is utilised for fish boxes in the markets. A cold store in British hands has not been successfully used for fish storage owing to difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of fish.

Statistics of fishermen, boats and fishing gear and exports of dried and salted fish are given on page 26.

Marketing

Marketing of fish is done generally through a single auctioneer in 442
each of the markets. Unofficial auctioneers exist who take about 426
12½ per cent of the selling price. In order to control as large a share as possible of the fish passing through their hands the auctioneer lends money to fishermen against the sole right to auction their fish. Fishermen who are not indebted are free to sell to any stall-holder or rent a stall for themselves but the fact that unofficial auctioneers offer ready cash results in most of the fish passing through an agent's hands.

Fluctuating supply and demand make it impossible to give reliable 435
figures for the average price of fish but observation shows that about 70 per cent of the price paid by the consumer goes to the fishermen, 12 per cent to the auctioneer and 18 per cent to the stallholder.

The amount of fish taken to market is normally insufficient for the 433
needs of the populaton except in the summer months when gluts are common.

Events affecting Production

The production of fish in 1951 was below normal particularly during the summer monsoon. This is attributed to the lack of strong winds and poor upswelling of cold water which normally drives fish to the warmer coastal water. Shoals of sardine were present early in December, 1951, off the Colony and moved slowly eastwards during January and February, 1952. Large yields were obtained and fresh and dried sardines were plentiful in the markets.

The summer monsoon of 1952 was a strong one and the majority of sambuk-owners did very well. The water temperature was 69°F on one occasion and fish normally living in rocks 15 miles out were caught in great numbers inshore. The shrimp and anchovy season was generally bad and few sardines had appeared by the end of 1952.

Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department comprises one Fisheries Officer, one 647

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person 681
under the age of sixteen years.

A youthful offender may be dealt with :

(1) by placing him on probation, or
(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or
(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian, or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or
(4) by fine, or
(5) by whipping, or
(6) by ordering his detention.

There are three Magistrates including the Chief Magistrate who 693
individually exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as provided 695
by the Criminal Courts Ordinance 1937, and regular sittings are held at
Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. 427

An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court in 698
all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one
month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed and the Supreme Court 692
has also powers of revision.

During the year Rent Tribunals were set up for the assessment of the standard rent of lettings. The Tribunals are not staffed by the Judicial Department but the Supreme Court can entertain an appeal from the decision of a Tribunal.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there has been an increase of cases in the Magistrates' Courts.

In addition to His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court the Judicial Staff consisted of Mr. Nunn, Chief Magistrate and Messrs. Mansoor and Kazi, Magistrates of the first class. During the year Mr. Nunn was on leave from 2nd June, 1948, to 4th October, 1948, during which period Mr. Mansoor acted as Chief Magistrate and Judge of the Small Causes Court and Mr. Kazi continued to act as Additional Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Although there were seven professional pleaders in the Colony, in the great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay which could be obviated by procedural reform. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. 691
During 1948, 459 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 326
civil suits were finally decided. Six applications for civil revision were
filed and all were decided. Twenty-eight civil appeals were lodged in

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871/ *Government Grants*. The basis of the grant was changed from one-third of approved expenditure to one-half of the teachers' salaries.

Scholarships. The Scholarship Committee was expanded from four to eight members and met six times to select scholarship holders for 1948 and for 1949. A noteworthy step forward was made with the despatch to England on scholarship of two male teachers on a one-year course, two others on a two-year handicraft course, whilst the Education Officer for the Colony began a one-year course at the London Institute of Education.

Education for Girls. Some progress beyond primary schooling was made in that a Standard V at Sheikh Othman and a Standard VI at Crater were opened, the latter as an incipient intermediate school and with a strong domestic bias.

[875/ 874 Five Egyptian assistant teachers took the higher classes and the Egyptian Senior Mistress was in charge of teacher-training. Very satisfactory work was done in the class-room, and in the needlework and cookery sections. A display of work was given in April.

Teacher-Training. Considerable progress was made with the training of women teachers. Three girls successfully completed a two-year course whilst two others completed a one-year training course in the Omdurman Girls' Training College where they did well in view of the previous low educational standards of Aden. These five girls will make it possible to create new classes early in 1949. Four other girls started training locally, and two more were sent on a three-year course to Omdurman. It is noteworthy that all these girls showed a definite enthusiasm for their work and a high sense of duty, and they did much to popularise the profession.

Six youths from the Government Upper Secondary School were put into training for one year and all but one completed the course satisfactorily. Three are now teaching in Government primary schools and two returned to a grant-aided school. This training put an extra burden on the Principal, but the situation improved at the end of the year with the arrival of the British Education Officer in charge of teacher-training.

875 *Teachers*. Meetings were held monthly and varied between discussions of professional problems and demonstration lessons. Many teachers from grant-aided schools attended.

The number of volumes in the Teachers' Library rose from a few dozen to 448. It is now housed in the temporary premises of the Teachers' Club as being more easily accessible to the profession than at the Departmental Offices.

[431] The bequest of Rs. 15,000 by an Indian citizen of Aden was allotted to the department for the creation of a club for all teachers, and building began towards the end of the year. An energetic committee was formed and meetings were held in temporary quarters at the Government Secondary School. This meeting-place for social and cultural purposes should mean a great deal to the profession.

A monthly Teachers' Journal began publication with a committee of teachers under the guidance of the Director of Education. It is issued free to teachers and contains news, articles and letters. The

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178 new displacing the old is an inevitable process and provided it is done at a reasonable pace need not be disturbing and is often imperceptible. It is the speed of change which matters, and that is what caused the trouble in the Protectorate. In England the change from horse-drawn transport to motor transport took twenty years or more and there was ample time for readjustment. In Aden it took as many days from the time a new major road was open to motor traffic, and the unemployed camel men sat nursing their rifles and wondering how to prevent their animals and themselves from starving. It was not long before they noticed the weapon in their hands and commenced to use it to drive the lorries off the roads. The State and Political Authorities intervened before too much damage was done and negotiations resulted in agreements which restricted the use of lorries to named kinds of merchandise, and so time was gained for readjustment.

[184] The Eastern Aden Protectorate was more affected than the Western by road development and on more than one occasion troops had to be used to persuade the camel men and their friends to be sensible and not to interfere with the lorry traffic
133 which might have had very serious consequences. The Wadi
312 Hadhramaut, that vast cut through the limestone plateau of the
241 Jöl filled with palm groves and white-walled towns, peopled
231 by the most astute and the hardest business men in the world,
441 was subject to droughts which twice in living memory had
731 led to famine: the reason for this had been that the whole
361 irrigation system depended on the availability of bullocks to
134 draw water from the shallow wells and when, during the droughts, the corn crops had failed, the animals had either to be fed on seed grain or be left to die of starvation; in the former case it meant that when the rains did come, there was no seed to sow, in the latter that there were no animals to draw water.
402 The solution was to eliminate the dependence on bullocks and
177 make available to farmers and date garden owners small diesel
241 pumps with which to irrigate their land. They paid cash for
• [432] the pumps if they could, or if they couldn't they put down a deposit and paid the balance in monthly instalments. A maintenance service, based on a central workshop, which had been set

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their thoughts and hands to the production once again of 505
merchant ships.

It is interesting to note that immediately before the Suez crisis in 1956 over 5,000 ships a year, representing more than twenty-two million net registered tons of shipping were calling at Aden. They took some four million tons of oil away from the harbour in their bunkers, much of which was supplied by the Aden Refinery which was completed in 1953.

The consequence of all this was a considerable expansion 504
of business, not only in the port, but also in the Colony as a 505
whole, and more and more people flocked in from the main- 433 •
land and from overseas to supply the labour required by 441
merchants and by building contractors who were beginning to 167
make good the time that had been wasted during the war years, 464
when building in any form other than for purely military
purposes had been impossible. The consequences, or one of [362]
them, of this influx of people was to make the housing shortage acute and was to cause me, as a Legislative Councillor, many weary evenings on Committees. At the same time our shortage of staff and floating craft was a major preoccupation during my mornings and evenings in the Port Trust building. Skilled men were almost impossible to find, and high wages were not the solution to the problem, because everybody had been abroad during the war and now that it was over everyone wanted to stay at home; added to which there was the six-year gap represented by the war years in the production of skilled men, in particular in the engineering profession. It was a difficult time, but we overcame the major obstacles and the port was never forced to close even for an hour. Sickness reduced our ranks temporarily and tugs broke down and launches ran into each other, but the work went on, thanks to the supreme loyalty of the Port Trust employees.

Eventually more pilots were recruited and half-fledged 504
engineers found and pilot launches and a new tug ordered, but 505
as soon as the men could be found and the craft launched so [464]
the demand increased, and in 1951 when I left the Port Trust
my task was still far from complete. All our time, however, was

245 camel from the high hills of the interior. Coffee will not grow
below 4,000 ft. at the latitude of Aden and the Yemen.

244 Away to the east on the Audhali plateau and in the other
243 high regions, wheat and barley are cultivated by well water
312 irrigation from shallow wells, and apricot trees grow naturally
245 among the fields and grape vines run over the trees that border
the grassy valleys. Much attention has been given to increasing
the fruit cultivation and to the growing of tomatoes and other
[177] vegetables in the summer time when the low lying plains are
far too hot. Plums and apples and peaches and walnuts have
been introduced successfully, and lower down citrus culti-
262 vation has had surprisingly good results. Originally, of course,
178 the idea was that these fruits and vegetables would be available
433 to the Colony markets and to a certain extent this has proved
to be true, but no-one anticipated the extent to which local
consumption of vegetables and fruit would increase in the
(177) Protectorate itself. It is extraordinary how quickly people
will develop a taste for new varieties of vegetables, as I had
found in Muscat when I first introduced cabbages. Nobody
had seen them before and at first I had to give them away and
persuade people to eat them, but it was not long before they
came and helped themselves. It was much the same in the
Protectorate with lettuce, which was looked upon with distrust
when I first travelled to Loder and Mukeiras, but by the time
I left twenty-five years later no meal was complete without a
dish of salad.

243 Down in the plains the main crops are sorghum and bullrush
262 millet which grow throughout the Protectorate and provide
the staple diet of the people who grind and pound the grain
into coarse flour from which they make a very palatable un-
245 leavened bread. Where water is available in sufficient quantity
312 as at Lahej and in the Wadi Hadhrami, there are extensive
date-palm plantations and bananas, and other Eastern fruits are
244 cultivated with particular emphasis on the melons which
flourish abundantly and are of excellent quality.

241 Two things have handicapped agricultural development in
441 the Protectorate. The first of these is lack of money and the
second lack of a suitable marketing organisation. The power to

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Fakum, the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula, are situated 133
in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

DESCRIPTION

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jabel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there are 504
some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward and 361
north-west of the peninsula. Crater, the main Arab town, is situated
at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the
crater of the extinct volcano on the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain which is barely ¾ mile wide at 133
its narrowest point near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at 311
Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden 241
belonging to the Aden Settlement, but except during the cold 423
weather months produce is very limited. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

PERIM

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is bare, 133
rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile
northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet (65 m.) high. The
surface of the island is grooved with dry water courses and covered
with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the subsoil being sand and
conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal [504]
light, lie on the southern side of the island. Perim was at one time
of importance as a coaling station, and the Eastern Telegraph
Company and Lloyd's were represented there. There are now no
commercial concerns on the island.

Climate

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden under [654]
the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of the European 132
General Hospital. The minimum day temperature recorded was
69·1 in February, 1938, and the maximum was 101·5 in July, 1938.
The rainfall totalled 1·59 centimetres. Hot sandy winds prevailed
as usual during the south-west monsoon. There are no crops in [683]
Aden, which depends on supplies from other countries, principally
India and the interior.

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e., during the north-east monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e. in July and August, strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of May, June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and are often

232 *Equine Contagious Disease.*—In February, sudden deaths amongst the hackney carriage horses occurred, and, as a result of post-mortems, African horse sickness was suspected. By taking prompt precautionary measures, the disease was confined to Crater. Nine deaths were recorded.

Three segregation camps for cattle are being constructed, two at Sheikh Othman and one at Maala.

Fisheries

226 Fishing is, generally speaking, good, but the quantity of fish caught is greatly influenced by the movements of the different species of sardinella on which the large species feed. Shark, barracuda, horse-mackerel, sea-perch, dolphins, the smaller members of the tunny family, rock cod soles, and mullet are the principal edible fish. Sword or sail fish make their appearance at certain seasons of the year, but are not easily saleable for human consumption. Crabs and crawfish are to be had at all seasons, and oysters are available in the winter months. The fishermen are a very industrious people and employ various kinds of nets as well as hand-lines in their work. The nets used are of the stationary, circular throwing, and drag varieties, the latter being used from the shore. In addition a special net is operated from boats working in pairs during the monsoon period. Throwing nets for mullet, mackerel and a form of whitebait are also in use. The catch is at
[433 times greater than the requirements for local consumption, and the
251 surplus is salted for export. Shark is almost invariably treated in
439 this manner, and during some seasons large quantities are dried. Whitebait is exported.

The fishermen are subject to certain rules which forbid trawls and limit the size of nets, and in addition they defer to the judgment of their elected Akils in matters of fishing custom.

228 Licences to dive for pearls both in the harbour and in the waters of Perim are obligatory, but no licences are required to fish.

Salt

258 A salt work was first constructed by the Italian firm of Messrs. Gaustalla and Company (now styled The Aden Salt Works) in the year 1885, and it carries on a profitable business in salt production at Sheikh Othman. This was followed by the salt work constructed in 1909 by the Bombay firm of Messrs. Abdullabboy and Joomabboy Lalljee and Company. Two more salt works have since been constructed by Messrs. Hajeebboy Laljee and Company and the Little Aden Salt Industrial Company in May, 1923, and October, 1927, respectively, and they continue to work successfully. The
439 total quantity of salt exported to India and other places during
655 the last year was 230,379 tons. The monopoly of salt for local consumption is in the hands of Government, who have licensed certain pits to Arabs at Sheikh Othman.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MM)

The following table shows the number of persons who entered and left the Colony during 1947:

167

	Emigration		*Immigration*	
	By Sea	*By Air*	*By Sea*	*By Air*
British	54	313	272	480
Other Europeans, including Americans	51	235	156	317
Indians	914	329	1,482	313
Jews	103	54	103	87
Other Asiatics	2	—	35	4
Somalis	3,512	4	3,259	32
Other Africans	17	6	51	50
Arabs	3,663	496	3,026	642
TOTAL	8,316	1,437	8,374	1,925
GRAND TOTAL	9,753		10,299	

Figures for the years 1944, 1945 and 1946 are given for comparison:

1944	Total Emigrants	9,460	Total Immigrants	7,371
1945	Total Emigrants	7,960	Total Immigrants	6,910
1946	Total Emigrants	26,661	Total Immigrants	25,851
1947	Total Emigrants	9,753	Total Immigrants	10,299

It will be noted that the 1947 figures have reverted to approximately those of 1944 and 1945 and this may be accounted for by the fact that the immediate post-war rush on travel has subsided, in so far as the Colony is concerned.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

504
488
438
Aden is primarily a port, and the principal occupations of the population are those connected with the port, such as the coaling of ships, the handling of cargo and the building and repair of vessels. Next come the entrepot industries such as the cleaning and sorting of coffee and incense, the grading of hides and skins, and the distribution or re-shipment of imported merchandise. The one local product is salt, see Chapter VI. Finally, there are some small industries, such as the cutting of pearl-button blanks from trochas shells for local demand, the manufacture of soap, the fashioning of aluminium utensils from imported aluminium plate, the weaving of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the dotter's wheel) of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough

22b kinds of fish are taken in fair quantity but no one species appears to predominate. Crawfish are reported as numerous on rocky bottoms, but they are only taken locally for sale fresh to Europeans. Oysters abound on the rocks between tidemarks and could no doubt be cultivated in several landlocked bays where markets are available.

In general, the fisheries appear to be promising but localised and seasonal, the fishermen tending to follow the shoals along the coast. A fishery based on a harbour might have to employ vessels of considerable ranged storage capacity if landings were to be kept constant throughout the year.

226 During the greater part of 1947 the Fisheries Officer was still under
654 training in the United Kingdom, but the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial
Office himself spent a fortnight in the Colony and Protectorate early in the year and was much impressed by the quantity of fish available. By November an extensive survey of the fisheries resources of this area had been planned in London and a party, consisting of a fish oils chemist, a canning expert, a Political Officer and the permanent Fisheries Officer, arrived in Aden towards the end of the month. They were later joined by the Fisheries Adviser and a second Fisheries Officer was expected early in 1948.

By the end of the year, the two technical experts and the Political Officer were at work at Mukalla and the Fisheries Officer was at Aden starting to equip two vessels for experimental fishing.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the
[167 handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms,
464] the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni
Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and
return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

488 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The
433 chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of
button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing
and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks)
supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing-plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471 As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownerships in
563 Aden, the following are the main concerns and their proprietorship:

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.	471
Soap Works	French.	
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.	563
Button Factory	Italian.	
Aluminium Factory	Indian.	
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian.	
Ship-owning	French, Arab, Indian.	
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.	

The most important developments in 1947 were the restriction of output of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries of button-cutting and aluminium-pressing. 288 432

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The following statement shows the imports and exports of animals: 231 311

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Mules*	
By land	34,048	4,870	85	12	—	231 439
By sea	101,677	180	—	2	29	
TOTAL	135,725	5,050	85	14	29	

TOTAL EXPORTS OF ANIMALS (BY SEA)

Sheep and goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Dogs*
2,697	28	—	4

Total Exports of Animals by Military . Sheep and goats, 180

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are three kinds of schools in the Colony: Government schools under the Director of Education, which are financed directly from Colony funds; schools which Government recognises and assists by means of grants-in-aid both on capital and recurrent costs; and a number of indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls. The public demand for education continued to expand, and applications for admittance to schools outnumbered the available places. To meet this demand it was possible to arrange for a number of extra streams of pupils to be started, as well as for a "special" class for a group of successful candidates 871 [658]

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The following table shows the number of persons who entered or left the Colony during 1948: 167

	Emigration out of Aden Colony during 1948		*Immigration into Aden Colony during* 1948	
	By Sea	*By Air*	*By Sea*	*By Air*
British . . .	100	498	173	596
Other Europeans, including Americans . .	38	357	72	459
Indians . . .	637	599	1,297	676
Jews	102	162	21	74
Other Asiatics . .	3	87	12	62
Somalis . . .	2,106	91	1,998	86
Other Africans . .	3	1	—	—
Arabs. . . .	2,029	813	2,218	648
TOTAL. . . .	5,018	2,608	5,791	2,601
GRAND TOTAL . .	7,626		8,392	

Figures for the years 1945, 1946 and 1947 were:

1945 Total Emigrants 7,960 Total Immigrants 6,910
1946 Total Emigrants 26,661 Total Immigrants 25,851
1947 Total Emigrants 9,753 Total Immigrants 10,299

The figures for the year 1948 show a decrease of roughly 2,000 under the respective heads of emigration and immigration as compared with the year 1947, and this is mainly represented by a decrease in the numbers of Somalis and Arabs.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

Aden is primarily a port, and the principal occupations of the population 463 are those connected with the port, such as the coaling of ships, the handling of cargo and the building and repair of vessels. Next come the entrepôt industries such as the cleaning and sorting of coffee and incense, the grading of hides and skins, and the distribution or re-shipment of imported merchandise. The one local product is salt, see Chapter VI. Finally, 433 there are some small industries, such as the cutting of pearl-button blanks from trochas shells for local demand, the manufacture of soap, the fashioning of aluminium utensils from imported aluminium plate, the weaving

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

433 of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth
for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the
manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the potter's wheel)
463 of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough estimate 5,000
men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women in the entrepôt
industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and 100–200 in each of the other
industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries
—garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water
(Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons
who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the
464 glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of
167 the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the
population and to the chronic under-employment and poverty.

511 Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are low, partly on account of the
465 very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, lack of
education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the
surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

465 During the year there was constant pressure to increase rates of wages,
not because of any increase in the cost of living (which fell slightly as
467 Japanese cloth at cheaper prices became available), but because of greater
organisation among the employees of the three big companies who service
468 the port, and very largely because Government employees received
substantial payments in anticipation of arrears of salary from 1st January,
1946, following the visit of a Commission of Enquiry. These interim
awards to Government staff were immediately followed by demands for
similar bonus payments from commercial employees, backed up by
strikes or the threat of strikes, and these demands were generally
conceded.

468 A strike of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's labour in November
504 affected the port; a few ships were oiled direct from tankers or by the
services of office staff, but some shipping had to be diverted to other ports.
The coal and other port labour joined the strike. The strikers refused
Government arbitration, and after three weeks the employers conceded
the majority of the men's demands.

465 A Labour Advisory Board, on which the Government, Port Trust
and other substantial employers of labour are represented, has fixed the
464 minimum rate for unskilled labour at Rs. 1.6.0 (*2s. 2d.*) a day, and this
rate is now paid by the big firms, but casual labourers who work for Arab
or other small employers, do not achieve anything like this sum, even
when in regular employment, and the monthly earnings of most men are
greatly reduced by irregular employment.

Skilled tradesmen are insufficient for the requirements of Aden and so can command relatively good pay—up to Rs. 100 a month (£7 *10s.*) or more. There is also competition for skilled tradesmen from the oil-fields of the Persian Gulf, where high wages are being offered.

435 Commodity prices have not varied much during the year and the following are approximate figures for December, 1948 (price control is effective for such staple articles of diet as flour, rice and sugar):

501 The craft used are of two kinds, the sambuk, which is a planked surf-boat of up to 35 feet long, and the huri, a dugout canoe imported from India to which a topstrake is usually added locally. Huris range from 8 to 30 feet and are popular because they can withstand neglect and rough usage. No power-craft are yet used for fishing. During 1948 there were 34 sambuks and 341 huris in the Colony.

286 Nets are all hand-braided locally. There are several types which
226 operate by surrounding a shoal of pelagic fish which are then induced to
gill themselves. Beach seins are also used and cast-nets are popular for small shoaling fish. Handlines are used extensively but longlines are not known.

435 Although prices are generally higher for consumption fresh than for salting, lack of transport prevents fish from reaching the Colony's markets in any quantity from outside a few miles radius. In consequence, landings are spasmodic and prices fluctuate widely, to the detriment of both fisherman and consumer. There is no provision for dealing with temporary gluts except by salting for export. Salt fish is beyond the means of the poorer people, as loss of weight during curing increases its price.

226 In short, the Colony's fishing industry is not at present able to maintain a steady supply of fish for a community of 80,000 people. A Fishery Officer has, however, been appointed and it is hoped that he will be able to improve the position in years to come.

The island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea is part of the Crown
[439] Colony. The Perim fishing community comprises between 20 and 30
families, who salt and export their surplus fish to an annual value of between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000. The Perim pearl fisheries have not been let since 1946, when the lessee is reported to have lost money on the enterprise.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

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473 the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the
labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs
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249 the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This
supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

463 The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans, 3,682 acres in extent. 317

The industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian and three Indians. There has been a considerable improvement in production in the last three years as can be seen from the following figures :

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108
1949	303,432
1950	255,865

India bought three-quarters of its overseas requirements of salt from Aden, and Japan also increased its demands. [439]

FISHERIES

The position in the industry is in the main unaltered since the publication of the 1948 report. The Fishery Department began work on a permanent basis during the winter of 1949-50, when the Fishery Officer returned from leave in December and a British skipper for the fishery vessel arrived in Aden in January. During 1950, progress was disappointing, the fishery vessel being handicapped for eight of the twelve months by a broken winch for which the necessary parts could not be obtained, while storage space for fishing gear was not made available until July. A considerable amount of work remains to be done ashore and on board the fishery vessel before the department can be regarded as adequately equipped for its duties. 654

The recording of the amount of fish handled by the four markets in the Colony was instituted early in the year. This and public opinion have emphasised the fact that the present fishing industry is unable to supply the needs of the population of the Colony except for occasional brief periods. The result has been a varying scarcity and occasional short gluts, the high but fluctuating prices causing hardship for the consumer and insecurity for the producer. How much the position has been due to poor catches and how much to increased population it is as yet impossible to say ; the fact remains that a population of over 100,000 is dependent for its fish on a small fleet of paddling and sailing canoes with a range of a few miles, and that no storage facilities exist except for one small and obsolete cold store, and a number of decrepit ice boxes at the markets. 226 433 [254]

The Fishery Department is attacking the problem in two ways, by increasing the efficiency of existing equipment and methods and by exploring neighbouring waters with the fishery vessel in search of 654 226

The Island of Perim was visited early in 1950, when a good haul of sharks was made by the fishery vessel. Shark lines have been lent to the inhabitants, but the poorness of their boats, the bad weather and the roughness of the bottom led to the loss of many hooks. The Administrator of Perim has been granted funds to provide a motor sambuk during 1951, of which the Perim water-plant foreman will be engineman. 654 228

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money. 471 464

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories. 471 438

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

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Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 60 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis. 493 471

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors: 471

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. 433 234

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

each boat for purchasing boats and gear, and maintenance of the crew. 226
In repayment the exporters take as much fish as they can from the 426
fishermen indebted to them. Despite the frequent disagreements over
the value of fish caught, few *nakhoodas* ever get free of debt.

There are no fish factories but salting is carried out by seven Arab 439
exporters, who sell most of the fish to Ceylon. A small fish-meal 228
plant was installed by one merchant in 1951. Sardines, anchovies and 254
shrimps are sun-dried and bagged by these exporters in the winter
months. There is one ice factory in Indian hands ; some of its production is utilised for fish boxes in the markets. A cold store in British hands has not been successfully used for fish storage owing to difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of fish.

Statistics of fishermen, boats and fishing gear and exports of dried and salted fish are given on page 26.

Marketing

Marketing of fish is done generally through a single auctioneer in 442
each of the markets. Unofficial auctioneers exist who take about 426
12½ per cent of the selling price. In order to control as large a share
as possible of the fish passing through their hands the auctioneer lends money to fishermen against the sole right to auction their fish. Fishermen who are not indebted are free to sell to any stall-holder or rent a stall for themselves but the fact that unofficial auctioneers offer ready cash results in most of the fish passing through an agent's hands.

Fluctuating supply and demand make it impossible to give reliable 435
figures for the average price of fish but observation shows that about 70 per cent of the price paid by the consumer goes to the fishermen, 12 per cent to the auctioneer and 18 per cent to the stallholder.

The amount of fish taken to market is normally insufficient for the 433
needs of the populaton except in the summer months when gluts are common.

Events affecting Production

The production of fish in 1951 was below normal particularly during the summer monsoon. This is attributed to the lack of strong winds and poor upswelling of cold water which normally drives fish to the warmer coastal water. Shoals of sardine were present early in December, 1951, off the Colony and moved slowly eastwards during January and February, 1952. Large yields were obtained and fresh and dried sardines were plentiful in the markets.

The summer monsoon of 1952 was a strong one and the majority of sambuk-owners did very well. The water temperature was 69°F on one occasion and fish normally living in rocks 15 miles out were caught in great numbers inshore. The shrimp and anchovy season was generally bad and few sardines had appeared by the end of 1952.

Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department comprises one Fisheries Officer, one 647

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/ 1647
interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate
but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April,
1953.

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better 226
materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly
discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of
co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run
markets are contemplated.

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was [654]
created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks;
corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood; more and more
fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines; and better
shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preserv- 227
atives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line
fishermen.

Fisheries Committee

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to 647
direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the progress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 504
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 472
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemen 167
Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home,
and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The 472
chief products are soap, soft drinks, aluminium pressed domestic 433
utensils, cigarettes and dyed and printed cloth. These supply local 439
demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal 286
one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms 249
which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, 463
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The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

sion was made in the Fortress Township for the election of three 632
members, who must be of Aden or British birth; the franchise
was limited to males born or resident for a stipulated period in
Aden, and with a property qualification which was reduced by
half (giving an electorate of about 5,000) after the 1949 election
had resulted in the return of an Arab merchant, a Pakistani
advocate, and a Parsee merchant.

The climate of Aden Colony and of the southern coast is 132
generally pleasant between November and March. The summer
heat, though great, is less intense than that of the interior of
Arabia or of Iraq, but this is more than offset by the oppressive
humidity between April and October. Rainfall is trifling, but
heavy thunderstorms occur irregularly. The town relies for its 312
water-supply on bore-holes at Shaikh Othman, supplemented
by supplies in the famous Tanks, which date from pre-Islamic
times and were restored for use in 1856. They have a storage
capacity of 8 million gallons. Aden is a free port and there are 651
no customs dues except on liquor, drugs, tobacco, motor spirit,
and salt. Salt is a government monopoly, and is produced locally 655
in large quantities for export by evaporation from sea-water. 433
The only other local industries are dhow-building, soap manufacture,
dyeing, cigarette-making, and fishing.

The present prosperity of the Colony depends on its importance 504
as a bunkering port for coal and oil, for which purposes 439
it handles a tonnage of shipping comparable with that of
Liverpool. This balance will be altered when the Anglo- [382]
Iranian Oil Company's new 5-million-tons-a-year refinery,
begun in November 1952, comes on stream in 1954.[1] Apart 439
from the export of salt (which supplied in 1950 75 per cent of
India's imports of that commodity), the bulk of Aden's other
trade consists of entrepôt and transhipment between neighbouring
countries. The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft
(sailing dhows, etc.) which entered the port during 1951 was
4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839, more than
double the figure for 1938; the number of country craft was
1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201, a decrease of 17 per cent
compared with the previous year. Recent estimates of imports
and exports were:

	Imports (£ million)	*Exports* (£ million)
1948	2·29	1·88
1949	2·73	2·19
1950	3·49	3·25
1951	4·19	3·70
1952	4·71	3·80

(SOURCE: *Digest of Colonial Statistics*, no. 10, September-October 1953).

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[1] *Petroleum Press Service*, December 1952.

11: Melamid S-3 (no date) 1954 ML1 Yemen ML1
HADHRAMAUT MM2
ADEN MM1
OMAN MK1

H
expanded and dried fish and fish oils are now exported regularly. The new 433
exports have more than compensated for the decline in the revenues from 439
incense, the supply of which has suffered from excess cutting and tapping of the few forested areas.

A
Indirectly, Aden colony has been a beneficiary of the Iranian oil dis- 471
pute. The former concessionaire in Iran has begun construction of a 382
100,000 barrel per day petroleum refinery in Aden which is to supply the 433
general area of the Indian Ocean with petroleum products formerly supplied by the now expropriated and shut-down refinery at Abadan. The estimated cost of this project is about $140 million. At present over 12,000 workers are employed on various construction jobs connected with the refinery, including over 8,000 natives and nearly 1,000 Indian nationals. Some 3,000 local inhabitants and about 200 Europeans will be permanently employed in this largest industrial establishment in southern Arabia.

To build and operate this refinery an entirely new town, complete with all modern services, has been established at Little Aden, about six miles from the old port city of Aden. Sufficient water for the domestic requirements of the new town was discovered ten miles away; sweet water for industrial purposes must be obtained by distillation of sea water. A hospital, the largest in Arabia, has also been set up. In general, local trade is benefiting tremendously from the activities of the new oil company. A new port for the discharge and loading of oil tankers is also being built. O

Because of the decline in incense production in the Aden territories, 471
Dhofar is now the most important exporter of this commodity. A petro- 382
leum concession in this province has been granted to two American oil 433
companies (Cities Service and Richfield) which have hitherto not participated in Middle East oil development.[7] A large airfield for supplies, etc.
has been established near Salala, and thorough exploration of the area is O
to commence within a few months. The outlook for the discovery of oil 135
is reported to be very favorable, since the oil-rich geological strata of the Saudi Arabian or Qatar oil fields may extend into Dhofar.

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[7] A concession for the area was formerly held by a subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Co.

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM 2

A 165 731 1,000 live births in the 4 years 1945-48, and subsequently declined to 162 in 1949 and to 166 in 1950. As in the case of population A [167] death rates, the infant mortality statistics are exaggerated by the inclusion of immigrant deaths.

A 165 Figures for the 5 years 1946-50 indicate that deaths among children under 5 years of age accounted for 34 to 38 per cent of the total deaths. The stillbirth rate varied from 54 to 73 per 1,000 births; the maternal mortality rate, from 4 to 7 per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.

H 165 Few statistical studies have been made in the Aden protectorates. The total death and infant mortality rates are believed to be generally higher than those of the Colony, but in the absence of authentic records, inadequate data are available for measuring the actual health status of the people. Evidence obtained from the interrogation of 76 women, from 15 to 45 years of age, in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40[29] suggests an average infant mortality of 245 per 1,000 live births, varying from 80 to over 500 in different localities. Infancy was not accurately defined, however, and any baby breast-fed and unable to walk was classified as an infant. The mortality among children H 165 146 854 under 5 years of age was 25 to 100 per cent greater in most areas. Malnutrition and ignorance of the fundamental principles of child care are important factors contributing to the high mortality in infancy and early childhood in both the Colony and the Protectorate.

SOCIAL ECONOMY

A 433 489 The economy of the Colony is based almost entirely upon shipping and trade. Not only is Aden a prominent fueling station for ocean and coastwise vessels, but it derives considerable wealth from the transshipment of goods to and from Yemen and adjacent territories, usually by means of A 439 317 dhows and camel caravans. The production of salt in evaporation beds along the coast surrounding Aden harbor is the only export A 491 industry. Numerous small plants have been

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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504 undeniable fact is that Aden's importance in the past, and important it was, was due as it is today to its magnificent harbour. Curiously enough the harbour was, in bygone days, on the east side of the peninsula in what are now known as Front Bay and Holkat Bay. It was not until the middle of the last century that the present harbour on the west side was surveyed and brought into use as Front Bay gradually silted up and Holkat Bay, never a safe anchorage, was abandoned.

175 The prosperity and the wealth of Aden as a trading centre
434 has always attracted the envious attention of the rulers of the
648 Yemen be they Himyarites or Sabeans, as they were at the beginning of the Christian era, or Abyssinians, as they were five hundred years later when the Persians in their turn invaded that country, or Turks, as they have been twice during the last thousand years, or just plain Yemenis, as they are today. I do not propose at this stage to consider past and present relations between Aden and the Yemen; they will become apparent as my story unfolds.

175 The Imams of the Yemen were not alone in their wish to
648 control the destiny of Aden. The Portuguese were the first European nation who attempted to establish themselves in the town. This they did on Easter Day in 1513 when Don Alphonso d' Albuquerque, who had arrived from Goa the previous day with a fleet of twenty ships, landed over a thousand soldiers with scaling ladders to storm the fortifications. The attempt failed, and after a four-day siege, during which Don Alphonso's men succeeded only in capturing an outwork and some thirty or forty pieces of ordnance, the troops were withdrawn and after cannonading the town in a fit of temper Don Alphonso sailed away up the Red Sea.

Three years later the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt sent his Commander, Rais Suleiman, to take the town by assault, but the attempt failed. The fortifications of Aden were so damaged, however, that the Governor was prepared to surrender the place to the Portuguese when they appeared on the scene again later in the same year. They had other preoccupations at the time and refused the offer, only to find later when they again returned that the fortifications had been repaired and the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

From the "Upper Circle" 1958

000 TWO years have passed since I left Aden and ceased to take an active part in the South Arabian drama, and much has happened in the Middle East in that comparatively short space of time. I feel, therefore, that this work would not be complete if I did not refer briefly to major events which have directly and indirectly had their effect on both the Colony and the Protectorate. I do so as a spectator far removed from the Arabian stage, and in consequence I may have missed some of the finer points, but the general theme of the play has not been too difficult to follow.

829 This is neither the place nor the time to examine the pros and cons of the action taken by the British Government in conjunction with the French Government following on the seizure in 1956 of the Suez Canal by President Nasser of Egypt. It is the effect of that action on the people of Aden with which I am concerned. At first the landing at Suez surprised and bewildered moderates and extremists in the Colony alike, but when the initial shock had worn off the moderates voiced their disapproval in reasonable language and the extremists made the most of the aggression aspect of the affair and condemned the, to their way of thinking, unprovoked attack upon an Arab country. There were those, but they were very few, who were prepared to say plainly that they hoped our action would result in the downfall of Nasser. But whatever may have been said in public there were many who in private desired our success, though they could not approve the method we had employed.

441 The trading community was gravely disturbed, not so much
434 by the possible political consequences of Suez, but by the

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actual effect the closure of the Canal must have on their own 434
business interests. Events showed that they had good reason 182
to be concerned. Shipping fell away rapidly. The monthly 648
average of ships entering the port of Aden for the six months 505
prior to the crisis, that is, from May to October 1956, was 454. In November only 277 ships used the port, and by February 1957 the number was down to 93, the lowest point to be reached. Business throughout the Colony was similarly affected and the trade with passengers, on which the merchants of Steamer Point depend for their livelihood, virtually ceased as all passenger ships were diverted round the Cape.

The finances of the Colony were dealt a blow from which they have yet to recover and behind the immediate and, it was hoped, temporary dislocation of trade, there lurked the fear that the major Shipping Companies having once become accustomed to routing their ships by the Cape to Australia and the Far East, would continue to do so even when the Canal was open once again to world shipping. Mercifully for the Government of Aden and the trading community and all who depended upon them and the port for their living this fear proved to be groundless. Once the Canal was cleared and reopened the volume of shipping returned to normal much earlier than had been expected by the most optimistic.

The bright side of the picture was that in spite of the diver- 648
gence of views over Suez, personal relations between Govern- 208
ment officials and their Arab friends remained unimpaired. At 204
the same time the example of moderation shown by the local 829
Press, in particular in the English language, was one which even the newspapers in the United Kingdom would have done well to have followed. All newspapers in Aden are Arab or Indian-owned and the two main English language papers are both Arab owned and Arab edited. All the more commendable, therefore, was their restraint during this most difficult period.

In the Protectorate the reaction was somewhat different. 829
There was satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government had, at last, shown that they were capable of strong and determined action and with it was born a hope in the hearts of the Rulers on the Yemen frontier that it would be the turn of that country

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276 It[1] is expensive Aden and
435 it has been calculated that Qāt costs the addicts in the Colony
£2,500,000 a year.

276 The Unofficial Members were not concerned primarily
434 with the effect of the drug on the constitutions of the addicts,
but with the economic aspect of the problem. The majority
of those who use Qāt are in the lower wage brackets and cannot
really afford to buy Qāt without seriously neglecting their
648 family responsibilities. After much careful thought the Asiatic
671 Unofficial Members tabled a motion in the Legislative Council
at the beginning of 1957 calling on the Aden Government to
take action to prohibit the entry of Qāt into the Colony. The
motion was not opposed and in due course action was taken
548 and Qāt was prohibited. However, the Aden Government has
648 no control over the States of the Protectorate and the Sultan
of Lahej, through whose territory Qāt from the Yemen and
from Dhala must pass to reach the Colony, was unwilling to
co-operate with the Aden Authorities. Not only did he place
no restriction on the movement of Yemen and Dhala Qāt
through his territory but he allowed Qāt from Ethiopia,
brought by launch and sailing craft from Djibouti in French
Somaliland to which place it had been flown from Ethiopia,
to be landed on his coast and taken to Dar Saad on the Colony
boundary and other places in his territory. The immediate
consequence of the Sultan's action was to turn the village of
Dar Saad into one vast Qāt chewing den to which resorted all
the citizens of Aden who used the stuff and could afford the
transport. Why the Sultan did this dis-service to the Colony
is hard to say. He may have been unwilling to annoy the Yemen
Government, fearing retaliation along his frontier with that
country, or he may have thought that action by him to prohibit
Qāt from passing through his territory would result in the
Imam closing the frontier, as he has done on more than one
occasion in the past, with a consequent loss of revenue to the
State from road tolls. On the other hand, he may have felt
that the order of prohibition was an unjustified infringement
of the liberty of the subject to which he could not subscribe,
and was not prepared therefore to do anything to interrupt the
supply from any source. Whatever were his reasons the result

[1] [i.e., Qāt. -Analyst]

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

foodstuffs available to the public at cheap, and in the case of flour at 439
subsidised, prices. The position of entrepot goods, particularly textiles, fluctuated during the year. At the beginning of the year the position 656
was difficult but supplies of American textiles and later of Japanese and Chinese textiles enabled the merchants to re-establish this trade, which was assisted as much as possible by the ready granting of re-export licences to countries within Aden's economic orbit.

There was an increase in the cost of living during the year though a 435
slight fall occurred latterly. The increase was accounted for mostly by 434
an increase in prices in common articles imported from outside. For instance, rice rose from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per paily owing to the imposition of an export tax by the Government of Egypt, and soap increased from 4 annas a cake to 6 annas. It must be borne in mind, however, that the consumption of the various articles which together make up the cost-of-living figures have altered greatly since 1939, consumers switching from one kind of foodstuff to another, depending on supplies available, and spending a smaller proportion of their money on articles, such as clothing, which have so greatly risen in price.

Colony Finances

The Colony opened the financial year on 1st April, 1947, with a 652
surplus balance of about Rs. 190 lakhs. During the year it was estimated that the balance would be increased by another Rs. 13 lakhs. Consequently the surplus balance on 1st April, 1948, should be in the region of Rs. 203 lakhs. This figure is exclusive of Rs. 100 lakhs, which is in the Reserve Fund. The total net assets of the Colony therefore amount to over Rs. 300 lakhs (or £2½ million sterling).

This is probably the high-water mark of the Colony's surplus. During 1948–49 it is proposed to spend Rs. 23 lakhs more than will be received in revenue. This will reduce the surplus balance at the end of the next financial year to about Rs. 180 lakhs. The deficit in the 1948–49 Budget will arise entirely from the implementation of a part of the Development Programme; in other words, the deficit will be the result of capital expenditure. Revenue still balances recurrent expenditure despite the repeal of the excess profits tax, but the margin is now very small.

Customs and Excise Department

The work of the Department continued on normal lines during 1947, 651
and there was no falling off in the collection of excise duties, which amount to about 15 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony.

Taxes on Income

The collection of revenue from income tax and excess profits tax continued to be satisfactory in spite of heavy excess profits tax refunds made on account of deficiency of profits.

The following legislation was enacted during the year:

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B.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office. G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

VIII.—LABOUR

Agricultural Labour

241 There being no agriculture in the Colony, the question of agricultural labour does not arise.

Industrial Labour

464 466 Workers for heavy manual labour are obtained from the Protectorate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by local agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary.

466 The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are in force in the Colony.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

463 The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading, shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large numbers of coolies employed by the salt-works, shipping concerns and contractors are drawn from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are manned by Somalis, who take kindly to this form of semi-sedentary employment.

464 More than half of the personal servant class comes from the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen. Clerical labour in public offices and large commercial firms is largely Indian, although as education improves more local Arabs are finding employment in Government offices and with European firms. Local Arab firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

Masons and building operatives are drawn principally from the 465 Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid.

Coolies from 8 to 12 annas a day (8 hours).
Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Clerks from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servant Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 a month.
Motor drivers Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 a month.

242 The daily staple food of a coolie is 1 lb. flour, 2 ounces of ghee,
535 and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value
465 of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.
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R;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8(1947)1949 MMI Aden(M/M)

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estimate 5,000 men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women 464
in the entrepot industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and 100-200 463
in each of the other industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries—garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water (Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the population and to the chronic under employment and poverty.

Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are always low, partly on account 465
of the very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, 464
lack of education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

For skilled workers the outlook is far better. There is such a dearth of trained or capable men that they command good wages.

The wages of unskilled labour were about Re. 1 a day (1*s.* 6*d.*), and it is possible to support a family on this sum. Immigrant labourers from the Yemen, who come to Aden as single men, even manage to save up enough to return after a year or so with clothes for their women-folk and money to pay off debts or buy land. Of skilled trades, carpenters earn about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a day (4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*), blacksmiths much the same, welders about Rs. 100 (£7 10*s.*) a month or more. Hours vary from 48 to 60 per week in the various industries.

The following are the prices of a few of the more necessary commodities: 435

Food

Butter, Rs. 2.4.0 per lb.
Cheese, Rs. 1.1.0 per 12-oz. tin.
Fish, about 1 anna for a fish of the herring type and size, or less for coarser fish.
Flour, 5 as. per lb.
Ghee, Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8.0 per lb.
Meat, 10 as. to 12 as. per lb.
Potatoes, 4 as. per lb.
Rice, 7 as. per lb.
Soap (Key Pale), 6 as. per 250-gram cake.
Sugar, brown, 5 as. per lb.
white, 6 as. per lb.
Tea, Rs. 1.14.0 per lb.

Clothing

Sheeting, coloured, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Shirt, Rs. 5.
Shirting, white, Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 1.12.0 per yard.
Tropical suit, Rs. 60 and upwards.

Utilities and Petrol

435 Electric light, 5 as. per unit.
Water, 4 as. per 100 gallons.
Petrol, Rs. 1.6.0 per gallon.

Rents are high and accommodation scarce. Board in an inferior hotel costs about Rs. 10 per day.

466 [467 468] In the absence of a specialised Labour Department, the District Commissioner investigates such complaints as are brought to his notice. There are no trade unions. Three strikes were reported and in each case settled by raising the wages of the employees to bring them into closer relation with the rising cost of living.

The following is the more important labour legislation in force in the Colony in December, 1947.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (*No.* 20 *of* 1938)

This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age, and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18 years of age on night work or in specified occupations.

Factories Ordinance (*No.* 21 *of* 1938)

This provides for the health and safety of persons working in factories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the appointment of factory inspectors.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (*No.* 40 *of* 1939)

This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (*No.* 17 *of* 1940)

This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation.

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (*No.* 23 *of* 1942)

This legalises trade unions and makes provision for their registration and the audit of their accounts. The English law as regards "intimidation" is followed.

Contracts of Employment (*Indigenous Workers*) *Ordinance* (*No.* 45 *of* 1942)

This provides for the employment of natives of Asia or Africa and requires contracts of employment for periods over six months to be in writing and approved by an authorised officer. It provides for the repatriation of employees working in other territories.

Labour Ordinance (*No.* 6 *of* 1943)

This regulates contracts of employment, requires contracts in writing to be approved by the District Commissioner, and makes provision for deeds of apprenticeship.

There is no old age pension scheme in Aden, but small grants from a Poor Relief Fund are made to the aged destitute.

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Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par
[485 is Rs. 1 to 1s. 6d.

The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1947, was estimated to be:

Coin, Rs. 3,00,000	Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

453 The following banks operate in Aden:

The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

[454] There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,411; deposits, Rs. 11,40,149; and capital, Rs. 20,13,916. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[441] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

	1936 *Million gallons*	1941 *Million gallons*	1947 *Million gallons*
312 Total water raised from boreholes .	205	353	578
365 Water consumed by civil population .	45	115	181
Water sold to shipping . . .	18	65	52
Water consumed by military . .	25	96	120
Water used in gardens	76	52	114
Other purposes, including water unaccounted for.	41	25	111

1652 As no census was taken in Aden between 1931 and 1946, reliable figures of the average daily consumption per head of the civil population for 1936 and 1941 cannot be given. The figure based on the 1946 census is 9·9 gallons per head per day.

The water is pumped direct from the boreholes into reservoirs, and gravitates through a 15-inch diameter pipeline 7 miles in length into the Isthmus, where it is pumped into service reservoirs, and distributed to the various parts of the Colony by gravitational mains, of which there are over 26 miles of 2½-inches diameter and above. The total capacity of the reservoirs in the Colony is 2,850,000 gallons.

All supplies are metered, and at the end of 1947 over 4,400 domestic water meters were in use. Four hundred and one new connections were given in 1946.

435 The cost of water to the general public is 4 annas less 10 per cent.
651 per 100 gallons (approximately 3*s.* 3*d.* per thousand gallons). The revenue derived from the sale of water during 1947 was Rs. 6,84,250 (£51,318) and the total expenditure Rs. 5,98,970 (£44,923).

Seven per cent. of the total water used by the general public is supplied free of charge from 26 standposts erected in various parts of the Colony.

364 Although the water at source is of a very high standard of purity bacteriologically, it is automatically chlorinated to combat any possible pollution through dust or any other agency.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

365 The water-works department is also responsible for the construction and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges
364 into the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks have been constructed there are no sewage disposal works.

In order to minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

5:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 AdenMMl

the cost of electricity to the general public is at the rate of 5 annas

435 per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 annas per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used, and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate, however, is approximately 2·57 annas per unit. (An anna equals 1·125 pence.)

651 Revenue from all sources in 1947 was Rs. 11,00,000 (£82,500).

652 Accurate figures of expenditure cannot be given at present as the Crown Agents accounts for the latter end of the year have not yet been received, but it is estimated that it will be about £81,000.

Consumers at the end of 1947 numbered 3,069, compared with 2,736 at the same date last year.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Maintenance of Buildings

653 Government own most of the buildings used for public purposes in the Colony and a large staff is maintained by the Public Works Department in maintaining them in a proper state of repair and carrying out minor improvements.

New Buildings

All new Government buildings were constructed departmentally by direct labour and the principal works completed in 1947 were:

	£
Conversion of an existing office into a Secondary School for boys	3,800
Conversion of an existing barrack in the Armed Police Lines into married quarters	2,000
Alterations to Prison Buildings	1,500
Extension to Office of Public Works Department	3,500
New Slaughter-House and Segregation Stable at Maalla	800
Construction of 40 working-class quarters at Sheikh Othman	9,000
Conversion of Cable and Wireless Building into flats for Government officials	2,700
Garages, tiffin room and store at Secretariat	1,500
Quarter for Police Inspector, Sheikh Othman	650
Quarters for two Police Inspectors, Maalla	700
New Public Bathing Place, Crater	500

Mechanical Workshop

A small mechanical workshop is maintained where all motor transport of the Public Health and Public Works Departments are serviced and repaired. Animal-drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night-soil tumbler carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

Building Plans

All deposited building plans submitted by the general public are first checked by the P.W.D. and then passed to the respective townships for formal approval.

b46 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

b43 The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

b92 The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

632 During 1947 the local government of the Colony remained vested in the two Township Authorities, the larger being vested in the Fortress Township Authority and the area covered by it embracing the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The [712] Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European, [361 situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area covered by it 438] includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood mainly by fishing, basket-making and lime-burning, and who look to the built-up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre. The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

[643] The members of the Boards which administer the local government of these two areas are at present appointed by the Governor. The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend the various municipal services such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services and roads, the provision of recreational facilities for the public and the control of building operations. It has [455] still been found necessary to maintain foodstuff stalls in the public markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

443 368 231 During the year the Authorities opened a new market for petty traders and hawkers, a new public bathing-place where baths, with soap and towels provided, can be secured at a nominal fee, and a new cattle stable to accommodate 350 milk cows at Sheikh Othman.

433 of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth
for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the
manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the potter's wheel)
463 of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough estimate 5,000
men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women in the entrepôt
industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and 100–200 in each of the other
industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries
—garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water
(Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons
who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the
464 glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of
467 the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the
population and to the chronic under-employment and poverty.

511 Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are low, partly on account of the
465 very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, lack of
education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the
surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

465 During the year there was constant pressure to increase rates of wages,
not because of any increase in the cost of living (which fell slightly as
467 Japanese cloth at cheaper prices became available), but because of greater
organisation among the employees of the three big companies who service
468 the port, and very largely because Government employees received
substantial payments in anticipation of arrears of salary from 1st January,
1946, following the visit of a Commission of Enquiry. These interim
awards to Government staff were immediately followed by demands for
similar bonus payments from commercial employees, backed up by
strikes or the threat of strikes, and these demands were generally
conceded.

468 A strike of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's labour in November
affected the port; a few ships were oiled direct from tankers or by the
504 services of office staff, but some shipping had to be diverted to other ports.
The coal and other port labour joined the strike. The strikers refused
Government arbitration, and after three weeks the employers conceded
the majority of the men's demands.

465 A Labour Advisory Board, on which the Government, Port Trust
and other substantial employers of labour are represented, has fixed the
464 minimum rate for unskilled labour at Rs. 1.6.0 (2*s.* 2*d.*) a day, and this
rate is now paid by the big firms, but casual labourers who work for Arab
or other small employers, do not achieve anything like this sum, even
when in regular employment, and the monthly earnings of most men are
greatly reduced by irregular employment.

Skilled tradesmen are insufficient for the requirements of Aden and so can command relatively good pay—up to Rs. 100 a month (£7 10*s.*) or more. There is also competition for skilled tradesmen from the oil-fields of the Persian Gulf, where high wages are being offered.

435 Commodity prices have not varied much during the year and the
following are approximate figures for December, 1948 (price control is
effective for such staple articles of diet as flour, rice and sugar):

Food

4350

Butter, Rs. 2.4.0 per lb.
Cheese, Rs. 1.1.0 per 12-oz. tin.
Fish, about 1 anna for a fish of the herring type and size, or less for coarser fish.
Flour, 5 as. per lb.
Ghee, Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8.0 per lb.
Meat, 10 as. to 12 as. per lb.
Potatoes, 4 as. per lb.
Rice, 7 as. per lb.
Soap (Key Pale), 6 as. per 250-gram cake.
Sugar, brown, 5 as. per lb.
  white, 6 as. per lb.
Tea, Rs. 1.14.0 per lb.

Clothing

Sheeting, coloured, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Shirt, Rs. 5.
Shirting, white, Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 1.12.0 per yard.
Tropical suit, Rs. 60 and upwards.

Utilities and Petrol

Electric light, 5 as. per unit.
Water, 4 as. per 100 gallons.
Petrol, Rs. 1.6.0 per gallon.

Rents are high and accommodation scarce.

There is no separate Labour Department and efforts to secure a Welfare and Labour Officer during the year were not successful. The District Commissioner acts as Labour Officer and investigates such complaints as are brought to his notice. [362 647]

No labour legislation was passed during the year. The following are the more important Ordinances in force:

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (No. 20 *of* 1938) 464

This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age, and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18 years of age on nightwork or in specified occupations. 466 465

Factories Ordinance (No. 21 *of* 1938)

This provides for the health and safety of persons working in factories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the appointment of factory inspectors.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 40 *of* 1939)

This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (No. 17 *of* 1940)

This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation.

501 The craft used are of two kinds, the sambuk, which is a planked surf-boat of up to 35 feet long, and the huri, a dugout canoe imported from India to which a topstrake is usually added locally. Huris range from 8 to 30 feet and are popular because they can withstand neglect and rough usage. No power-craft are yet used for fishing. During 1948 there were 34 sambuks and 341 huris in the Colony.

286 Nets are all hand-braided locally. There are several types which
226 operate by surrounding a shoal of pelagic fish which are then induced to gill themselves. Beach seins are also used and cast-nets are popular for small shoaling fish. Handlines are used extensively but longlines are not known.

435 Although prices are generally higher for consumption fresh than for salting, lack of transport prevents fish from reaching the Colony's markets in any quantity from outside a few miles radius. In consequence, landings are spasmodic and prices fluctuate widely, to the detriment of both fisherman and consumer. There is no provision for dealing with temporary gluts except by salting for export. Salt fish is beyond the means of the poorer people, as loss of weight during curing increases its price.

226 In short, the Colony's fishing industry is not at present able to maintain a steady supply of fish for a community of 80,000 people. A Fishery Officer has, however, been appointed and it is hoped that he will be able to improve the position in years to come.

The island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea is part of the Crown
[439 Colony. The Perim fishing community comprises between 20 and 30 families, who salt and export their surplus fish to an annual value of between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000. The Perim pearl fisheries have not been let since 1946, when the lessee is reported to have lost money on the enterprise.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and
473 the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs
167 who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

433 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The
473 chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

286 Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is
249 the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

463 The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

632 services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of
recreation facilities for the Aden public and the control of building opera-
435 tions. It has still been found necessary to maintain foodstuffs stalls in
the municipal markets in order to ensure that the majority of the popula-
tion can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Govern-
ment controlled prices.

362 During 1948 the Township Authorities were able to build a further 40 houses in Sheikh Othman for working class families, and recently 40 families were moved into them, their former insanitary mud and wattle hovels being destroyed thus removing a source of danger to public health. In Crater 12 houses were completed and allocated.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up
to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working
647 the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the
Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed
of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The
Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the
Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also
filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

[502] The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publishes a separate Administration Report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by th. Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

652 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1948:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3
Receipts for the year 1947–48 . .		41,34,740	8	9
	Rs.	46,72,211	0	0
Expenditure for the year 1947–48 .		39,74,764	8	2
Closing balance on 31st March, 1948 .	Rs.	6,97,446	7	10

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

874 will soon be available as well as the full-time course for younger students.

465 Wages remained stable throughout 1950, but towards the end of the year some increases were reported by employers in the building trade. The legal minimum wages remain as fixed by Regulation in April, 1949. There are probably some employers who still pay less than the required ● [435] minimum to unskilled labourers, usually immigrants from the Yemen. A comparative table of prices of a few commodities (*see* p. 11) indicate a fairly general rise in prices, and it is to be expected that in the near future there may be a general demand for increased wages.

466 468 Efforts have been made throughout the year to create better industrial relations by personal contact, visits and inspections of all places of work, and by some talks, posters, and leaflets. There are no trade unions in the Colony, and the workpeople have no conception of organisation or collective bargaining. Trade stoppages reported during 1950 numbered five, and about 2,000 working days were lost. The disputes were in all cases of a purely local nature involving one concern and its employees. All were ended by agreement and conciliation. In no cases was the Trade Disputes Ordinance invoked.

466 The only labour legislation introduced was an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance requiring compulsory notice of certain non-fatal accidents. This became law on 31st December, 1950, and the effect cannot yet be judged. The Labour Officer, the Principal of the Government Technical College and the District Commissioner are Factory Inspectors for the Colony. During the year, 102 inspections were made of factories registered under the requirements of the Ordinance. The main objects of these visits were to educate employers and works managers in the requirements of the Ordinance, and to suggest the use of guards for the more dangerous machinery. An attempt to organise first-aid classes for foreman and workers had to be abandoned owing to complete lack of support.

745 There are no Government schemes either contributory or otherwise for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pensions for the ordinary worker. Apart from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for its employees, only four commercial concerns are known to have contributory schemes for employee gratuities. Scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms provide some medical services, and at their discretion give gratuities to long service employees.

647 Towards the end of 1950 the Labour Advisory Board was freshly constituted. In the absence of any workers' organisations, special effort was made to nominate some non-employers on the Board. This Board should be a most useful body which will continuously have under examination all labour problems in the Colony.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

PRICES OF COMMODITIES

435

Articles	*Unit*	1949	1950
Butter	per lb. tin	Rs. 2/4/-	Rs. 2/9/-
Cheese	„ 12-oz. tin	„ 1/1/-	„ 1/5/-
Flour	„ lb.	„ -/5/-	„ -/4/-
Rice	„ „	„ -/7/-	„ -/7/-
Ghee	„ „	„ 2/6 to 2/8	„ 1/4/- to 1/8/-
Mutton	„ „	„ -/12/-	„ 1/-
Potatoes ..	„ „	„ -/4/-	„ -/4/-
Sugar	„ „	„ -/5/-	„ -/7/-
Tea	„ „	„ 1/14/-	„ 1/11/- to 3/5/-
Soap	„ 250 grms.	„ -/6/-	„ -/5/-
Electric light..	„ unit	„ -/5/-	„ -/5/-
Water	„ 100 gallons	„ -/4/-	„ -/4/-
Petrol	„ gallon	„ 1/6/-	„ 1/12/-

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

463

Persons directly occupied in the Port :

Port officials, all workers engaged in ship repairing, bunkering, cargo handling, lightering, on wharves, tugs, launches, etc., but not including fishermen.

Permanent and Semi-Casual Employees :

Supervisors, Managers, etc.	118
Clerks, typists, etc.	566
Artisans and tradesmen	1,336
Unskilled labourers	1,661
Apprentices or boys	86
Casual workers (average number)	2,500
TOTAL ..	6,267

Factories

Number of factories registered under the Ordinance ..	22
Total number of employees	3,290
Total number of visits of inspection	102

439 Control was relaxed on the local sale and distribution of margarine, cooking fats, butter and cheese, as supplies were fairly plentiful. Pepper was also decontrolled.

435 439 Rice, flour and sugar have continued to be imported by Government, and distribution and prices were strictly controlled until July, 1950, when rice was decontrolled, as supplies seemed adequate. There was a small decrease in the price of rice at the beginning of 1950, but prices have risen again. It had been hoped to remove all restrictions on the import of flour, but it was decided on the recommendation of the Trade Advisory Board that Government should continue to import flour until the end of the Australian wheat year; the price was kept down by adjustments from the equalisation fund. The price of sugar rose 43 per cent above that of 1949.

The control of petrol was completely relaxed in June, 1950, but owing to devaluation the price of petroleum products has risen. Iron and steel tubes, pipes and fittings still remain subject to an allocation system, but all other iron and steel goods have been freed from control. Supplies of cement appear to be adequate and, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, sources of supply other than the United Kingdom have been included in the programme for 1951.

439 Trade with Japan and Western Germany was resumed in 1949.

The export position has caused some dissatisfaction owing to restrictions by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden.

It was decided to limit the countries to which hides and skins could be exported in order to defeat the practice of sending these goods to certain territories, whence they were re-exported to hard currency areas, without earning any hard currency for the sterling area.

457 435 The exchange control position has greatly altered since devaluation. The new dollar value of sterling is below the local black market rate and below the free market rate which operated in Ethiopia. As a result merchants are surrendering their dollars freely to control and the Colony's dollar earnings have increased substantially.

During the summer of 1949 an attempt to evade control on a large scale was discovered and as a result illicit transactions have been reduced.

It has been possible to release dollars to cover adequately the major part of Aden's essential requirements from the dollar area, and any dissatisfaction which merchants may feel from the refusal to allocate a percentage of the dollars earned by them as an incentive should be more than balanced by the overall advantages which accrue to them as members of the sterling area.

441 647 A Trade Advisory Board was set up early in 1950 consisting of four local merchants, with the Controller of Civil Supplies as Chairman, to review any trade or economic matter which is causing friction; and to consider all matters concerning the trade of Aden as an entrepôt port. It is also intended that the Board should advise on the most suitable means of giving effect to the operation of controls.

Average rates of pay in the Building Trade 465

Young persons under 18	*Shs.* 3.44
Unskilled Labourers	3.13
Masons	10.73
Carpenters	10.87

The hours worked by harbour and wharf labourers are irregular, 466
depending on the movements of shipping in the Port. The usual hours, in workshops and in the larger concerns are 48 hours per week (six days), though in the building trade a 54-hour week is common. There is little night work except that necessary for the mooring and oil bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. Coal bunkering is not done at night. Sunday is the accepted day of rest. Paid holidays are not customary in Aden.

COST OF LIVING

An attempt was made by the Department of Economic Control to 511
compile a cost-of-living index but it was not published because it was
doubtful whether it was sufficiently reliable. A new index was then 435
produced jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the Township Authority and the first index figure was published on 15th July, 1952 and the second on 1st October. The figure on 1st October, 1952 showed an average rise of 20.89 points above that ruling on 1st April, 1951, and an increase in cost-of-living allowances and an adjustment to daily wages were made.

A list of some price-controlled commodities at 31st December, 1952 is given in the table on page 11.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Department is still small, but work-places are as regularly 647
visited as possible with limited staff. Particular attention is paid to 466
the creation of better industrial relations, and to the assistance of
workmen in settling their compensation claims and wage disputes. 464
Efforts are also made to prevent the employment of children, and inspection is carried out to control the employment of women and young persons. The Labour and Welfare Officer and the Principal of the Technical College are factory inspectors, and a qualified marine steam engineer is the boiler inspector. There are no employment exchange facilities.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The work-people of the Colony have no conception of labour 467
organisation or of collective bargaining. The only registered trade union is the Aden Harbour Pilots' Association with a membership of 11 European pilots.

The Labour Advisory Board of nominated members, employers and non-employers, met nine times during 1951–52. It has not yet proved possible to nominate any workers' representatives to the Board, owing

Workmen's compensation is now fairly generally understood by 466
work people, and an increasing number of employers avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Labour Department in settling their claims.

There is no provision for unemployment assistance. There are no 745
general schemes, either contributory or otherwise, for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pension for the ordinary worker. Apart 466
from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for their employees, only four industrial concerns are known to have contributory schemes and scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms at their discretion give gratuities to long-service employees.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

There are no training, rehabilitation, apprenticeship or training- 466
within-industry schemes. Towards the end of 1952, however, a committee of practical engineers and builders under the chairmanship of the Principal of the Technical College produced, as a result of considerable study, recommendations for apprenticeship and trade testing schemes.

PRICES OF CERTAIN CONTROLLED COMMODITIES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1952 435 ●

	Unit	*Price*
Sugar, white	lb.	60c.
Sugar, brown	lb.	55c.
Flour, Australian	lb.	52c.
Butter	lb. tin	*Sh.* 4/63—*Sh.* 5/00
Cheese, Kraft	12 oz.	*Sh.* 2/55
Petrol	gallon	*Sh.* 2/64
Soap, Key Pale	cube of 250 grammes	52c.
Scotch Whisky	quart	*Sh.* 19/50
Kerosene	4 gallons	*Sh.* 10/15—*Sh.* 12/50
Rice, long, boiled, Burma	lb.	84c.
Coffee husk	lb.	80c.—*Sh.* 1/20
Eggs	each	19c.
Dry Ginger, West African	lb.	*Sh.* 2/88
Tamarind	lb.	57c.—67c.
Dry Chillies	lb.	*Sh.* 2/25—*Sh.* 3/00
Cumin seeds, Indian	lb.	*Sh.* 2/63
Cassia	lb.	*Sh.* 1/22
Tea, Calcutta fanning	lb.	*Sh.* 3/00
Milk, fresh	1½lb. bottle	75c.
Firewood	traditional bundle	5c.
Matches, Key Brand	box	5c.
Charcoal	lb.	14c.—21c.
Loongies, various makes	each	*Sh.* 3/75—*Sh.* 17/50
Makramas, Sh. Othman (headkerchieves)	each	*Sh.* 3/75
Cigarettes, various brands	50	*Sh.* 2/50—*Sh.* 3/00
Bread (sold by baker)	lb.	56c.
White shirting, various makes	yard	*Sh.* 2/44—*Sh.* 3/19
White, drill, various makes	yard	*Sh.* 3/00—*Sh.* 5/44
Khaki, drill, various makes	yard	*Sh.* 3/00—*Sh.* 4/87

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 Indian currency was legal tender up to 30th September, 1951, thereafter the East African shilling became the legal currency in the Colony and Protectorate.

The amount in circulation on 31st December, 1952, was :

Coin . .	£192,264.	Notes . .	£3,828,136.

453 The banks operating in the territory are :

435 The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Eastern Bank Ltd.
The British Bank of Middle East.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. The amounts deposited in it and the number of depositors were :

	1951	1952
Number of depositors or members	3,595	4,022
Total Deposits . .	*Shs.*5,774,584	*Shs.*5,990,820
Total Capital . .	*Shs.*5,792,332	*Shs.*6,020,112

The foreign exchange rates in force are as follows :

	Bank Selling Demand & T.T.	*Bank Buying Demand & T.T.*
Sterling . . .	100⅛ & 100 3/16	99⅛ & 99 3/16
U.S.A. $ . .	*Shs.* 715=$100	*Shs.* 705=$100
Canadian $ . .	*Shs.* 729=$100	*Shs.* 720=$100
Swiss Francs . .	*Shs.* 100=60 francs	*Shs.* 90=60 francs
French Francs . .	*Shs.* 20=980 francs	*Shs.* 19=980 francs
Australian £ . .	*Shs.*1,609=£A.100	*Shs.*1,505=£A.100
Egyptian £ . .	*Shs.*2,060=£E.100	*Shs.*2,050=£E.100

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

[509] The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The principal trade is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[441] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

The import and export figures given in the tables which follow relate solely to trade passing through the port of Aden. Overland trade from and to the Western Aden Protectorate is not recorded.

Articles	Unit	1951 Quantity	1952 Quantity
Salt	ton	338,767	342,196
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	cwt.	19,961	19,543
" Manufactured	lb.	563,947	651,713
Seeds and Nuts for Oil	ton	3,596	4,216
Gums and Resins	cwt.	39,692	40,924
Oil, vegetable, non-essential	gallon	88,720	57,797
Hides	ton	1,550	994
Skins	ton	2,543	2,127
Cotton Twist and Yarns	lb.	7,901,587	4,356,027
Cotton piece-goods	yd.	100,975,202	96,605,920
Kerosene Oil	gallon	243,154	78,890
Petrol	gallon	2,067,304	1,500,938
Mineral Oil	gallon	1,266,055	12,212,083
Soap	cwt.	23,382	27,377

Specie by value for 1950	*Shs.*	9,434,790
" " " " 1951	*Shs.*	6,992,038
" " " " 1952	*Shs.*	2,443,700

Estimated Total Exports* (excluding specie) for	1950	£39,019,270
" " " " " "	1951	44,366,410
" " " " " "	1952	45,551,755

* Total exports include ships' stores and bunkers which amounted to £19,666,821 in 1950, £18,197,415 in 1951 and £23,983,228 in 1952.

Exports of grey sheetings were considerably reduced because the Sudan made direct purchases from India instead of looking to Aden for supplies; exports were further curtailed owing to congestion at the port of Mombasa which held up the shipment of many outstanding orders placed with Aden merchants. Up to the time of the federation with Ethiopia, Eritrea took more of Aden's exports than any other country. It is still too early to estimate the general effect of the federation on trade.

Export restrictions on vehicles of United Kingdom manufacture were relaxed owing to the improved supply position.

American demand for skins all but ceased from April to November, 1952, and the main exports were to Italy and France, with some demand for hides from Greece. Since November the skin trade to America has made a good recovery and there has been a more general demand from European countries.

Export licences are issued freely for all goods with the exception of rationed commodities, essential items in short supply, imports from the United States under the dollar allocation, and items of strategic significance.

There is a considerable trade in supplying and bunkering ships amounting to about half the value of total exports.

Export regulations are listed in the appendix to this chapter.

PRICES

To assist in the control of prices and to endeavour to ensure fair practices in shops a number of honorary Controllers were appointed

435 early in 1951. On their advice profit margins in essential foodstuffs were reduced.

The Trade Advisory Board continued to meet.

APPENDIX

Import Regulations

439 Import licences are required for all goods with the following exceptions :

I. Unmanufactured goods, the produce of neighbouring countries listed below :

  Eastern Aden Protectorate
  Western Aden Protectorate
  Somaliland Protectorate
  Yemen
  Ethiopia

  with the exception of the following commodities :

  Wheat ; Millet ; Plants ; Shrubs ; Cotton seeds ; Unginned cotton ; Cotton lint ; Banana cuttings ; Sugar cane cuttings.

II. Locally manufactured goods originating from and produce of the Aden Protectorate, the Yemen and the Somaliland Protectorate.

III. Passengers' accompanied baggage, or bona fide residents' personal effects.

IV. Commercial travellers' samples.

V. Bona fide gifts to residents in the Colony.

VI. Returned goods of British origin.

VII. Ships' bunker oil and petroleum products of every description, including lubricating oil, imported by :

  The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (Aden) Ltd.
  The Shell Company (Aden) Ltd.
  Socony Vacuum Oil Company Ltd.
  Caltex Oil (Aden) Ltd.

  and supplies for the maintenance of their oil installations.

VIII. Coal for ships' bunkers.

IX. Government imports of flour and sugar.

X. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for the official use of foreign Consulates or offices of Commissioners of Commonwealth countries.

XI. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for official or personal use of the Desert Locust Control provided such goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment are not of United States origin.

XII. Imports allowed in under open general licence.

each boat for purchasing boats and gear, and maintenance of the crew. 226 In repayment the exporters take as much fish as they can from the 426 fishermen indebted to them. Despite the frequent disagreements over the value of fish caught, few *nakhoodas* ever get free of debt.

There are no fish factories but salting is carried out by seven Arab 439 exporters, who sell most of the fish to Ceylon. A small fish-meal 228 plant was installed by one merchant in 1951. Sardines, anchovies and 254 shrimps are sun-dried and bagged by these exporters in the winter months. There is one ice factory in Indian hands; some of its production is utilised for fish boxes in the markets. A cold store in British hands has not been successfully used for fish storage owing to difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of fish.

Statistics of fishermen, boats and fishing gear and exports of dried and salted fish are given on page 26.

Marketing

Marketing of fish is done generally through a single auctioneer in 442 each of the markets. Unofficial auctioneers exist who take about 426 12½ per cent of the selling price. In order to control as large a share as possible of the fish passing through their hands the auctioneer lends money to fishermen against the sole right to auction their fish. Fishermen who are not indebted are free to sell to any stall-holder or rent a stall for themselves but the fact that unofficial auctioneers offer ready cash results in most of the fish passing through an agent's hands.

Fluctuating supply and demand make it impossible to give reliable 435 figures for the average price of fish but observation shows that about 70 per cent of the price paid by the consumer goes to the fishermen, 12 per cent to the auctioneer and 18 per cent to the stallholder.

The amount of fish taken to market is normally insufficient for the 433 needs of the populaton except in the summer months when gluts are common.

Events affecting Production

The production of fish in 1951 was below normal particularly during the summer monsoon. This is attributed to the lack of strong winds and poor upswelling of cold water which normally drives fish to the warmer coastal water. Shoals of sardine were present early in December, 1951, off the Colony and moved slowly eastwards during January and February, 1952. Large yields were obtained and fresh and dried sardines were plentiful in the markets.

The summer monsoon of 1952 was a strong one and the majority of sambuk-owners did very well. The water temperature was 69°F on one occasion and fish normally living in rocks 15 miles out were caught in great numbers inshore. The shrimp and anchovy season was generally bad and few sardines had appeared by the end of 1952.

Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department comprises one Fisheries Officer, one 647

S.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-1 (1938) 1940 MhII Aden MM1

Excise Ordinance, 1937—Third Schedule. Importation of foreign liquor by foreign Consular Officer de carrière. 671

Factories Ordinance, 1938—Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption) Rules, 1938.

Factories Ordinance, 1938—Date of Commencement.

Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption Rules, 1938).

Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption Rules, 1938)—Date of Commencement.

Fisheries Ordinance, 1938—Fisheries Rules.

Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914—Rule 23 (1). Speed limit.

Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914—Rule 8. Proviso—Refund of fee paid for registration or renewal of registration.

Passport Fees Ordinance, 1938—Fees for issue and renewal of passports.

Ports Act, XV of 1908—Rule 33 sub-Rule (4) of Aden Port Rules—Investigation into accident between launches and boats.

Ports Act, XV of 1908—Rule 11A of Aden Port Rules—Boundaries of Area A.

Post Office—Rates of postage for Empire and foreign postal articles from 18th September, 1938.

Rules of Court—Rules for obtaining and serving process for Foreign Tribunals, 1938.

Salt Ordinance, 1938—Salt Rules, 1938.

The Indian Workmen's Compensation is still in force in the Colony.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking

The National Bank of India, Limited, is established in the Colony with its chief office in the Crater and a branch at Steamer Point. The commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers also carries on the business of banking. 453

Currency

The monetary unit is the Indian rupee (silver) and is legal tender for any amount. The subsidiary Indian coins are :— 486

- Silver—
  - Half rupee.
  - Quarter rupee.
- Nickel—
  - Four anna piece.
  - Two anna piece.
  - One anna piece.
- Bronze—
  - Single pice (¼ anna).
  - One pie piece (1-12th anna).

3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

436 Subsidiary coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one rupee. Indian Government currency notes are in circulation—the denominations being Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 50 and Rs. 100.

652 The Finance Officer of the Colony is the local Currency Authority but the National Bank of India, Limited, who are the Government Bankers, co-operate with Government in all currency matters, the withdrawal of unserviceable notes and coinage and the provision of new currency being arranged through them.

Weights and Measures

804 The Imperial weights and measures and certain Indian weights are in common use. For instance, the Indian Tola, which is equivalent to approximately half an ounce, is at present used as a unit of weight for inland postal purposes, but its use will probably be discontinued in the near future. There is a local "maund" weight of 28 lbs., as compared with the Bombay maund which is about 80 lbs.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

651 The Colony, as such, came into being on the 1st April, 1937, and the financial year runs from the 1st April to the 31st March. The figures of actual revenue and expenditure for the first year, 1937/38, and the revised estimates for 1938/39 are as follows:—

REVENUE

	Actual 1937–38. Rs.	*Revised Estimates 1938–39.* Rs.
Duties, Taxes and Licences	10,19,774	9,60,000
Fees and Receipts for Government services	1,43,175	1,20,000
Contributions and Reimbursements ...	3,69,494	3,94,000
Posts and Telephones	6,59,573	4,00,000
Miscellaneous	60,580	16,000
	22,52,596	18,90,000

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652

EXPENDITURE

	Rs.	Rs.
Recurrent	15,52,570	16,09,000
Extraordinary ...	1,44,407	1,34,000
	16,96,977	17,43,000
Surplus	5,55,619	1,47,000

The principal decrease in revenue is under Posts and Telephones, receipts from the sale of stamps having been exceptionally heavy in

Currency.

The monetary unit is the Indian rupee (silver) and is legal tender for any amount. The subsidiary Indian coins are:— 436 652

Silver—
  Half rupee.
  Quarter rupee.
Nickel—
  Four anna piece.
  Two anna piece.
  One anna piece.
Bronze—
  Single pice (¼ anna).
  One pie piece (1-12th anna).

Subsidiary coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one rupee. Indian Government currency notes are in circulation—the denominations being Rs.5, Rs.10, Rs.50, and Rs.100.

Prior to the transfer of Aden to the control of the Colonial Office the Government of India maintained a Currency Reserve in Aden. The reserve as it stood on the 1st April, 1937, was allowed to remain in Aden to meet the requirements of the Royal Air Force against payment to the Government of India in London. The reserve was reduced to about Rs.6 lakhs by the end of 1937 and will soon be exhausted. When it is exhausted, the provision of currency in Aden will be arranged through the banks. The Government, however, will take steps to see that both the coinage and notes in circulation are kept in good condition.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial weights and measures are in common use, as 804 also are certain Indian weights. For instance, in the Post Office inland letters are exchanged at so much per *tola*: foreign letters, however, are weighed by the ounce. A *tola* is the weight of a freshly minted rupee, *i.e.*, 0·4114 of an ounce. Eighty *tolas* = 1 *seer* and 40 *seers* = 1 Bombay *maund* (about 80 lb.). There is, however, a local *maund* which is only 28 lb.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

As the Colony only came into existence on the 1st April, 652 1937, the figures of revenue and expenditure for the first financial 651 year are not yet available. The approved and revised estimates for 1937-8 are as follows:—

REVENUE.

	Approved Estimates.	*Revised Estimates.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Duties, Taxes, etc.	931,000	990,000
Court Fees and Government Services ...	91,900	110,000
Reimbursements	325,160	330,000
Posts and Telephones	261,000	600,000
Miscellaneous...	55,000	50,000
	1,664,160	2,080,000

S.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1948 MMl Aden M/M|

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par
435 is Rs. 1 to 1s. 6d.

The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1947, was estimated to be:

Coin, Rs. 3,00,000 Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

453 The following banks operate in Aden:

The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

[454] There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,411; deposits, Rs. 11,40,149; and capital, Rs. 20,13,916. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[441] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

651 TABLE OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

For a single-man: free income Rs. 4,000 (£300).

Gross Income	*Tax*		
£100	Nil		
200	Nil		
300	Nil		
400	£4	14	0
500	9	8	0
600	15	5	0
700	23	1	0
800	30	17	0
900	38	13	0
1,000	49	8	0
1,500	123	13	0
2,000	227	3	0
3,000	522	1	0
5,000	1,277	19	0
7,500	2,332	12	0
10,000	3,436	2	0

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at
453 par is Re. 1 to 1s. 6d.

The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1948, was esti-
454 mated to be:

Coin, Rs. 5,00,000 Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

The following banks were operating in Aden:

The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,565; deposits, Rs. 11,63,024; and capital Rs. 21,42,333. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for
600 transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par is Re. 1 to 1s. 6d. sterling. It is proposed to change to East African shilling currency, but the date is not yet fixed for the change. 436 ●

The amount of currency in circulation at December, 1950, was estimated to be:

Notes: Rs. 3,25,00,000; Coin: Rs. 5,00,000.

The following banks operate in Aden: 453

The National Bank of India Ltd., with two branches;

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. Depositors and deposits in 1949 and 1950 were:

	1949		1950
Number of depositors	2,886	..	3,254
Total deposits	Rs. 26,80,509	..	Rs. 30,95,229
Total capital	Rs. 28,03,985	..	Rs. 31,11,050

Chapter 5: Commerce

Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment. 439 504

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported or sold in Aden for consumption outside. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

ECONOMIC CONTROL

Considerable relaxation of economic control measures has been found possible during the two years under review. The Open General Licence system was introduced for the import of non-restricted goods from the U.K. in 1949, and the system was extended in 1950 to cover other Commonwealth Countries (except Canada), British dependencies (except Hongkong) and all the European countries which have joined the European Payments Union. 439

It is still necessary to avoid imports from "hard" currency sources, but it has been possible to reduce the number of commodities for which a distribution scheme is in force.

8;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

436 Indian currency was legal tender up to 30th September, 1951, thereafter the East African shilling became the legal currency in the Colony and Protectorate.

The amount in circulation on 31st December, 1952, was :

Coin . . £192,264. Notes . . £3,828,136.

453 The banks operating in the territory are :

485
- The National Bank of India Ltd.
- The Eastern Bank Ltd.
- The British Bank of Middle East.
- Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. The amounts deposited in it and the number of depositors were :

	1951	1952
Number of depositors or members	3,595	4,022
Total Deposits . .	*Shs.*5,774,584	*Shs.*5,990,820
Total Capital . .	*Shs.*5,792,332	*Shs.*6,020,112

The foreign exchange rates in force are as follows :

	Bank Selling Demand & T.T.	*Bank Buying Demand & T.T.*
Sterling . . .	100⅛ & 100 3/16	99⅞ & 99 3/16
U.S.A. $ . .	*Shs.* 715=$100	*Shs.* 705=$100
Canadian $ . .	*Shs.* 729=$100	*Shs.* 720=$100
Swiss Francs . .	*Shs.* 100=60 francs	*Shs.* 90=60 francs
French Francs . .	*Shs.* 20=980 francs	*Shs.* 19=980 francs
Australian £ . .	*Shs.*1,609=£A.100	*Shs.*1,605=£A.100
Egyptian £ . .	*Shs.*2,060=£E.100	*Shs.*2,050=£E.100

Chapter 5 : Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

508 The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The principal trade is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[441] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

The import and export figures given in the tables which follow relate solely to trade passing through the port of Aden. Overland trade from and to the Western Aden Protectorate is not recorded.

Aden MM1

439 Restrictions imposed by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden were causing some dissatisfaction.

491 494 505 506 205 436 The Colony is served by good roads which extend to Shaikh Othman and Lahej. Increasing use is being made of motor vehicles on some 700 miles of tracks in the Western Aden Protectorate, but communications with the Hadramaut coast are almost entirely by sea or air. Since the Colony ceased to be administered by the Government of India in 1937, it has had its own postal administration and issued its own stamps. When India became independent in 1947, the Aden Government began to consider abandoning the rupee as the legal currency, but the change to the East African shilling (divided into 100 cents) was not effected until October 1951, when Aden came under the jurisdiction of the East African currency board.

651 652 The main sources of revenue are income tax, excess profits and other direct taxes, and excise duties. Revenue for 1951–2 was £1,577,646 and expenditure £1,597,400 plus a contribution of £1 million to the development fund. The development plan, as revised in 1949, envisaged the expenditure in three years of £2,023,000, of which 53 per cent was to be provided by the Colony's own surplus balances and 15 per cent by the British Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, while it was hoped to raise the remainder (£660,000) as loans in London. Further proposals for development until 1956–7 at an additional cost of nearly £4 million were being considered by the Colonial Office at the end of 1952. In 1953 development plan expenditure approved[1] for the Colony and Protectorates reached a total of £6,270,000, of which £850,000 came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and 658 [873 874] £5,420,000 from local loans and resources.[2] Meanwhile, under the educational part of the 1949 programme (16 per cent of the total) an Aden College of upper secondary status and a technical college have been built, and a number of primary and secondary schools built or enlarged. In 1952 3,152 boys and 1,562 girls were receiving primary, and 1,552 boys and 256 girls secondary education in government or private schools. Egyptian women teachers were being employed in post-primary schools owing to the shortage of qualified Aden women. Overseas scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Great

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[1] In principle, but subject to further revision.

[2] In December of that year the Aden Government floated a public loan for the first time for the financing of development works, including a new power station, a new telephone exchange, and major water improvements. A total of [illegible] was issued in 4½ per cent stock of which [illegible] was taken up for Colonial Government funds, £100,000 reserved for public subscription in Aden, and £750,000 was placed on the London market.

five and three steamers respectively which run between Aden 505 and Mukalla, Shehr, Berbera, Zeila, Perim, Djibouti, Mocha, Kamaran, Hodeidah, Gizan, Medi and Port Sudan. Very frequent services of dhows also trade to and from these ports and in addition to many other little ports on both sides of southern Red Sea, Gulf of Aden up to Persian Gulf and also to Socotra.

Many other shipping lines make occasional calls at Aden in connection with cargo, and other lines call at Aden for bunkers only.

The only ports for which there is a poor direct service are the Levant Spanish and Portuguese ports. Cargo is sent with transhipment at Port Said.

Roads.

There are no railways in the Colony and all transport is by 496 road or by sea. The sea transport is not great and consists of 438 the carriage of salt and building materials from Little Aden to Tawahi and Maala.

It is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the road mileage 491 as the side roads in the town which are used principally by pedestrians and camels do not require to be kept up, and the Royal Air Force maintain certain of the roads which lie in the Military Area. The Aden Settlement maintain 13 miles of bituminous macadam road and 19 miles of water-bound macadam road.

Motor Transport.

On the 31st December, 1937, there were 198 licensed public 454 cars and 53 licensed omnibuses. The number of private cars was 367 and there were 66 licensed lorries and trucks.

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the 439 above motor vehicles:— 454

		No. of vehicles.
1.	British Empire	234
2.	United States of America...	397
3.	French	9
4.	Italian	30
5.	German	14
	Total	684

Trade with the interior is conducted mainly by camel caravans, but as roads and routes in the Aden Protectorate are being developed more and more cars and lorries are being brought into use.

Post Office.

The Postmaster at Steamer Point is responsible for the postal 655 services under the general control of the Finance Officer. The 205 offices in the Colony are situated at Steamer Point, Camp and

[Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMl Aden M/M]

The following table shows the number of persons who entered and left the Colony during 1947:

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	Emigration		*Immigration*	
	By Sea	*By Air*	*By Sea*	*By Air*
British	54	313	272	480
Other Europeans, including Americans	51	235	156	317
Indians	914	329	1,482	313
Jews	103	54	103	87
Other Asiatics	2	—	35	4
Somalis	3,512	4	3,239	32
Other Africans	17	6	51	50
Arabs	3,663	496	3,036	642
TOTAL	8,316	1,437	8,374	1,925
GRAND TOTAL	9,753		10,299	

Figures for the years 1944, 1945 and 1946 are given for comparison:

1944 Total Emigrants 9,450 Total Immigrants 7,371
1945 Total Emigrants 7,960 Total Immigrants 6,910
1946 Total Emigrants 26,661 Total Immigrants 25,851
1947 Total Emigrants 9,753 Total Immigrants 10,299

It will be noted that the 1947 figures have reverted to approximately those of 1944 and 1945 and this may be accounted for by the fact that the immediate post-war rush on travel has subsided, in so far as the Colony is concerned.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

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Aden is primarily a port, and the principal occupations of the population are those connected with the port, such as the coaling of ships, the handling of cargo and the building and repair of vessels. Next come the entrepot industries such as the cleaning and sorting of coffee and incense, the grading of hides and skins, and the distribution or re-shipment of imported merchandise. The one local product is salt, see Chapter VI. Finally, there are some small industries, such as the cutting of pearl-button blanks from trochus shells for local demand, the manufacture of soap, the fashioning of aluminium utensils from imported aluminium plate, the weaving of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the potter's wheel) of crude earthenware jars for storing water. As a rough

22 kinds of fish are taken in fair quantity but no one species appears to predominate. Crawfish are reported as numerous on rocky bottoms, but they are only taken locally for sale fresh to Europeans. Oysters abound on the rocks between tidemarks and could no doubt be cultivated in several landlocked bays where markets are available.

In general, the fisheries appear to be promising but localised and seasonal, the fishermen tending to follow the shoals along the coast. A fishery based on a harbour might have to employ vessels of considerable range and storage capacity if landings were to be kept constant throughout the year.

226 654 During the greater part of 1947 the Fisheries Officer was still under training in the United Kingdom, but the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office himself spent a fortnight in the Colony and Protectorate early in the year and was much impressed by the quantity of fish available. By November an extensive survey of the fisheries resources of this area had been planned in London and a party, consisting of a fish oils chemist, a canning expert, a Political Officer and the permanent Fisheries Officer, arrived in Aden towards the end of the month. They were later joined by the Fisheries Adviser and a second Fisheries Officer was expected early in 1948.

By the end of the year the two technical experts and the Political Officer were at work at Mukalla and the Fisheries Officer was at Aden starting to equip two vessels for experimental fishing.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 [167 464] As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

488 483 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochus shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and pressing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing-plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 63 buses are almost in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471 563 As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownerships in Aden, the following are the main concerns and their proprietorship:

S:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

b46 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 ex-officio members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

b43 The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

b92 The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

b32 During 1947 the local government of the Colony remained vested in
the two Township Authorities, the larger being vested in the Fortress
Township Authority and the area covered by it embracing the Isthmus
and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The
[7/2] Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other
Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes
its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European,
[361 situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area covered by it
438] includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to
be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their
livelihood mainly by fishing, basket-making and lime-burning, and who
look to the built-up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre.
The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

[b43] The members of the Boards which administer the local government
of these two areas are at present appointed by the Governor. The
Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend the various
municipal services such as the control of markets, the maintenance of
public health and sanitary services and roads, the provision of recreational
facilities for the public and the control of building operations. It has
[45.5] still been found necessary to maintain foodstuff stalls in the public
markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can
purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government
controlled prices.

443 During the year the Authorities opened a new market for petty traders
368 and hawkers, a new public bathing-place where baths, with soap and
231 towels provided, can be secured at a nominal fee, and a new cattle stable
to accommodate 350 milk cows at Sheikh Othman.

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, 463 coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance. Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately 2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which women are employed in Aden.

There is no agriculture in the Colony, and the only local product 241 is salt obtained from the sea by solar evaporation. This industry 317 employs some 750 regular and 550 casual workers.

There is no heavy industry in Aden apart from some ship repairing 438 ● (including floating docks). The light industries are confined to finishing processes using imported materials. The most important 463 of these light industries are the production of aluminium, hollow-ware, soap, calico printing, and a little dyeing and weaving of cotton fabric, the manufacture of furniture and cigarettes. Machinery is used in the aluminium and cigarette factories, and to some extent in furniture making. The textile trade is primitive in the extreme and is entirely 286 hand work. The weaving is done in the home, using primitive looms with hand-thrown shuttles.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering 463 and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent crafts. Figures more recent than those of the 1946 census are not available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in [265] catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops and in hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is explained by the large number of immigrant male workers (whose families remain at home) and by the local custom of sending out for cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly small boys employed in homes where purdah prevents the women from marketing.

There is a great deal of casual employment, comparatively few 464 workers have permanent work, unskilled labour is entirely immigrant and dependent to a certain extent on economic conditions in nearby territories. Immigrant workers, whose families remain in their villages, usually return there after about two years.

Standards of craftsmanship are low, and the rate of production, 461 quality of tools, and methods of work in general leave much to be desired. Mechanisation is almost unknown and a large labour force is thus employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, and working salt in the pans, as well as, for example, in the building trade where even the wheelbarrow is rarely seen. Commercial firms and [466] the very large number of small locally-owned workshops do not use any proper apprenticeship system. 874 Boys pick up some knowledge as helpers, but are casually employed and may frequently change employment. A general all-round improvement is expected with the opening of the Government Technical College, where night classes for adults

The Island of Perim was visited early in 1950, when a good haul of 654
sharks was made by the fishery vessel. Shark lines have been lent to 228
the inhabitants, but the poorness of their boats, the bad weather and the roughness of the bottom led to the loss of many hooks. The Administrator of Perim has been granted funds to provide a motor sambuk during 1951, of which the Perim water-plant foreman will be engineman.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 471
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 464
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The 471
chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, manu- 438 ●
facture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; 493
conversely, the 60 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis 471
are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in 471
Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 433
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. 234

29:Dunn S-4 (1952)1952 MI Middle East

Aden MM
Saudi Arabia MJI
Yemen MJI

COTTON IN THE MIDDLE EAST

A 366 438

Virtually the entire Arabian Peninsula is supplied with cotton textile through Aden. The goods usually are imported by the large internationa merchants who have offices in Aden and are distributed through the Arab traders.

SA 131 311

SAUDI ARABIA

The greater part of Arabia is occupied by Saudi Arabia, a tremendou country of some 350,000 square miles, approximately the size of Texas Louisiana, and Mississippi combined, but it consists mainly of deserts an steppes distinguished for its aridity and barrenness. Considered one of th driest and hottest countries in the world, it cannot boast a single lake o river.

SA 433 434

The population is estimated at 5.5 million. The people, except for thos who live in a few towns and oases, are nomads who lead their camels and gra herds from one grazing area to another.

SA 248 SA 288

There is no industry of any consequence, and the agricultural resource are quite inadequate to support the people. Much of the food requirements and practically all the manufactured items, such as textiles, are imported In the past, these imports were financed largely from receipts of pilgrims t Mecca; now royalties from the oil produced in the concession on the Persian Gulf—50 per cent of profits before taxes—provide the largest part of th country's income. FAO is lending technical assistance for the developmen of the economy, and money from the oil royalties is available for capital.

Y 131 311

There are plans for large-scale agricultural development, including irri gation, and some of these plans include cotton. But no one thinks that cotto production will ever be significant in view of the limited agricultural potential and the growing demand for food.

This is about the only one of the larger countries which has not at leas proposed the establishment of a textile factory.

Y 433

The country is so primitive it does not even have a customs office and collects no statistics, so no one knows how many yards the country imports o how much the population consumes. The sales, for the most part, are made through the Protectorate of Aden.

YEMEN

O 131 311 433

The Kingdom of Yemen which adjoins the Protectorate of Aden on the western coast, is a sizable area of about 75,000 square miles, a considerabl part of which is suitable for cultivation under irrigation. Like the Pro tectorate of Aden, there are numerous mountains near the coast which provide a source of water. At present the country has a rather diversified agriculture widely distributed throughout the country. It can usually suppl most of its food requirements, and it exports some agricultural products principally hides. Yemen might be able in the future to expand its agricultur and possibly even to grow a little cotton but the push is lacking for such a development. The little kingdom has gone through one political crisis after another and even now has an uneasy situation.

MUSCAT AND OMAN

The independent Sultanate of Muscat and Oman on the eastern corne of the peninsula is one of the largest subdivisions of Arabia with a coastline of over 1,000 miles. The country has a narrow coastline, a range of hills, and

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

642

Colonial Office in London. Another fetter had been thrown 648
aside.

I must say a word here about that part of the guarantee 439
which ensured that Aden should remain a free port, for it is of
the greatest importance. Aden was at that time, and I am glad
to say still is, the great distributing centre for imports from the
West and the East round the shores of Arabia and down the
African coast. Cigarettes, piece-goods, provisions, machinery,
sugar and grain all come to Aden in ocean-going vessels from
all over the world and find their way by coastal steamers and
country craft up and down the Red Sea and round the neighbouring
coast. These steam coasters and country craft on their
return voyages bring gums, hides and skins and coffee to Aden
to be cleaned, sorted and graded, bagged or baled and exported
to Europe and the United States of America. Aden has maintained 504
her position as a great *entrepôt* by virtue of four factors
and they are, her geographical position, her natural harbour,
her security and her freedom from import and export duties.
Only an act of God could alter the configuration of Arabia or
fill the harbour by some tempestuous upheaval beyond the
control of man, and security will remain and be maintained
as long as Great Britain remains great. The only doubtful 651
factor at any time was freedom from customs duty, and the
Arab leaders and their advisers in 1937 knew how essential it
was to secure, in so far as they possibly could, this freedom as a
preliminary to the transfer. None of us in Aden knew what the
precise income of the new Colony would be and none of us
knew what it was going to cost to run a Colony efficiently,
especially a Colony which had been neglected for so long.
What we did know was that the imposition of import or
export duties, which might seem to be an obvious source of
revenue, would in fact have a disastrous effect on the trade of
the Colony. At the same time we were well aware that even
British Government Departments have been known to be very
short-sighted when pressed by the Treasury to find money to
meet a deficit. Everyone expected that there would be a deficit
if Aden was to have even half what she needed so badly—hence
the insistence of the Arabs led by Mackawee on this guarantee.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

184

First Acquaintance with the Protectorate

[157]

The people are, as I was quick to realise after I had seen and
spoken to the tribesman at the Khormaksar races, independent
and virile, and later I was to find that they did not lack a sense
of humour. In the Highlands they dress, even to this day, in [291]
blue cotton kilts which reach to the knee, leaving the upper [302]
part of the body bare, except for the vegetable oil and blue
dye with which they rub their skin as a protection against the
sun in summer and the cold in winter. The kilt is held in place [4-11]
by a leather cartridge belt which in turn supports a dagger,
generally with a silver scabbard. A rifle and a pair of leather
sandals complete the picture, except in the Colony where
rifles and daggers, except for the privileged few, have to be
surrendered to authority on entrance, and may not be carried 177
on the person. In the Colony, too, and indeed in the more 178
developed areas of the Protectorate, the blue kilt has given 291
place to brightly coloured kilts made from silk and cotton 439 •
cloth imported from Indonesia and India, and the blue dye and
oil have been replaced by shirts and coats, and indeed, by
collars and ties and trousers when the owners have come to
this country either on business or for pleasure.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

000 inexhaustible energy had reduced me to a physical and nervous
wreck—and I was the younger man.

561 Near Mukalla to the east beyond the landing ground at
346 Riyan is the collegiate town of Ghil-Ba-Wazir, so called by
249 me because it seemed to consist of nothing but schools sur-
rounded by a few fields of Hamoumi tobacco which normally
439 was exported to Egypt via Aden. Primary schools and a large
871 State Intermediate School with a considerable boarding
establishment catered for the youth of Mukalla and the more
[875] advanced pupils from all over the State. The masters, who were
local men or Sudanese on contract, always left me with an
impression of keenness, competence and contentment. From
Ghil-Ba-Wazir the more promising pupils went on to Aden
College or the Technical Institute in Aden, or to a Secondary
School in the Sudan, depending on the inclination of the
parents or of the Mukalla Government if they were financing
the boys' further education.

815 Up in the vast open spaces of the northern limits of the State,
survey parties of Petroleum Concessions Ltd. moved farther
and farther into territory which was practically unknown to
Europeans, on their ceaseless quest for oil, spurred on by recent
increases in the cost of their prospecting licences. As these
parties pushed their way northwards so did similar parties from
the Arabian-American Oil Company at Dhahran on the
Persian Gulf in Saudi Arabia move steadily southward with
their portable drilling rigs drawn by great tractors and their
air-conditioned living caravans, across the great yellow sand
dunes of the Rub-al-Khali.

712 The frontier became of considerable importance, much more
312 so than it had ever been before and we found it advisable to
exercise a greater degree of control over our tribes than had
626 been necessary or desirable in the past. The Sultan was con-
cerned about the peace of these northern marches, and, fearing
an act of aggression, felt that steps should be taken to safeguard
the well at Thamud, the only available water for many miles
around. This was done by building a fort, constructing a land-
ing strip and flying in a garrison of soldiers of the Hadhrami
Bedouin Legion. Later, similar measures were taken over to

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931–ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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disorder is to be prevented when the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, go away and leave their country to its own devices.

There was no trouble at all and disappointed by the result of their demonstration the Naib and his colleagues thought better of their hasty action after a few days and returned to their duty, and the Government Guards went back to Aden to await the next emergency. The atmosphere was still not conducive to calm thinking, so the negotiations about the re-organisation scheme for the Board were further delayed, while the Naib and some of the Council members prepared to form with the Fadli Naib and representatives of his Council a joint mission which, under the experienced guidance of the Director of Agriculture was being sent to London and Liverpool to discuss cotton prices and the method of disposal of the cotton crop when the Board's contract with the Raw Cotton Commission expired. It was thought that the change of air and change of scene would do everyone good, and very soon the minds of those who had not travelled to the West before were absorbed with such problems as how to button up a pair of trousers and whether the shirt went inside or outside.

245
(311)

Up in the highlands of Upper Yafa where the rainfall is sufficient for coffee to be grown, there is very little soil, and the hardy inhabitants have conserved every inch they can find by terracing their steep hills to their very tops. I always enjoyed flying over this country which I never reached on foot, and looking down at the mountains which, with their intricate terraces looked exactly like a geography model designed to illustrate contouring, so closely have the builders followed the natural course of the ground. The coffee produced in these hills is as fine as the so-called "Mocha" coffee of the Yemen and most of it finds its way down to Aden and from there, after being graded for quality, reaches the markets of the United Kingdom and the United States. I said so-called "Mocha" coffee because in point of fact no coffee is grown in the neighbourhood of Mocha, which is a small sea port on the Yemen coast of the Red Sea which gave its name to the coffee which was exported from there after having been brought down by

[439] ●

remedy the first need was never in my hands, but the opportunity to produce some form of marketing organisation was, and it has taken shape and should be on the way to finding new and extending old markets for the fruit and vegetables of the Protectorate. It will have to overcome the conservative ideas of the Boards of Directors of Shipping Companies who prefer the more expensive Egyptian produce nicely wrapped up in pink paper to cheaper and better quality produce unwrapped. Nasser has possibly helped the Marketing Officer indirectly, and a judicious purchase of pink paper and elegant crates, for which of course they will be charged, will persuade the P. & O. S.N. Company, The Orient Line, the British India and other Shipping Companies to support a Protectorate which has so far remained loyal in the face of grave provocation. I made every effort I could personally to interest the vast purchasing power of the 22,000,000 net registered tons of shipping using Aden port every year, but I made no impression. 241 441 [439] •

The primary need was undoubtedly for money, but that was the one thing that was not forthcoming in sufficient quantity to make any real impression. During the eighty-nine years that India was responsible for the Protectorate not one single penny was made available for any form of development or for the provision of any form of social service. Since 1928 when the Colonial Office became responsible for the 112,000 square miles and the 800,000 or so inhabitants, the average annual subvention would amount to £90,000 or 1.35*d.* per head of population. A total sum of £2,000,000 has been made available from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and no direct grant, other than the £10,000 in 1940 for food production, was made for development purposes before the inception of that fund. If the whole or the major portion of this sum could have been devoted to agricultural projects much might now have been completed which has still to be started, but the demands of the Health and the Education Services had to be considered and the improvement of communications was a major item which consumed more than half of this sum, and the amount left for agricultural development, which would 652 648

3:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

315 premises were disconnected, of which 100 were eventually reconnected. 312 365

(7) *Other Supplies.*—3,814,000 gallons of bore water were supplied free for flushing sewers and 120,000 gallons for fire fighting and practices.

(8) *Water Analysis—Chlorination.*—Three bacteriological and one chemical analyses of both the raw and the chlorinated water were carried out during the year. The bacteriological analyses all showed very satisfactory results in respect of all the samples for drinking water. 364

The chemical analysis showed that the water was very similar chemically to that tested in 1935 and 1937. It is noteworthy that the sodium chloride (salt) content has not increased.

The whole of the water supply to the Fortress was automatically chlorinated at Isthmus, the dose being ½ part per million by weight. The water at Sheikh Othman was also safeguarded by placing ¼ lb. of bleaching powder in each tank every morning.

VI.—PRODUCTION

Veterinary

Condition of Live Stock and Meat.—The condition of the live stock from the hinterland was not up to the usual standard, due to cattle being brought in from famine stricken areas. The condition of the live stock from British Somaliland, particularly sheep and goats, was very good. The quality of mutton was 1st class and beef 2nd class. 231 437

Imports from British Somaliland and Djibouti :—72,180 sheep and goats, 157 oxen, 5 cows, 6 ponies, 2 mules.

Imports from Arabian and Red Sea Ports :—1,319 sheep and goats, 5 milk cows, 15 horned cattle, 12 calves, 3 gazelles.

Imports from the hinterland :—1,229 horned cattle, 617 large calves, 373 milk cows, 8,293 goats, kids and sheep, 34 camels, 15 donkeys, 1 pony.

Export from Aden :—3,748 sheep and goats, 20 horned cattle, 16 large calves, 32 camels, 1 donkey, 19 monkeys.

Bovine Contagious Disease.—Rinderpest accounted for 224 deaths among milk cattle and calves of Crater and Tawahi. 232

Preventive Measures.—The epidemic was controlled by the following precautionary measures being taken :—

1. All infected animals were segregated.
2. Stables were regularly disinfected.
3. Cattle were inoculated with anti-Rinderpest serum.
4. Carcasses were incinerated and the movement of horned cattle was controlled.

[Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-2 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI]

232 *Equine Contagious Disease.*—In February, sudden deaths amongst the hackney carriage horses occurred, and, as a result of post-mortems, African horse sickness was suspected. By taking prompt precautionary measures, the disease was confined to Crater. Nine deaths were recorded.

Three segregation camps for cattle are being constructed, two at Sheikh Othman and one at Maala.

Fisheries

226 Fishing is, generally speaking, good, but the quantity of fish caught is greatly influenced by the movements of the different species of sardinella on which the large species feed. Shark, barracuda, horse-mackerel, sea-perch, dolphins, the smaller members of the tunny family, rock cod soles, and mullet are the principal edible fish. Sword or sail fish make their appearance at certain seasons of the year, but are not easily saleable for human consumption. Crabs and crawfish are to be had at all seasons, and oysters are available in the winter months. The fishermen are a very industrious people and employ various kinds of nets as well as hand-lines in their work. The nets used are of the stationary, circular throwing, and drag varieties, the latter being used from the shore. In addition a special net is operated from boats working in pairs during the monsoon period. Throwing nets for mullet, mackerel and a form of whitebait are also in use. The catch is at
[433 times greater than the requirements for local consumption, and the
251 surplus is salted for export. Shark is almost invariably treated in
439] this manner, and during some seasons large quantities are dried. Whitebait is exported.

The fishermen are subject to certain rules which forbid trawls and limit the size of nets, and in addition they defer to the judgment of their elected Akils in matters of fishing custom.

228 Licences to dive for pearls both in the harbour and in the waters of Perim are obligatory, but no licences are required to fish.

Salt

258 A salt work was first constructed by the Italian firm of Messrs. Gaustalla and Company (now styled The Aden Salt Works) in the year 1885, and it carries on a profitable business in salt production at Sheikh Othman. This was followed by the salt work constructed in 1909 by the Bombay firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee and Company. Two more salt works have since been constructed by Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Company and the Little Aden Salt Industrial Company in May, 1923, and October, 1927, respectively, and they continue to work successfully. The
439 total quantity of salt exported to India and other places during
655 the last year was 230,379 tons. The monopoly of salt for local consumption is in the hands of Government, who have licensed certain pits to Arabs at Sheikh Othman.

Dhow Building

Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami merchants 936 settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the 591 average carrying capacity of which is about 100 tons. The dhows are 477 constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and the Malabar coast) 505 and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company). Monsieur Besse now maintains a fleet of dhows in addition to his motor vessels. Many of these dhows are equipped with auxiliary engines.

Soap Manufacturing

A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur Besse in 358 December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local labour of 40 men is employed, and the output is about 30 cases daily, each case containing 100 cakes, which are disposed of locally or exported to the Red Sea Ports.

Dyeing

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth and 336 each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There are in 459 addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Massowa, Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by Jews 277 and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt. 543

VII.—COMMERCE

Customs

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties. 651

Trade

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment as the port is a centre 437 for trade between all ports of the world and the neighbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells and salt. The total value of the seaborne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December, 1938) exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs. 12,16,02,203 (imports Rs. 8,02,17,766, and exports Rs. 4,13,84,437), showing a decrease of Rs. 42,91,828 as compared

437 with the total of Rs. 12,58,94,031 for the previous calendar year, 1937 (imports Rs. 8,03,85,836, and exports Rs. 4,55,08,195). Merchandise decreased by Rs. 76,09,240, and treasure increased by Rs. 33,27,410.

The decrease of Rs. 76,09,240 in merchandise was mainly in skins, coal and vehicles. The increase of Rs. 33,27,410 in treasure was due to transactions in imports and exports of Maria Theresa dollars in which there was considerable speculation.

647 505 The Trade Registration Department was formerly a branch of the Aden Port Trust Revenue Department, but on the recommendation of Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., who was deputed to Aden in the year 1926 on special duty from Bombay, it was separated from 1st April, 1927, and became a Government Department. The department is, however, supervised by the Secretary, Aden Port Trust.

437 The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports seaborne trade of Aden for the last five years:—

Year.		Total Value of Imports Seaborne Trade.	Total Value of Exports Seaborne Trade.
		Rs.	Rs.
1934–35	— —	5,35,34,633	3,73,36,840
1935–36	— —	6,85,04,658	6,43,47,700
1936–37	— —	6,87,17,000	6,14,55,558
1937	— —	8,03,85,836	4,55,08,195
1938	— —	8,00,17,766	6,13,80,437
Total	—	35,08,80,893	27,00,34,380

The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports trade of Aden with the mainland of Arabia for the last five years:—

Year.		Total Value of Land Imports.	Total Value of Land Exports.
		Rs.	Rs.
1934–35	— —	13,03,006	12,74,570
1935–36	— —	17,07,130	14,06,073
1936–37	— —	21,69,063	16,13,088
1937	— —	19,01,110	17,13,101
1938	— —	29,32,675	16,07,557
Total	—	1,00,13,090	76,12,327

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into Aden for the last five years:—

Articles.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927.	1928.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods, grey ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Piece goods, white ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Piece goods, coloured	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skins, raw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, raw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grain and Pulse ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provisions and oilman's stores.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oils	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton twist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Animals, living ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gums and resins ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spices	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits and vegetables (including dates).	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dyeing materials ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vehicles, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hardware and cutlery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Instruments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glassware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table shows the value of the most important articles of the export trade for the last five years:—

Articles.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927.	1928.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods, grey ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Piece goods, white ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Piece goods, coloured...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skins, raw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, raw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grain and Pulse ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provisions and oilman's stores.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gums and resins ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton twist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spices	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oils	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Animals, living ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dyeing materials ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DESCRIPTION.

The Aden peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 123
Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there 121
are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward
and north-west of the peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are 368
constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valleys 361
between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain on which has been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Naval wireless station, the Aden Protectorate Levy lines, and the golf course. Owing to lack of building space at Tawahi, dwelling-houses for senior Government officials have recently been constructed here. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the 241
form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Aden Settlement. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Settlement.

PERIM.

Perim island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is 133
bare, rocky, and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, 134
about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet (65 m.) high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry watercourses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the subsoil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim harbour and False Bay, a small shoal bight, lie on the southern side of the island. Perim was at one time of importance as a coaling station, [206
and also from the Eastern Telegraph Company's station and 502
Lloyd's signal station being situated there. 504]

Climate.

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden 654
under the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of 182
the European General Hospital. The maximum day temperature recorded was 100·3 in June, and the minimum was 68·1 in December. The rainfall totalled 8 centimetres. Hot sandy winds prevailed as usual during the south-west monsoon.
There are no crops in Aden, which depends on supplies from 437
other countries, principally India and the interior. 241

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e. during the 132
north-west monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e. from June to September, a hot sandy wind known as Shimal prevails on the peninsula, but on its western side the breezes are

Water Supply.

The water supply is obtained from six bore-wells situated near 512 the village of Sheikh Othman. The supply for the civil population is pumped into two tanks each of 100,000 gallons capacity, and from these tanks the supply gravitates through a 15-in. main to a storage reservoir of 400,000 gallons capacity at the Isthmus.

There is a pump-house at the Isthmus, and the water is drawn from the storage reservoir and chlorinated automatically by a venturi-operated "chloronome" before being pumped to Crater and Tawahi. Some 2,000 houses have been connected to the main water, and fire hydrants have been sited at intervals throughout the system. There are filling-stations for camel-carts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman, and by this means water is distributed to houses which have so far not been connected to the main supply. The water is of exceptional bacteriological purity, although rather hard.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Veterinary.

Cattle, sheep and goats are imported from British Somaliland, 459 Arabian and Red Sea ports and from the Yemen and Aden Protectorate for consumption in the Colony. As an indication of the quantity imported annually it is of interest to give the figures of imports from the 1st April, 1937, to the 31st December, 1937.

	Cattle.	*Sheep and Goats.*
From British Somaliland and Arabian and Red Sea ports	Nil	49,778
The Yemen and the Aden Protectorate	2,109	6,369

Of the total imports, only 842 sheep and 26 milk cows were re-exported.

Rinderpest.—There was an outbreak among the milk cows 232 in November and out of over 100 cows 36 died. The cattle were treated by inoculation, and quarantine restrictions were imposed.

Fisheries.

The fishing is, generally speaking, good, but the quantity is 226 greatly influenced by the movements of the different species of sardinella on which the large species feed. Shark, barracuda, horse-mackerel, sea-perch, dolphins, the smaller members of the tunny family, rock cod soles, and mullet are the principal edible fish. Sword or sail fish make their appearance at certain seasons of the year but are not easily saleable for human consumption. Crabs and crawfish are to be had at all seasons, and oysters are available in the winter months. The fishermen are a very industrious people and employ various kinds of nets as well as hand-lines in their work. The nets used are of the stationary, circular throwing, and drag varieties, the latter being used from the shore. In addition a special net is operated from boats working in pairs during the monsoon period. Throwing

Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1938 [illegible] Aden [illegible]

226 nets for mullet, mackerel and a form of whitebait are also in use.

439 The catch is at times greater than the requirements for
258 local consumption, and the surplus is salted for export. Shark is almost invariably salted for export and during some seasons
226 large quantities are dried. Whitebait are exported.

226 The fishermen are subject to certain rules which forbid trawls and limit the size of nets, and in addition they defer to the judgment of their elected Akils in matters of fishing custom.

[220] Licences to dive for pearls both in the harbour and in the waters of Perim are obligatory, but no licences are required to fish.

Salt.

258 A salt work was first constructed by the Italian firm of Messrs. Guastalla and Company (now styled The Aden Salt Works) in the year 1886 and it carries on a profitable business in salt production at Shiekh Othman. This was followed by the salt work constructed in 1909 by the Bombay firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Joomabhoy Laljee and Company. Two more salt works have since been constructed by Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Company and the Little Aden Salt Industrial Company in May, 1923, and October, 1927, respectively, and which continue to work successfully. The total quantity of salt exported to India and other places during the last year was 376,592 tons. The monopoly of salt for local consumption is in the hands of Government, who have licensed certain pits to Arabs at Shiekh Othman.

The Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act passed by the Indian Legislature in 1931 and since extended to April, 1938, has benefited the Aden salt industry, which under the protection of the duty supplies about two-thirds of the total salt imports into India.

Dhow Building.

396 Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami mer-
505 chants settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and Malabar coast) and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company).

Soap Manufacturing.

388 A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur A. Besse
439 in December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local labour of 40 men is employed. The output is about 50 cases daily, each case containing 200 cakes which are disposed of locally or exported to the Red Sea ports.

Dyeing.

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth 386 and each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There 459 are in addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Massowa, Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making.

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by 159 Jews and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt. 277

653

VII.—COMMERCE.

Customs.

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties. 651

Trade.

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment, as the port is a 459 centre for trade between all ports of the world and the neighbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells, and salt. The total value of the sea-borne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December 1937), exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs.12,58,94,031 (imports Rs.8,03,85,836 and exports Rs.4,55,08,195), showing an increase of Rs.1,57,18,773 as compared with the total of Rs.11,01,75,258 (imports and exports for the previous official year—12 months, April, 1936 to March, 1937—imports Rs.6,87,17,900 and exports Rs.4,14,57,358). Merchandise increased by Rs.79,67,977, and treasure increased to Rs.77,50,796.

The increase of Rs.79,67,977 in merchandise was mainly in grain and pulse, hides and skins, coal, oils, vehicles, tea, gums, and salt. The increase of Rs.77,50,796 in treasure was due to transactions in imports and exports of Maria Theresa dollars, in which there was considerable speculation.

The Trade Registration Department was formerly a branch of 649 the Aden Port Trust Revenue Department, but on the recommendation of Mr. J. Sladen, who was deputed to Aden in the year 1906 on special duty, it was separated from the 1st April, 1907, and became a Government department. The department is however supervised by the Secretary, Aden Port Trust.

The old Qafilah office at Barrier Gate, where the registration of inland trade is conducted, was taken over by the Government from the Aden Port Trust in 1910 and subsequently converted into an office and quarters for the Qafilah clerk in 1914.

The following statement shows the total value of the imports 439 and exports sea-borne trade of Aden for the last five years.

Gt. Brit. Colonial Office [illegible] Aden [illegible]

439

Year.			Total Value of Imports Seaborne Trade.	Total Value of Exports Seaborne Trade.
			Rs.	Rs.
1933-34	...	...	5,00,56,427	3,45,83,030
1934-35	...	...	5,20,24,123	3,73,56,690
1935-36	...	...	6,83,04,958	4,62,47,700
1936-37	...	...	6,61,03,900	4,14,55,356
1937 ...	...	...	8,03,85,836	4,55,08,193
		Rs.	31,68,00,364	19,76,35,176

The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports trade of Aden with the mainland of Arabia for the last five years.

Year.			Total Value of Land Imports.	Total Value of Land Exports.
			Rs.	Rs.
1933-34	...	...	64,07,188	6,73,773
1934-35	...	...	63,03,006	62,74,910
1935-36	...	...	73,40,139	54,00,873
1936-37	...	...	61,69,063	66,13,088
1937 ...	...	...	59,05,014	77,03,080

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into Aden for the last five years:—

Articles.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods, grey	50,80,076	46,03,360	63,63,928	53,71,908	50,06,749
Piece goods, white	11,30,830	10,84,047	14,06,884	17,11,087	19,80,800
Piece goods, coloured.	21,13,443	26,14,800	29,63,890	33,45,700	30,10,873
Coffee	64,23,307	61,03,030	33,80,776	46,88,883	54,73,410
Skins, raw ...	26,96,833	20,33,080	21,33,473	30,64,730	43,01,380
Hides, raw ...	30,308	30,308	30,308	1,41,708	1,00,090
Grain and pulse	26,33,076	23,84,003	41,16,070	40,76,013	30,71,487
Coal	7,88,161	9,24,310	13,33,080	26,30,910	30,34,928
Tobacco... ...	18,70,333	13,33,003	13,03,130	30,00,004	26,14,843
Provisions and oilman's stores.	6,37,400	8,03,176	13,01,998	9,03,707	9,83,707
Sugar	13,42,707	13,00,430	20,04,474	18,74,901	13,88,380
Oils	1,48,16,746	1,69,12,757	1,88,22,287	1,83,81,273	1,79,80,011
Cotton twist ...	11,33,011	8,83,487	11,00,700	6,89,684	8,43,030
Animals, living...	7,80,390	3,03,100	3,83,136	8,30,376	7,18,707
Gums and resin	3,30,070	4,07,767	3,30,803	4,88,889	8,48,003
Spices	6,08,231	7,03,333	10,30,707	13,03,000	13,03,033
Seeds	2,86,366	4,00,747	4,83,070	4,03,071	3,88,709
Metals	4,80,480	4,26,348	3,83,333	8,90,869	8,06,433
Wood	2,89,130	2,73,803	3,70,233	3,90,837	3,00,330
Tea	1,03,091	2,04,034	4,42,690	4,84,033	8,81,843
Fruits and vegetables, including dates.	7,38,389	6,30,063	9,84,804	10,42,403	11,04,083
Dyeing materials	3,40,418	4,88,080	3,43,907	6,13,309	6,11,433
Vehicles, etc. ...	3,00,331	6,03,300	14,44,300	10,84,418	10,04,338
Hardware and cutlery.	3,23,070	3,42,223	6,74,703	5,34,030	5,02,034
Machinery ...	1,17,093	1,26,363	3,47,300	4,07,834	4,13,030
Instruments ...	1,32,600	2,78,380	3,26,844	3,89,308	4,38,009
Glassware ...	1,27,794	1,37,398	2,76,093	2,06,433	2,47,264

The following table shows the value of the most important articles of the export trade for the last five years:— 439

Articles.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods, grey	50,01,092	58,06,69	70,62,497	40,00,310	40,66,737
Piece goods, white	5,18,326	3,19,35	7,33,048	9,09,432	9,76,033
Piece goods, coloured	29,63,097	28,28,17	30,77,184	40,86,370	38,87,308
Coffee	37,24,777	28,38,07	30,11,003	28,10,987	21,26,300
Skins, raw ...	58,09,917	30,18,07	33,37,094	71,04,763	80,04,619
Hides, raw ...	53,730	60,36	1,07,090	3,03,028	4,73,336
Grain and pulse	07,61,880	16,03,11	24,82,496	27,98,300	36,12,030
Tobacco ...	11,00,648	13,58,69	13,36,720	18,30,367	14,36,668
Provisions and oilman's stores	3,22,090	3,62,35	6,61,460	3,33,073	6,60,363
Sugar	10,82,909	12,68,55	13,02,000	14,37,430	11,00,098
Gums and resins	6,31,487	6,08,09	7,68,767	3,63,800	8,42,817
Salt	09,73,410	07,80,03	38,13,007	30,06,141	33,69,418
Cotton twist ...	10,23,230	6,03,86	8,69,717	4,27,177	4,66,783
Spices	2,01,000	2,27,00	7,10,220	8,20,401	8,03,003
Oils	2,18,330	2,66,05	3,40,149	8,90,763	6,36,493
Metals	1,73,100	1,73,22	2,32,003	2,40,808	3,60,868
Animals, living	1,48,320	60,03	1,19,831	40,213	10,133
Tea	1,08,488	1,33,03	3,10,884	3,33,060	3,31,726
Dyeing materials	3,00,164	1,64,30	2,03,600	2,87,660	4,03,777
Soap	1,07,803	1,00,30	1,87,090	2,71,081	3,13,067
Shells	64,087	70,04	1,22,998	1,19,811	1,06,040

VIII.—LABOUR.

Agricultural Labour.

There being no agriculture in the Colony, the question of agricultural labour does not arise. 241 463

Industrial Labour.

Workers for heavy manual labour are obtained from the Protectorate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt-works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by local agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary. 464

The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are applicable in the Colony. 466

505 *British Tanker Company.* From and to Persian Gulf.

429 *H. Hogarth and Sons.* Load salt at Aden for Calcutta, Rangoon, Chittagong.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Company. Load salt at Aden for Calcutta, Rangoon, Chittagong.

506 *Lloyd Triestino, Italia, Tirrenia, Navigazione Libera Triestina S. A. Trieste Soc., Veneziana Navigaz. a Vapore, Venice.* Genoa via Naples to Bombay via Aden; Trieste via Massowa and Aden, to Karachi, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe; Bombay and Karachi via Aden to Suez, Port Said, Brindisi, Venice, Trieste; Genoa via Aden to Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane.

Trieste via Aden to Hafun, Mogadiscio, Chisimaio, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London; Venice via Massowa, Djibouti, Aden, Bender Cassim, Alula, Hafun, El Obbia, Mogadiscio, Merka, Brava, Chisimaio, Mombasa, and back by same route to Massowa.

Messageries Maritimes. Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Djibouti, Aden, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Moheli, Moroni, Mutsamudu, Mayotte, Majunga, Nossi-Be, Diego Suarez, Tamatave, Reunion, Mauritius and homeward via same route. 2. Marseilles, Port Said, Djibouti (sometimes Aden), Colombo, Pondicherry, Madras, Singapore, Saigon, Tourane, Haiphong and homeward via same route. 3. Occasionally calling Aden, Marseilles, Port Said, Djibouti, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and homeward.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Homeward way only. From Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Naples, Marseilles, Gibraltar, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg.

Isthmian Line (Homeward). From Singapore, Port Swettenham, Belawan and Penang via Aden to Port Said, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. 2. From Calcutta to the same discharge ports; also from Calcutta via Aden to Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston and Houston. Outward from New York to Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

Wilh. Wilhelmsen. Do not usually discharge at Aden outward. Homeward from Australian ports to Aden, Port Sudan, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Stavanger, Oslo; route sometimes varies to include a Spanish port or other Scandinavian ports.

Hamburg Amerika Line. Homeward. Dutch East Indian ports via Aden to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg.

Deutsche Ost Afrikka Linie. Outward and homeward as occasion offers. Outward. Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Southampton, Lisbon, Ceuta, Malaga, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Capetown and above ports via Aden to Hamburg.

Hansa Line. Bremen, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said, Suez, Yambo, Jeddah, Port Sudan, Djibouti, Aden, Muscat, Bender Abbas, Lingah, Durban, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Bender Shahpur, Mohammerah and Basrah. *Homeward.* Suez, Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam or Amsterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Coasting Vessels.—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and the Halal Shipping Company, Limited, maintain a fleet of five and three steamers respectively which run between Aden and Mukalla, Shehr, Berbera, Zeila, Perim, Djibouti, Mocha, Kamaran, Hodeidah, Gizan, Medi and Port Sudan. Very frequent services of dhows also trade to and from these ports and in addition to many other little ports on both sides of southern Red Sea, Gulf of Aden up to Persian Gulf and also to Socotra. 505

Many other shipping lines make occasional calls at Aden in connection with cargo, and other lines call at Aden for bunkers only.

The only ports for which there is a poor direct service are the Levant Spanish and Portuguese ports. Cargo is sent with transhipment at Port Said.

Roads.

There are no railways in the Colony and all transport is by road or by sea. The sea transport is not great and consists of the carriage of salt and building materials from Little Aden to Tawahi and Maala. 496 488

It is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the road mileage as the side roads in the town which are used principally by pedestrians and camels do not require to be kept up, and the Royal Air Force maintain certain of the roads which lie in the Military Area. The Aden Settlement maintain 13 miles of bituminous macadam road and 29 miles of water-bound macadam road. 491

Motor Transport.

On the 31st December, 1937, there were 198 licensed public cars and 53 licensed omnibuses. The number of private cars was 367 and there were 66 licensed lorries and trucks. 454

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the above motor vehicles:— 1139 454

		No. of vehicles.
1.	British Empire	234
2.	United States of America	394
3.	French	9
4.	Italian	36
5.	German	14
	Total	684

Trade with the interior is conducted mainly by camel caravans, but as roads and routes in the Aden Protectorate are being developed more and more cars and lorries are being brought into use.

Post Office.

The Postmaster at Steamer Point is responsible for the postal services under the general control of the Finance Officer. The offices in the Colony are situated at Steamer Point, Camp and 655 205

[Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1948 Mf41 Aden 48/48]

579 Aden by sea. On the day before, the Commissioner of Police had resumed control of security in the Colony.

It was hoped that this calm would be maintained, but on 20th and 21st December feelings again ran high and there were renewed attempts at arson and looting.

On 28th December a bomb exploded in the coolie lines at Hedjuff, killing 2 Arabs and wounding 6, and on that afternoon, in view of the gravely tense situation and of the absolute necessity to use all available forces to put down disorder immediately it should occur, the Fortress Commander was requested to assume security control throughout the Colony and retained that function until 2nd February, 1948. The situation however had eased at the end of the month.

Civilian casualties during the riots were 33 Arabs, 4 Indian Muslims, 1 Somali, 76 Jews and 6 other persons of unknown race, killed. Very many were known to have been wounded or injured.

The Police suffered no fatal casualties, but an Assistant Medical Officer and one Levy were killed in the execution of duty.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FINANCE AND TRADE

Development Committee

646 At the meeting of the Legislature held on 26th April, 1947, the Council adopted the First Report of the Development Committee as the general development policy for the next ten years, subject to periodic review of details in the light of experience, and the inclusion of such additional schemes as might prove necessary as a result of unforeseen circumstances.

652 The Estimates of the Colony for 1948-49 provide a total of Rs. 27,07,000 for approved development schemes.

362 His Majesty's Government agreed to make a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act towards the cost of working-class dwellings at Sheikh Othman. The amount of the grant is £27,500 during a five-and-a-half-year period. A further grant will be considered at the end of that period.

Economic Control

●459
656 The hopes expressed earlier that it would be possible to dispense with the Economic Control Department as restrictions on trade were lifted were unfortunately not realised, and the economic crisis which confronts the United Kingdom and the whole of western Europe is having a natural effect on the economic life of Aden, which is dependent upon the maintenance of a vigorous trade for its prosperity.

Since August, 1947, a policy of restricting imports to reasonable essentials and to those goods which are required for the entrepot trade was followed. The merchants co-operated with Government in making this policy effective and as a consequence Aden was able to make a substantial contribution to important foreign exchange reserves. Many essentials remained scarce and in order to ensure that there should be no further reduction in the standard of living of the great bulk of the inhabitants Government maintained a policy of making adequate supplies of essential

foodstuffs available to the public at cheap, and in the case of flour at 639
subsidised, prices. The position of entrepot goods, particularly textiles,
fluctuated during the year. At the beginning of the year the position 656
was difficult but supplies of American textiles and later of Japanese and Chinese textiles enabled the merchants to re-establish this trade, which was assisted as much as possible by the ready granting of re-export licences to countries within Aden's economic orbit.

There was an increase in the cost of living during the year though a 675
slight fall occurred latterly. The increase was accounted for mostly by 654
an increase in prices in common articles imported from outside. For instance, rice rose from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per paily owing to the imposition of an export tax by the Government of Egypt, and soap increased from 4 annas a cake to 6 annas. It must be borne in mind, however, that the consumption of the various articles which together make up the cost-of-living figures have altered greatly since 1939, consumers switching from one kind of foodstuff to another, depending on supplies available, and spending a smaller proportion of their money on articles, such as clothing, which have so greatly risen in price.

Colony Finances

The Colony opened the financial year on 1st April, 1947, with a 652
surplus balance of about Rs. 190 lakhs. During the year it was estimated that the balance would be increased by another Rs. 13 lakhs. Consequently the surplus balance on 1st April, 1948, should be in the region of Rs. 203 lakhs. This figure is exclusive of Rs. 100 lakhs, which is in the Reserve Fund. The total net assets of the Colony therefore amount to over Rs. 300 lakhs (or £2¼ million sterling).

This is probably the high-water mark of the Colony's surplus. During 1948-49 it is proposed to spend Rs. 23 lakhs more than will be received in revenue. This will reduce the surplus balance at the end of the next financial year to about Rs. 180 lakhs. The deficit in the 1948-49 Budget will arise entirely from the implementation of a part of the Development Programme; in other words, the deficit will be the result of capital expenditure. Revenue still balances recurrent expenditure despite the repeal of the excess profits tax, but the margin is now very small.

Customs and Excise Department

The work of the Department continued on normal lines during 1947, 651
and there was no falling off in the collection of excise duties, which amount to about 15 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony.

Taxes on Income

The collection of revenue from income tax and excess profits tax continued to be satisfactory in spite of heavy excess profits tax refunds made on account of deficiency of profits.

The following legislation was enacted during the year:

(1) The Excess Profits Tax Ordinance No. 9 of 1947, which provides that the tax shall not be chargeable on profit earned after 1st May, 1947.

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden [illegible]

651 (c) The Income Tax Ordinance No. 11 of 1947 which makes provision for relief from double taxation. Arrangements have already been made with the United Kingdom Government to make this provision operative between the two Governments from 1st April, 1947.

Treasury

652 [657] The work of the Treasury Department continued along usual lines during 1947. During the year, however, the Treasury was made responsible for the maintenance of accounts and calculation of pensions in connection with the newly established Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

Trade Registration

659 Since the economic crisis the Trade Registration Department was expanded in order to comply with the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that accurate and prompt figures of Aden's trade returns should be available.

INDUSTRY

Salt

455 During the war the salt industry was handicapped by the lack of tonnage to ship local produce to India and other places. Even in 1946 the position had not materially improved, as only about 90,000 tons were shipped, but 1947 brought increased prosperity to the industry. Exports totalled over 300,000 tons, or over three times the 1946 figure. Much of this was coarse salt shipped to Japan under a contract with the United Kingdom Government.

Fisheries

654 The Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the Colony and the Protectorate in the early part of the year; he came to the conclusion that the waters of the Gulf of Aden showed great promise of early development.

As a result of this visit and in view of the urgent need for increased production of food and other fish products, the Secretary of State despatched to Aden a small team of experts to investigate the best methods of increasing the output of the local and Protectorate fisheries and the suitability of the local types of fish for canning and processing. The cost of this expedition is being met by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The team was accompanied by the Government Fisheries Officer who will continue to advise Government on fisheries development when the other experts have completed their work.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

658 The new Director of Education arrived in the Colony from Eritrea
871 on 3rd November, 1947.

The demand for educational facilities continued to increase, but diffi-

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

4/36 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par
4/38 ∫ is Rs. 1 to 1s. 6d.

The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1947, was estimated to be:

Coin, Rs. 3,00,000	Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

4/53 The following banks operate in Aden:
The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

[4/58] There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,411; deposits, Rs. 11,40,149; and capital, Rs. 20,13,916. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

● 4/39 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[4/41] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

5:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-8 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

MAIN IMPORTS BY VALUE—1946

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity*	*Value in Rupees*
Grain, pulse, flour and preparation thereof	Cwt.	1,031,652	2,05,73,241
Feeding-stuff for animals	Tons	367	98,070
Animals for food	No.	95,988	25,60,189
Dairy produce	Cwt.	6,771	8,35,831
Beverages :			
Beer of all description	Gallons	174,692	8,32,132
Coffee	Cwt.	159,399	1,26,25,040
Spirit	Gallons	9,132	3,43,780
Wines	„	3,407	74,173
Tea	Lb.	761,464	10,53,391
Dates, wet	Tons	9,801	40,19,634
Spices	Cwt.	55,829	37,07,920
Sugar	Tons	6,941	33,95,304
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	83,388	88,02,834
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	933,035	40,27,812
Coal	Tons	275,177	1,74,09,732
Seeds and nuts for oil	„	2,676	18,84,918
Gums and resins	Cwt.	56,086	26,61,351
Hides, raw	Tons	412	8,94,307
Skins, raw	„	4,142	1,35,76,342
Shells and cowries	Cwt.	8,266	6,80,953
Cotton yarns	Lb.	551,503	17,72,222
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	26,728,305	2,11,81,368
Woollen and worsted piece-goods	„	10,185	1,25,145
Woollen manufactures all sorts	Cwt.	1,184	5,33,111
Footwear	Pairs	171,315	9,59,333
Kerosene oil	Gallons	1,501,641	16,24,756
Petrol	„	1,567,226	15,69,566
Lubricating oil	„	295,633	8,63,524
Gas oil	Tons	4,019	2,62,609
Fuel oil	„	757,237	3,51,44,011
Total of imports by value		Rs. 19,32,79,043	
Total of specie by value		Rs. 4,45,607	
Grand total of imports		Rs. 19,37,24,650	

MAIN EXPORTS BY VALUE—1946

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity*	*Value in Rupees*
Grain and flour	Cwt.	678,861	1,36,64,268
Dairy produce	,,	4,766	6,16,940
Beverages:			
Coffee	,,	137,270	1,45,82,343
Tea	Lb.	130,623	2,62,372
Dates, Wet	Cwt.	79,354	19,77,722
Spices	,,	42,986	26,55,464
Sugar	,,	92,553	22,81,545
Salt	Tons	84,187	11,49,663
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	38,824	40,23,596
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	650,798	13,83,172
Seeds and nuts for oil	Tons	574	4,74,871
Gums and resins	Cwt.	50,223	26,48,445
Oil, vegetable, non-essential	Tons	102	1,61,285
Hides, raw	,,	[illegible]	19,34,591
Skins, raw	,,	5,052	2,09,26,520
Cotton twist and yarn	Lb.	165,298	4,11,049
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	4,075,009	42,33,743
Kerosene oil	Gallons	524,992	5,71,876
Petrol	,,	752,212	7,64,745
Mineral oil	,,	4,915,291	15,83,317
Soaps	Cwt.	33,213	14,96,140

Total of exports by value . . . . Rs. 8,91,15,501
Total of specie by value . . . . Rs. 2,19,633

Grand total of exports . . . . . . Rs. 8,93,35,134

N.B. At the time of going to press the information in respect of the year 1947 is not availal. hence the figures for the year 1946 have been given.

5;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

Chapter 6 : Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by 317
solar evaporation in a series of pans acres in extent. The export in 1947 439
amounted to 320,770 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, now under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, the other three Indian. The year 1947 showed a considerable improvement in business as compared with the previous two years. This was due to improved shipping which enabled more salt to be marketed in India. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1943	199,236
1944	205,308
1945	139,945
1946	113,042
1947	194,549

FISHERIES

The present primitive fishing industry employs numerous canoes and 226
a few small dhows propelled by oars and sails. Nets are small as only 501
hand-braided netting is available, capital is limited and the life of the
twine is short because no preservatives are used. Only single-hook lines 439
are employed. No accurate estimate of the annual catch has been made, but Dr. Bertram in his 1944 report reckoned it at between 25,000 and 50,000 tons. Much of this is exported, in a dried or salted condition, to India, Africa and Ceylon, but there is a considerable local consumption inland. Most observers agree that this figure could be greatly exceeded without affecting the stock of fish. The technical difficulties in so doing are considerable but not insuperable. They include lack of harbours, lack of fresh water, the political situation and the distance to markets.

The most extensive fishery is for sardines of the general Sardinella and Dussumreria types which abound on the Eastern Aden Protectorate coast during the winter months. These are taken in cast-nets and beach seins and are sun-dried for fertiliser and camel fodder. The sardine shoals are followed by Kingfish (*Scomberomerus*), which are caught in large quantites and exported, mostly wet-salted as "maleh". Various species of tunny are also caught. Sharks are exported salted and sun-dried, the carcases to Africa and the fins to China. The town of Qu'sair specialises in this fishery and other communities pursue it seasonally. An anchovy (*Stolephorus indicus*) abounds on the Western Aden Protectorate coast in winter and is exported sun-dried in some quantity. Other 226

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.	471
Soap Works	French.	
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.	563
Button Factory	Italian.	
Aluminium Factory	Indian.	
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian.	
Ship-owning	French, Arab, Indian.	
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.	

The most important developments in 1947 were the restriction of output of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries of button-cutting and aluminium-pressing. 288 433

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The following statement shows the imports and exports of animals: 231 311

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	Cattle	Camels	Horses	Mules	
By land	34,048	4,870	85	12	—	231 439
By sea	101,677	180	—	2	29	
TOTAL	135,725	5,050	85	14	29	

TOTAL EXPORTS OF ANIMALS (BY SEA)

Sheep and goats	Cattle	Camels	Dogs
2,697	28	—	4

Total Exports of Animals by Military . Sheep and goats, 180

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are three kinds of schools in the Colony: Government schools under the Director of Education, which are financed directly from Colony funds; schools which Government recognises and assists by means of grants-in-aid both on capital and recurrent costs; and a number of indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls. The public demand for education continued to expand, and applications for admittance to schools outnumbered the available places. To meet this demand it was possible to arrange for a number of extra streams of pupils to be started, as well as for a "special" class for a group of successful candidates 871 [658]

on the coast near Aden resulted in the capture of Aden by a successful 175
expedition sent from Bombay by the East Indian Company under Major
Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the
first Resident. The desire to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes
necessitated by the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of
the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival
of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained
for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of
Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military
has risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October,
1946). The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact 504
that it is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil.
It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to 439
the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf.
The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase
in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia,
Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Govern- 643
ment of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden 645
has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a
Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officer lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

651 TABLE OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

For a single-man: free income Rs. 4,000 (£300).

Gross Income	*Tax*		
£100	Nil		
200	Nil		
300	Nil		
400	£4	14	0
500	9	8	0
600	15	5	0
700	23	1	0
800	30	17	0
900	38	13	0
1,000	49	8	0
1,500	123	13	0
2,000	227	3	0
3,000	522	1	0
5,000	1,277	19	0
7,500	2,332	12	0
10,000	3,436	2	0

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par is Re. 1 to 1*s.* 6*d.*

453 The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1948, was estimated to be:

454 Coin, Rs. 5,00,000 Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

The following banks were operating in Aden:

The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,565; deposits, Rs. 11,65,004; and capital Rs. 21,42,333. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

● 439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for 000 transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

IMPORTS, 1947

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity*	
Grain, pulse, flour and preparation thereof	Cwt.	1,963,411	
Feeding-stuff for animals	Tons	708	
Animals for food	Nos.	109,729	
Dairy produce	Cwt.	25,184	
Beer of all description including cider	Gallons	141,956	
Coffee	Cwt.	132,813	
Spirit	Gallons	8,893	
Wines	"	2,820	
Tea	Lb.	1,362,470	
Dates, wet	Tons	7,699	
Spices	Cwt.	51,295	
Sugar	Tons	12,268	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	52,213	
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	1,624,780	
Coal	Tons	327,604	
Seeds and nuts for oil	"	2,269	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	50,390	
Hides, raw	Tons	642	
Skins, raw	"	3,225	
Shells and cowries	Cwt.	16,973	
Cotton yarns	Lb.	3,226,405	
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	45,835,697	
Woollen piece-goods	"	91,312	
Woollen manufactures all sorts	Cwt.	35,694	
Footwear	Pairs	76,553	
Kerosene oil	Gallons	1,535,438	
Petrol	"	3,158,849	
Lubricating Oil	"	241,460	
Gas oil	Tons	19,036	
Fuel oil	"	1,061,564	
Specie by value			Rs. 4,40,908
Total imports (estimated) for 1947			Rs. 31,68,43,559
for 1948			Rs. 35,01,46,472

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

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EXPORTS, 1947

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity*	
Grain and flour	Cwt.	1,724,668	
Dairy produce	,,	16,619	
Coffee	,,	124,502	
Tea	Lb.	578,128	
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved without sugar	Cwt.	105,472	
Spices	,,	36,306	
Sugar	,,	83,527	
Salt	Tons	317,740	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	35,526	
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	1,444,927	
Seeds and nuts for oil	Tons	906	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	48,098	
Oil, vegetable, non-essential	Gallons	61,807	
Hides, raw	Tons	1,130	
Skins, raw	,,	3,518	
Cotton twist and yarn	Lb.	2,097,936	
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	22,846,406	
Kerosene oil	Gallons	457,772	
Petrol	,,	1,585,104	
Mineral oil	,,	1,859,522	
Soap	Cwt.	28,745	
Specie by value			Rs. 4,01,788
Total exports (estimated) for 1947			Rs. 15,96,08,850
for 1948			Rs. 15,62,61,697

The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequ[illegible] 304 shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade ar[illegible] 439 repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. [illegible] principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, [illegible] yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco[illegible] shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, Europ[illegible] 441 Indian and Arab.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by 817 solar evaporation in a series of pans 3,682 acres in extent. The export in 1948 amounted to 261,361 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, and three Indian. The year 1948 showed a considerable improvement in production as compared with the previous two years. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1944	205,308
1945	139,945
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108

FISHERIES

The coast of the Colony proper extends for approximately 16 sea miles 133 as the crow flies, but is much indented. The bottom shelves steadily to 226 around 50 fathoms 10 miles offshore, beyond which it falls sharply to over 100 fathoms.

In general the fishing is not to be compared with that of the Eastern Aden Protectorate. During the South-West Monsoon, however, an easterly migration of shoals of large pelagic fish occurs and, while these are in the vicinity, heavy landings may take place. During the summer of 1948 this fishery was well below average. For the remainder of the year, migratory fish occur spasmodically and the location of shoals calls for skill and experience.

Bottom fish are few and small except on certain rocky patches where handlines and basket traps achieve good results.

There are approximately 1,300 fishermen whose homes are in the 166 Colony. Many of them migrate with the fish shoals along the Protectorate coast and, when fish are abundant at Aden, Protectorate fishermen come to fish in the Colony.

501 The craft used are of two kinds, the sambuk, which is a planked surf-boat of up to 35 feet long, and the huri, a dugout canoe imported from India to which a topstrake is usually added locally. Huris range from 8 to 30 feet and are popular because they can withstand neglect and rough usage. No power-craft are yet used for fishing. During 1948 there were 34 sambuks and 341 huris in the Colony.

286 Nets are all hand-braided locally. There are several types which
226 operate by surrounding a shoal of pelagic fish which are then induced to gill themselves. Beach seins are also used and cast-nets are popular for small shoaling fish. Handlines are used extensively but longlines are not known.

435 Although prices are generally higher for consumption fresh than for salting, lack of transport prevents fish from reaching the Colony's markets in any quantity from outside a few miles radius. In consequence, landings are spasmodic and prices fluctuate widely, to the detriment of both fisherman and consumer. There is no provision for dealing with temporary gluts except by salting for export. Salt fish is beyond the means of the poorer people, as loss of weight during curing increases its price.

226 In short, the Colony's fishing industry is not at present able to maintain a steady supply of fish for a community of 80,000 people. A Fishery Officer has, however, been appointed and it is hoped that he will be able to improve the position in years to come.

The island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea is part of the Crown
[439 Colony. The Perim fishing community comprises between 20 and 30 families, who salt and export their surplus fish to an annual value of between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000. The Perim pearl fisheries have not been let since 1946, when the lessee is reported to have lost money on the enterprise.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and
473 the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs
167 who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

433 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The
473 chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

286 Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is
249 the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

463 The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

000 of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained
161 for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of
Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has
432 risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946).
The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it
504 is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is
nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the
Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf.
The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase
in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia,
Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

631 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the
British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year.
624 It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under
the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the
Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent,
but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

648 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Govern-
648 ment of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden
has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a
641 Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par is Re. 1 to 1s. 6d. sterling. It is proposed to change to East African shilling currency, but the date is not yet fixed for the change. 436

The amount of currency in circulation at December, 1950, was estimated to be:

Notes: Rs. 3,25,00,000; Coin: Rs. 5,00,000.

The following banks operate in Aden: 453

The National Bank of India Ltd., with two branches;

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. Depositors and deposits in 1949 and 1950 were:

	1949		1950
Number of depositors	2,886	..	3,254
Total deposits	Rs. 26,80,509	..	Rs. 30,95,229
Total capital	Rs. 28,03,985	..	Rs. 31,11,050

Chapter 5: Commerce

Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment. 439 504

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported or sold in Aden for consumption outside. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

ECONOMIC CONTROL

Considerable relaxation of economic control measures has been found possible during the two years under review. The Open General Licence system was introduced for the import of non-restricted goods from the U.K. in 1949, and the system was extended in 1950 to cover other Commonwealth Countries (except Canada), British dependencies (except Hongkong) and all the European countries which have joined the European Payments Union. 439

It is still necessary to avoid imports from "hard" currency sources, but it has been possible to reduce the number of commodities for which a distribution scheme is in force.

439 Control was relaxed on the local sale and distribution of margarine, cooking fats, butter and cheese, as supplies were fairly plentiful. Pepper was also decontrolled.

435 Rice, flour and sugar have continued to be imported by Government,
439 and distribution and prices were strictly controlled until July, 1950, when rice was decontrolled, as supplies seemed adequate. There was a small decrease in the price of rice at the beginning of 1950, but prices have risen again. It had been hoped to remove all restrictions on the import of flour, but it was decided on the recommendation of the Trade Advisory Board that Government should continue to import flour until the end of the Australian wheat year; the price was kept down by adjustments from the equalisation fund. The price of sugar rose 42 per cent above that of 1949.

The control of petrol was completely relaxed in June, 1950, but owing to devaluation the price of petroleum products has risen. Iron and steel tubes, pipes and fittings still remain subject to an allocation system, but all other iron and steel goods have been freed from control. Supplies of cement appear to be adequate and, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, sources of supply other than the United Kingdom have been included in the programme for 1951.

439 Trade with Japan and Western Germany was resumed in 1949.

The export position has caused some dissatisfaction owing to restrictions by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden.

It was decided to limit the countries to which hides and skins could be exported in order to defeat the practice of sending these goods to certain territories, whence they were re-exported to hard currency areas, without earning any hard currency for the sterling area.

457 The exchange control position has greatly altered since devaluation.
435 The new dollar value of sterling is below the local black market rate and below the free market rate which operated in Ethiopia. As a result merchants are surrendering their dollars freely to control and the Colony's dollar earnings have increased substantially.

During the summer of 1949 an attempt to evade control on a large scale was discovered and as a result illicit transactions have been reduced.

It has been possible to release dollars to cover adequately the major part of Aden's essential requirements from the dollar area, and any dissatisfaction which merchants may feel from the refusal to allocate a percentage of the dollars earned by them as an incentive should be more than balanced by the overall advantages which accrue to them as members of the sterling area.

441 A Trade Advisory Board was set up early in 1950 consisting of four
647 local merchants, with the Controller of Civil Supplies as Chairman, to review any trade or economic matter which is causing friction; and to consider all matters concerning the trade of Aden as an entrepôt port. It is also intended that the Board should advise on the most suitable means of giving effect to the operation of controls.

IMPORTS 1948 AND 1949

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity* 1948	*Quantity* 1949
Grain, pulse, flour and preparation thereof	Cwt	1,015,262	1,049,046
Feeding-stuff for animals	Ton	404	804
Animals for food	Nos.	114,411	130,601
Dairy produce	Cwt.	38,434	13,027
Beer of all description including cider ..	Gallon	138,646	200,406
Coffee	Cwt.	127,674	227,271
Spirit	Gallon	13,103	11,309
Wines	Gallon	3,137	2,825
Tea	Lb.	1,055,375	1,659,844
Dates, wet	Ton	7,967	6,968
Spices	Cwt.	52,469	60,193
Sugar	Ton	9,351	348,640
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	64,179	59,478
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	1,862,326	2,675,925
Coal	Ton	229,014	230,941
Seeds and nuts for oil	Ton	2,525	1,519
Gums and resins	Cwt.	46,647	36,606
Hides, raw	Ton	424	398
Skins, raw	Ton	2,664	1,496
Shells and cowries	Cwt.	6,152	4,304
Cotton yarns	Lb.	3,210,054	5,572,609
Cotton piece-goods..	Yard	47,821,966	101,117,982
Woollen piece-goods	Yard	33,618	28,794
Woollen manufactures all sorts	Cwt.	2,532	1,997
Footwear	Pair	64,768	245,617
Kerosene oil	Gallon	1,508,526	1,439,754
Petrol	Gallon	3,454,879	3,831,628
Lubricating oil	Gallon	197,438	206,931
Gas oil	Tons	18	12,487
Fuel oil	Tons	1,694,039	2,204,001

Specie by value for 1948 .. .. Rs. 3,52,185
Specie by value for 1949 .. .. Rs. 10,11,200
Total imports (estimated) for 1948 .. .. Rs. 35,01,46,472
Total imports (estimated) for 1949 .. .. Rs. 43,67,11.407

EXPORTS 1948 AND 1949

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity* 1948	*Quantity* 1949
Grain and flour	Cwt.	731,161	875,290
Dairy produce	Cwt.	15,644	6,881
Coffee	Cwt.	123,049	171,847
Tea	Lb.	978,096	1,061,590
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved without sugar	Cwt.	109,349	84,494
Spices	Cwt.	29,307	32,625
Sugar	Cwt.	140,817	210,393
Salt	Ton	278,650	228,058
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	27,403	27,262
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	1,231,339	1,149,250
Seeds and nuts for oil	Ton	2,089	18,702
Gums and resins	Cwt.	50,432	15,643
Oil, vegetable, non-essential	Gallon	172,760	53,401
Hides, raw	Ton	642	685
Skins, raw	Ton	3,364	3,075
Cotton twist and yarns	Lb.	2,616,156	36,599
Cotton piece-goods	Yard	39,156,574	110,007,826
Kerosene oil	Gallon	385,615	368,210
Petrol	Gallon	1,731,968	1,634,415
Mineral oil	Gallon	922,718	627,671
Soap	Cwt.	38,208	19,732

Specie by value for 1948	Rs. 10,34,221
Specie by value for 1949	Rs. 6,18,26,950
Total exports (estimated) for 1948	Rs. 15,62,61,697
Total exports (estimated) for 1949	Rs. 19,47,95,051

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans, 3,682 acres in extent. 317

The industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian and three Indians. There has been a considerable improvement in production in the last three years as can be seen from the following figures :

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108
1949	303,432
1950	255,865

India bought three-quarters of its overseas requirements of salt from Aden, and Japan also increased its demands. [439]

FISHERIES

The position in the industry is in the main unaltered since the publication of the 1948 report. The Fishery Department began work on a permanent basis during the winter of 1949-50, when the Fishery Officer returned from leave in December and a British skipper for the fishery vessel arrived in Aden in January. During 1950, progress was disappointing, the fishery vessel being handicapped for eight of the twelve months by a broken winch for which the necessary parts could not be obtained, while storage space for fishing gear was not made available until July. A considerable amount of work remains to be done ashore and on board the fishery vessel before the department can be regarded as adequately equipped for its duties. 654

The recording of the amount of fish handled by the four markets in the Colony was instituted early in the year. This and public opinion have emphasised the fact that the present fishing industry is unable to supply the needs of the population of the Colony except for occasional brief periods. The result has been a varying scarcity and occasional short gluts, the high but fluctuating prices causing hardship for the consumer and insecurity for the producer. How much the position has been due to poor catches and how much to increased population it is as yet impossible to say ; the fact remains that a population of over 100,000 is dependent for its fish on a small fleet of paddling and sailing canoes with a range of a few miles, and that no storage facilities exist except for one small and obsolete cold store, and a number of decrepit ice boxes at the markets. 226 433 [254]

The Fishery Department is attacking the problem in two ways, by increasing the efficiency of existing equipment and methods and by exploring neighbouring waters with the fishery vessel in search of 654 226

654 grounds which could be worked profitably by larger power craft.
226 Experiments with outboard motors on dugout canoes have been moderately encouraging, and it is hoped that a method of mounting one particular model through a central trunk, which is now being tested, will provide a small power craft suited to the fishermen's needs. The larger planked beach-boats or sambuks have much greater possibilities. The Colony has bought a 9-h.p. diesel engine and installed it in the sambuk of a leading fisherman, on hire-purchase terms. After five months he is very pleased with it, although the installation is not yet wholly satisfactory.

[464] In general the introduction of mechanical power to the Aden fishermen presents many problems. There is an acute shortage of carpenters and mechanics capable of installing engines but plenty of self-styled experts ready to damage both engine and boat. Then, when an installation is complete, it must be placed in the hands of an illiterate with no mechanical knowledge whatsoever, beyond what the engineman of the fishery vessel and the Fishery Officer have been able to teach him since he accepted the loan. Once the sambuk owners have become used to engines, it should be possible greatly to reduce the labour of working their nets by installing winches, and thereby enable them to dispense with some of their at present uneconomically large crews.

Attempts to find productive grounds with the fishery vessel proved abortive, as the sein winch-drive broke in May and the necessary parts did not arrive in Aden until December. Two encouraging shots of mixed sea perch were made in Ghubbet al Haikah, 70 miles from Aden, before the mishap occurred, however, so it is to be hoped that this and other grounds will be found to hold fish during 1951. The use of craft of this size could only be undertaken in conjunction with cold storage in Aden, as the landing of a full cargo would temporarily glut the market. The craft themselves would have either to carry ice or else to be fitted with refrigeration. Such an undertaking would be outside the scope of any but the largest Aden firms, unless the cold store belonged to a separate concern.

In order to estimate the potential market for quick-frozen fish with the shipping calling at Aden, the Fishery Officer and the Harbour Master drafted and circulated a questionnaire on the subject. This revealed a monthly demand for approximately 15 tons which would be open to a concern equipped with modern cold storage, over and above what could be sold ashore to the people of Aden.

228 In addition to the trade in fresh fish, the Colony of Aden is the centre
439 of a considerable entrepôt trade in cured fish, a great part of the total catch from the south coast of Arabia, the southern Red Sea and Somaliland being brought by dhow for the exporting merchants, who store it in godowns on islands in the harbour. Their principal market is Colombo, but large quantities go to East Africa. The Aden Port Trust records a total of nearly 120,000 cwts. of dried and salted fish as having left Aden in 1949: the 1950 returns are not yet available.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 Indian currency was legal tender up to 30th September, 1951, thereafter the East African shilling became the legal currency in the Colony and Protectorate.

The amount in circulation on 31st December, 1952, was:

Coin . .	£192,264.	Notes . .	£3,828,136.

453 The banks operating in the territory are:

438√ The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Eastern Bank Ltd.
The British Bank of Middle East.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. The amounts deposited in it and the number of depositors were:

	1951	1952
Number of depositors or members	3,595	4,022
Total Deposits . .	*Shs.*5,774,584	*Shs.*5,990,820
Total Capital . .	*Shs.*5,792,332	*Shs.*6,020,112

The foreign exchange rates in force are as follows:

	Bank Selling Demand & T.T.	*Bank Buying Demand & T.T.*
Sterling . . .	100⅛ & 100 3/16	99⅛ & 99 3/16
U.S.A. $ . .	*Shs.* 715=$100	*Shs.* 705=$100
Canadian $ . .	*Shs.* 729=$100	*Shs.* 720=$100
Swiss Francs . .	*Shs.* 100=60 francs	*Shs.* 90=60 francs
French Francs . .	*Shs.* 20=980 francs	*Shs.* 19=980 francs
Australian £ . .	*Shs.*1,609=£A.100	*Shs.*1,605=£A.100
Egyptian £ . .	*Shs.*2,060=£E.100	*Shs.*2,050=£E.100

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

[504] The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The principal trade is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[441] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

The import and export figures given in the tables which follow relate solely to trade passing through the port of Aden. Overland trade from and to the Western Aden Protectorate is not recorded.

438

IMPORTS

Articles	*Unit*	1951 *Quantity*	1952 *Quantity*
Grain, pulse and flour . . .	cwt.	1,082,111	1,176,541
Feeding stuff for animals . . .	ton	351	241
Animals for food	cwt.	115,211	175,741
Dairy Produce	cwt.	24,320	18,335
Beer of all descriptions including cider	gallon	252,174	241,913
Coffee	cwt.	149,304	144,367
Spirit	gallon	13,116	13,289
Wines	gallon	4,246	4,172
Tea	lb.	1,865,291	1,773,867
Dates, wet	ton	14,568	14,400
Spices	cwt.	38,065	44,040
Sugar	ton	16,371	10,400
Tobacco, Unmanufactured . .	cwt.	58,737	41,504
„ Manufactured . . .	lb.	2,589,956	2,353,418
Coal	ton	124,326	69,759
Seeds and Nuts for Oil . . .	ton	1,620	1,624
Gums and Resins	cwt.	55,472	64,092
Hides, raw	ton	1,044	510
Skins, raw	ton	2,492	171
Shells and Cowries	cwt.	4,768	3,013
Cotton Yarns	lb.	2,743,252	4,508,367
Cotton piece-goods	yd.	123,340,323	133,977,449
Woollen piece-goods . . .	yd.	53,438	56,498
Woollen manufactures all sorts .	cwt.	5,336	5,861
Footwear	pair	394,818	321,143
Kerosene Oil	gallon	1,674,784	1,362,304
Petrol	gallon	4,569,782	4,268,570
Lubricating Oil	gallon	330,529	560,084
Gas Oil	ton	147,896	53,537
Fuel Oil	ton	2,414,776	2,639,150

Specie by value for 1950	*Shs.*	951,020
Specie by value for 1951	*Shs.*	3,498,002
Specie by value for 1952	*Shs.*	1,456,930
Estimated Total Imports (excluding spice) for 1950		£41,838,219
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1951		£50,216,736
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1952		£56,474,508

Foreign Payments

In accordance with a directive from the Secretary of State restrictions were imposed at the end of February, 1952, on imports from all non-scheduled territories and the world open general licence previously in force for certain articles was cancelled. Imports from Japan of all goods were discontinued on 31st March, 1952, in view of the currency difficulties between Japan and the scheduled territories. The only exception was a small import of building materials authorised in the latter half of 1952.

It was hoped in the first instance to achieve a saving on foreign payments by reducing non-sterling imports by 25 per cent of 1951 trade. Owing however to the large commitments already made under open general licence, and to the number of credits opened with non-scheduled territories in January and February, it was found necessary to reduce licensed imports to 65 per cent of 1951 trade. In addition certain essential items, such as building materials, were placed under open general licence from O.E.E.C. countries. It was estimated that a reduction of foreign payments to at least 73 per cent of 1951 would have been achieved up to the end of 1952.

Textiles

There has been a decline in the prices of piece-goods generally and prices of grey sheetings have been weak throughout 1952. No restrictions had been placed on the import of piece-goods from sterling and O.E.E.C. countries, and with the receipt in 1951 of large consignments of grey sheetings from Europe and India, local merchants held stocks greatly in excess of local requirements and the demands of entrepot trade. Manchester prices of processed sheeting and drills dropped between 15 per cent and 25 per cent during the year.

Government Imports

Flour, sugar and rice continued to be imported by Government ; supplies of flour and sugar were ample, but rice was in short supply. There was a temporary shortage of flour in 1951 as consignments were held up by strikes in Australian ports. There was a small increase in the price of rice, the price of flour remained steady and there was a substantial decrease in the price of sugar. Satisfactory new contracts were obtained for the supply of these commodities in 1953 and 1954.

General

More motor vehicles and manufactured machinery were available from the United Kingdom.

There was a great scarcity of Egyptian onions and the price rose, but with the re-introduction of the open general licence supplies again became plentiful and the price returned to normal.

Import regulations are listed in the appendix to this chapter.

EXPORTS

Articles	*Unit*	1951 *Quantity*	1952 *Quantity*
Grain, pulse and flour . . .	cwt.	810,457	763,105
Dairy Produce	cwt.	7,187	6,366
Coffee	cwt.	155,047	177,186
Tea	lb.	1,350,435	1,158,614
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved without sugar	cwt.	189,981	188,233
Spices	cwt.	24,143	27,078
Sugar	cwt.	169,641	60,136

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Articles	*Unit*	1951 *Quantity*	1952 *Quantity*
Salt	ton	338,767	342,196
Tobacco, Unmanufactured . .	cwt.	19,961	19,543
„ Manufactured . . .	lb.	563,947	651,713
Seeds and Nuts for Oil . . .	ton	3,596	4,216
Gums and Resins	cwt.	39,692	40,924
Oil, vegetable, non-essential . .	gallon	88,720	57,797
Hides	ton	1,550	994
Skins	ton	2,543	2,127
Cotton Twist and Yarns . . .	lb.	7,901,587	4,356,027
Cotton piece-goods	yd.	100,975,202	96,605,920
Kerosene Oil	gallon	243,154	78,890
Petrol	gallon	2,067,304	1,500,938
Mineral Oil	gallon	1,266,055	12,212,083
Soap	cwt.	23,382	27,377

Specie by value for 1950 . . . . *Shs.* 9,434,790
„ „ „ „ 1951 . . . . *Shs.* 6,992,038
„ „ „ „ 1952 . . . . *Shs.* 2,443,700

Estimated Total Exports* (excluding specie) for 1950 £39,019,270
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1951 44,366,410
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1952 45,551,755

* Total exports include ships' stores and bunkers which amounted to £19,666,821 in 1950, £18,197,415 in 1951 and £23,983,228 in 1952.

Exports of grey sheetings were considerably reduced because the Sudan made direct purchases from India instead of looking to Aden for supplies; exports were further curtailed owing to congestion at the port of Mombasa which held up the shipment of many outstanding orders placed with Aden merchants. Up to the time of the federation with Ethiopia, Eritrea took more of Aden's exports than any other country. It is still too early to estimate the general effect of the federation on trade.

Export restrictions on vehicles of United Kingdom manufacture were relaxed owing to the improved supply position.

American demand for skins all but ceased from April to November, 1952, and the main exports were to Italy and France, with some demand for hides from Greece. Since November the skin trade to America has made a good recovery and there has been a more general demand from European countries.

Export licences are issued freely for all goods with the exception of rationed commodities, essential items in short supply, imports from the United States under the dollar allocation, and items of strategic significance.

There is a considerable trade in supplying and bunkering ships amounting to about half the value of total exports.

Export regulations are listed in the appendix to this chapter.

PRICES

To assist in the control of prices and to endeavour to ensure fair practices in shops a number of honorary Controllers were appointed

435 early in 1951. On their advice profit margins in essential foodstuffs were reduced.

The Trade Advisory Board continued to meet.

APPENDIX

Import Regulations

439 Import licences are required for all goods with the following exceptions :

I. Unmanufactured goods, the produce of neighbouring countries listed below :

Eastern Aden Protectorate
Western Aden Protectorate
Somaliland Protectorate
Yemen
Ethiopia

with the exception of the following commodities :

Wheat ; Millet ; Plants ; Shrubs ; Cotton seeds ; Unginned cotton ; Cotton lint ; Banana cuttings ; Sugar cane cuttings.

II. Locally manufactured goods originating from and produce of the Aden Protectorate, the Yemen and the Somaliland Protectorate.

III. Passengers' accompanied baggage, or bona fide residents' personal effects.

IV. Commercial travellers' samples.

V. Bona fide gifts to residents in the Colony.

VI. Returned goods of British origin.

VII. Ships' bunker oil and petroleum products of every description, including lubricating oil, imported by :

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (Aden) Ltd.
The Shell Company (Aden) Ltd.
Socony Vacuum Oil Company Ltd.
Caltex Oil (Aden) Ltd.

and supplies for the maintenance of their oil installations.

VIII. Coal for ships' bunkers.

IX. Government imports of flour and sugar.

X. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for the official use of foreign Consulates or offices of Commissioners of Commonwealth countries.

XI. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for official or personal use of the Desert Locust Control provided such goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment are not of United States origin.

XII. Imports allowed in under open general licence.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

XIII. Goods imported into the Port of Aden for transhipment or onward transport by sea or air to a destination named as such in the margin of the relative manifest or bill of lading or freight note.

XIV. Goods for the exclusive official use or consumption of Her Majesty's Forces, the Government of the Colony and the Aden Port Trust.

Export Regulations

Export licences are required for all goods with the following exceptions :

I. Her Majesty's mail.

II. Her Majesty's Government stores and goods for the use of Her Majesty's Forces.

III. Goods for export by land for use and consumption in the Yemen and Aden Protectorate with the exception of the following commodities : Rice ; Flour ; Sugar ; Cement ; Iron and steel of all kinds, including scrap ; Iron manufactures, including pipes and fittings ; new or old empty gunny bags.

IV. Passengers' accompanied baggage.

V. Commercial travellers' samples.

VI. Oil for ships' bunkers.

VII. Coal for ships' bunkers.

VIII. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for the official or personal use of the Desert Locust Control provided such goods, supplies, furnishings and equipment are not of United States origin, and excluding foodstuffs.

IX. Water and ice.

X. Dates, dry and salted fish of all kinds for export to the following areas :
Eastern Aden Protectorate
Western Aden Protectorate
Somaliland Protectorate
Yemen
Ethiopia
India
Ceylon
East Africa.

XI. Goods consigned to the Government of Somaliland Protectorate.

XII. Goods imported into the Port of Aden for transhipment or onward transport by sea to a destination named as such in the body or in the margin of the relative manifest or bill of lading or freight note.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

258 There are four salt works, which are owned by private companies.
439 Export of salt to India has been discontinued as India is now producing almost all the salt it needs. Japan is still buying large quantities at competitive prices. The tonnage produced during the two years is as follows:

Year	*Tons*
1951	304,302
1952	376,079

FISHERIES

Fishing Areas and Methods

133 The Colony coast extends for approximately 16 sea miles in a straight
line but is heavily indented with rocky bays and sandy beaches. Fish-
226 ing is almost totally coastal and shoals of small fish are caught in the shallow waters of the inner harbour. The only deep-sea fishing carried out is just inside the 100-fathom line on rocky heads in the otherwise sandy bottom at distances up to 16 miles from the coast. No inland fisheries exist because of the arid geography of the Colony.

226 Fishing methods are mostly ancient having been handed down
501 through generations of fishermen. Dugout canoes from 9 feet to 30 feet long and sewn or nailed planked surf boats (sambuks) up to 35 feet long are the principal fishing craft. The small canoes (houris) are fished by one man with handline for rock fish and trolling for migratory shoaling fish. The larger houris are used by a crew of three or four with cotton nets for shoals of a type of mackerel, and with handlines on the rocky coast. In addition, beach seines and rectangular bottom set nets are set by this type of craft. The surf boats are mostly used during the summer months with a crew of eleven using encircling gill nets, and during the months of March, April and May for deep-sea hand lining.

Principal methods used are hand lines, trolling lines, fine cotton gill nets, a form of encircling gill triangular net in cotton or heavy Indian twine, a rectangular bottom set net with leader, lift nets and various tangle and beach seine nets.

Organisation

226 The fishing industry is split into net and line fishermen. The latter
426 are mostly self-supporting and generally take their own fish to market. The net fishermen are almost all completely indebted to substantial salt fish exporters who advance money to the captain (*nakhooda*) of

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

each boat for purchasing boats and gear, and maintenance of the crew. 226
In repayment the exporters take as much fish as they can from the 426
fishermen indebted to them. Despite the frequent disagreements over
the value of fish caught, few *nakhoodas* ever get free of debt.

There are no fish factories but salting is carried out by seven Arab 439
exporters, who sell most of the fish to Ceylon. A small fish-meal 228
plant was installed by one merchant in 1951. Sardines, anchovies and 254
shrimps are sun-dried and bagged by these exporters in the winter
months. There is one ice factory in Indian hands; some of its production is utilised for fish boxes in the markets. A cold store in British hands has not been successfully used for fish storage owing to difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of fish.

Statistics of fishermen, boats and fishing gear and exports of dried and salted fish are given on page 26.

Marketing

Marketing of fish is done generally through a single auctioneer in 442
each of the markets. Unofficial auctioneers exist who take about 426
12½ per cent of the selling price. In order to control as large a share
as possible of the fish passing through their hands the auctioneer lends money to fishermen against the sole right to auction their fish. Fishermen who are not indebted are free to sell to any stall-holder or rent a stall for themselves but the fact that unofficial auctioneers offer ready cash results in most of the fish passing through an agent's hands.

Fluctuating supply and demand make it impossible to give reliable 435
figures for the average price of fish but observation shows that about 70 per cent of the price paid by the consumer goes to the fishermen, 12 per cent to the auctioneer and 18 per cent to the stallholder.

The amount of fish taken to market is normally insufficient for the 433
needs of the populaton except in the summer months when gluts are common.

Events affecting Production

The production of fish in 1951 was below normal particularly during the summer monsoon. This is attributed to the lack of strong winds and poor upswelling of cold water which normally drives fish to the warmer coastal water. Shoals of sardine were present early in December, 1951, off the Colony and moved slowly eastwards during January and February, 1952. Large yields were obtained and fresh and dried sardines were plentiful in the markets.

The summer monsoon of 1952 was a strong one and the majority of sambuk-owners did very well. The water temperature was 69°F on one occasion and fish normally living in rocks 15 miles out were caught in great numbers inshore. The shrimp and anchovy season was generally bad and few sardines had appeared by the end of 1952.

Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department comprises one Fisheries Officer, one 647

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

[439]

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FISHERMEN, BOATS AND FISHING GEAR IN THE COLONY AT THE END OF 1952

	Bureika	*Fukum*	*Hiswa*	*Sheikh Othmam*	*Crater*	*Tawahi*	*Khormaksar*
Sambuks	27	13	—	—	3	—	—
Houris (line)	57	—	—	32	100	30	—
Houris (net)	35	46	14	5	10	7	17
Large encircling gill nets . .	50	29	10	2	—	—	—
Small encircling gill nets . .	58	52	48	2	6	7	—
Bottom Box nets	32	27	13	—	16	—	—
Shark nets	29	14	23	1	2	—	55
Beach Seines	30	23	3	2	4	—	—
Lift nets	22	13	—	—	—	—	—
Anchovy Seines	16	14	—	—	—	—	—
Cast nets	51	—	—	55	283	67	63
Shark lines	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fishermen	438	249	70	112	243	28	48

N.B. (i). Figures for Bureika and Fukum are accurate ; the rest are estimated.

(ii). One powered sambuk is operating from Bureika with a 9 h.p. diesel engine and one from Crater with a 15 h.p. air-cooled diesel engine.

EXPORTS OF DRIED AND SALTED FISH

1951 . . .	2,094 tons	1952 . . .	2,487 tons

skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/ 647
interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate
but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April,
1953.

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better 226
materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly
discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of
co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run
markets are contemplated.

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was 654
created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks;
corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood; more and more
fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines; and better
shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preserv- 227
atives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line
fishermen.

Fisheries Committee

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to 647
direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the progress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 504
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 472
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemen
Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, 167
and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The 472
chief products are soap, soft drinks, aluminium pressed domestic 433
utensils, cigarettes and dyed and printed cloth. These supply local 439
demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal 286
one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms 249
which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, 463
with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

504 The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that
131 it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil.
It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes
439 to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

175 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the
British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same
631 year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

Chapter 3 : Administration

642 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the
643 Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is
645 administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, not more than four official members and not more than eight unofficial members.

161 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by
226 an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are
625 fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police
659 detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MM1

sion was made in the Fortress Township for the election of three 632
members, who must be of Aden or British birth; the franchise
was limited to males born or resident for a stipulated period in
Aden, and with a property qualification which was reduced by
half (giving an electorate of about 5,000) after the 1949 election
had resulted in the return of an Arab merchant, a Pakistani
advocate, and a Parsee merchant.

The climate of Aden Colony and of the southern coast is 132
generally pleasant between November and March. The summer
heat, though great, is less intense than that of the interior of
Arabia or of Iraq, but this is more than offset by the oppressive
humidity between April and October. Rainfall is trifling, but
heavy thunderstorms occur irregularly. The town relies for its 312
water-supply on bore-holes at Shaikh Othman, supplemented
by supplies in the famous Tanks, which date from pre-Islamic
times and were restored for use in 1856. They have a storage
capacity of 8 million gallons. Aden is a free port and there are 651
no customs dues except on liquor, drugs, tobacco, motor spirit,
and salt. Salt is a government monopoly, and is produced locally 655
in large quantities for export by evaporation from sea-water. 433
The only other local industries are dhow-building, soap manufacture,
dyeing, cigarette-making, and fishing.

The present prosperity of the Colony depends on its importance 504
as a bunkering port for coal and oil, for which purposes 439●
it handles a tonnage of shipping comparable with that of
Liverpool. This balance will be altered when the Anglo-Iranian [382]
Oil Company's new 5-million-tons-a-year refinery,
begun in November 1952, comes on stream in 1954.[1] Apart 439
from the export of salt (which supplied in 1950 75 per cent of
India's imports of that commodity), the bulk of Aden's other
trade consists of entrepôt and transhipment between neighbouring
countries. The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft
(sailing dhows, etc.) which entered the port during 1951 was
4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839, more than
double the figure for 1938; the number of country craft was
1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201, a decrease of 17 per cent
compared with the previous year. Recent estimates of imports
and exports were:

	Imports	*Exports*
	(£ million)	
1948	2·29	1·88
1949	2·73	2·19
1950	3·49	3·25
1951	4·19	3·70
1952	4·71	3·80

(SOURCE: *Digest of Colonial Statistics*, no. 10, September-October 1953).

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[1] *Petroleum Press Service*, December 1952.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MMI

439 Restrictions imposed by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation
of goods from Aden were causing some dissatisfaction.

491 The Colony is served by good roads which extend to Shaikh
Othman and Lahej. Increasing use is being made of motor
494 vehicles on some 700 miles of tracks in the Western Aden Protectorate,
505 but communications with the Hadramaut coast are
506 almost entirely by sea or air. Since the Colony ceased to be
205 administered by the Government of India in 1937, it has had
436 its own postal administration and issued its own stamps. When
India became independent in 1947, the Aden Government
began to consider abandoning the rupee as the legal currency,
but the change to the East African shilling (divided into 100
cents) was not effected until October 1951, when Aden came
under the jurisdiction of the East African currency board.

651 The main sources of revenue are income tax, excess profits
652 and other direct taxes, and excise duties. Revenue for 1951–2
was £1,577,646 and expenditure £1,597,400 plus a contribution
of £1 million to the development fund. The development plan,
as revised in 1949, envisaged the expenditure in three years of
£2,023,000, of which 53 per cent was to be provided by the
Colony's own surplus balances and 15 per cent by the British
Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare
vote, while it was hoped to raise the remainder (£660,000) as
loans in London. Further proposals for development until
1956–7 at an additional cost of nearly £4 million were being
considered by the Colonial Office at the end of 1952. In 1953
development plan expenditure approved[1] for the Colony and
Protectorates reached a total of £6,270,000, of which £850,000
came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and
658 £5,420,000 from local loans and resources.[2] Meanwhile, under
[873 the educational part of the 1949 programme (16 per cent of the
total) an Aden College of upper secondary status and a technical
874] college have been built, and a number of primary and
secondary schools built or enlarged. In 1952 3,152 boys and
1,562 girls were receiving primary, and 1,552 boys and 256
girls secondary education in government or private schools.
Egyptian women teachers were being employed in post-primary
schools owing to the shortage of qualified Aden women.
Overseas scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Great

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[1] In principle, but subject to further revision.

[2] In December of that year the Aden Government floated a public loan for the first time for the financing of development works, including a new power station, a new telephone exchange, and major water improvements. A total of £1,330,000 was issued in 4½ per cent stock of which £480,000 was taken up for Colonial Government funds, £100,000 reserved for public subscription in Aden, and £750,000 was placed on the London market.

21: Fisher S-4 (no date) 1950 M1 Middle East MI
Aden MM1
Oman MK1

A 504 [439]

influence, as a coaling station and garrison; and with its settled political conditions, which are in contrast to the turbulence and unrest of the remainder of southern Arabia, Aden has come to be a collecting centre and market for the products of the entire region. Coffee is brought in native boats from both sides of the Gulf of Aden, frankincense comes from Dhofar and the Hadhramaut, cereals and other foodstuffs from India, and timber for houses and boatbuilding from the East Indies and Burma.

ME 131 648

Politically, most of the southern coastlands of Arabia are under British influence. Aden and its immediate hinterland are British protectorates; and further east, in the Hadhramaut, there is a rather vaguer British suzerainty over Arab rulers. The lowlands of Shihr adjoining the Hadhramaut are now part of the state of Oman. In many instances, however, the frontiers between various spheres of influence are not fully delimited, and on some maps the boundaries of the Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and the British protected territories appear only as approximations.

III. OMAN

O 101 131

In the extreme south-east of the Arabian peninsula lies the region of Oman, distinct structurally from the rest of Arabia, and isolated on the landward side by the desert of the Rub al Khali, or El Dahna—Philby's Empty Quarter. Because of this isolation, Oman has few contacts with the interior; and in its culture and economic life looks more towards Iran and India than towards the Arab lands of the north and west.

O 133

Oman consists of an enormous upfold of rock series of many ages, with disturbed pre-Cambrian rocks as the core, and later sedimentaries (chiefly limestone), resting upon this core in irregular masses. Faulting has occurred on a considerable scale; and extensive dislocation in the north, in the region of the Musandum peninsula, has given rise to a varied topography of tectonic valleys and upland horsts. Subsequent drowning by the sea has produced a fjord type of coastline, with long, deep inlets shut in by steep walled cliffs. The largest of these drowned troughs is Elphinstone Inlet at the head of the Musandum Peninsula, which is 10 miles long, and surrounded on all sides by cliffs 3,000 to 4,000 feet in height. These deep-water estuaries make excellent harbours, but are greatly handicapped by lack of access to the shore—

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM 2

A 165 731 1,000 live births in the 4 years 1945-48, and subsequently declined to 162 in 1949 and to 166 in 1950. As in the case of population death rates, the infant mortality statistics A [167] are exaggerated by the inclusion of immigrant deaths.

A 165 Figures for the 5 years 1946-50 indicate that deaths among children under 5 years of age accounted for 34 to 38 per cent of the total deaths. The stillbirth rate varied from 54 to 73 per 1,000 births; the maternal mortality rate, from 4 to 7 per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.

H 165 Few statistical studies have been made in the Aden protectorates. The total death and infant mortality rates are believed to be generally higher than those of the Colony, but in the absence of authentic records, inadequate data are available for measuring the actual health status of the people. Evidence obtained from the interrogation of 76 women, from 15 to 45 years of age, in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40[90] suggests an average infant mortality of 245 per 1,000 live births, varying from 80 to over 500 in different localities. Infancy was not accurately defined, however, and any baby breast-fed and unable to walk was classified as an infant. The mortality among children under 5 years of age was 25 to 100 per cent H 165 146 854 greater in most areas. Malnutrition and ignorance of the fundamental principles of child care are important factors contributing to the high mortality in infancy and early childhood in both the Colony and the Protectorate.

Social Economy

A 433 439 The economy of the Colony is based almost entirely upon shipping and trade. Not only is Aden a prominent fueling station for ocean and coastwise vessels, but it derives considerable wealth from the transshipment of goods to and from Yemen and adjacent territories, usually by means of dhows and camel caravans. ● A 439 317 The production of salt in evaporation beds along the coast surrounding Aden harbor is the only export A 441 industry. Numerous small plants have been i

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Aden MM1

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

H 439

	Quantity.	*Rate.*	*Value.*
Fish products: *Lakhm* (dried shark).	Little only	Rs. 1/6 a *frasila*	(1353 *prices*)
Safif (dried *Tarnak* and *Tamad* fish), cases of 2 cwt.	2,000 to 3,000	$15 a case	$30,000 to $45,000
Rish (shark fins) *frasilas* of 30 lb.	1,500	$4 a *frasila*	$6,000
Tobacco (Hamumi) *Bahars*	*5,000 to 6,000	Rs. 25–80 according to quality.	Rs. 500,000
Honey, lb. ...	60,000		Rs. 100,000

* Not all exported, but the bulk.

H 438 439 The great bulk of the Hadhramaut trade is sea-borne. Shibam is the principal centre for land-borne trade into the Hadhramaut. The goods that come into that town from the interior are, ghee, jowari, wheat, barley, coffee berries, honey, oil, oilcakes, raisins, almonds, cotton, blankets, spinning cloth and animals. Most of these are domestic products and products of other parts of the Aden Protectorate, but coffee berries come from Yafa' and San'ā, and raisins and almonds particularly from San'ā. There is not a great deal of traffic from San'ā, but if the Shibam crops are not good the traffic increases. A moderate number of firearms and ammunition enter the Hadhramaut from the Yemen and Nejran through Shibam.

H 439 A 439 As the bulk of the trade of the Hadhramaut is with Aden, the following tables provided by the Trade Registration Office are of interest. Unfortunately the figures for the Hadhramaut ports and districts are not separated from other places under the heading Arabian Gulf Ports. These "ports" are, Hadhramaut: Mukalla, Shihr, Du'an, Dis. Gheil Ba Wazir, Qus'eir, Burum, Hami, Meifa and Hajr; and other ports: Shuqra, Habban, Seihūt, Dhofar, 'Irqa, Maqatein, Bir 'Ali, Ahwar, Balihaf, Qishn, Soqotra Island, Ras Seilan and Murbat.

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Ingrams G:5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Aden MM1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED INTO ADEN FROM ARABIAN GULF PORTS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Articles.	Denomination.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	Nos.	—	—	—	—	300	2,796	—	—	—	—
Books and printed matters	Cwt.	31	1,066	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chalk and Lime ...	"	6,092	9,123	13,650	15,841	17,081	15,865	7,707	7,482	7,289	9,124
Coffee	"	—	—	63	1,128	83	1,544	147	1,836	—	—
Cordage and Rope ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	4,151	—	—
Drugs, etc., Aloes ...	"	—	—	116	2,023	89	1,574	126	2,131	212	2,918
" " Assafoetida	"	54	1,800	31	1,340	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs, other sorts ...	Value	—	—	—	—	—	1,308	—	—	—	—
Dyeing, other sorts ...	Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	1,600
Fish, dry, unsalted ...	"	6,600	46,900	6,377	20,453	3,060	31,144	7,019	36,773	11,389	80,370
" " salted ...	"	2,069	19,222	3,061	35,994	1,827	20,483	2,720	19,807	2,987	23,719
" Maws and Shark-fins.	"	1,143	44,519	1,277	29,687	1,134	26,286	1,145	22,123	1,086	31,944
Dates, wet	Tons	90	12,287	242	17,300	18	1,061	73	5,480	104	10,050
Furniture of wood ...	Value	—	—	—	—	—	2,714	—	—	—	—
Grain, Jowari and Bajri	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	1,476
Grain, Rice	"	6	1,180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gum Arabic	Cwt.	—	—	85	2,636	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Incense	"	6,864	143,743	10,619	100,435	6,310	68,969	2,631	28,165	4,616	41,883
" other sorts	"	2,914	71,248	431	8,344	680	11,806	235	3,811	586	7,078
Hides, raw	Tons	4	1,770	7	2,033	11	3,960	—	—	—	—
Skins, raw	"	17	21,003	6	6,022	9	6,731	6	3,116	6	4,297
Jewellery, Plate of Gold and Silver	Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,028
Leather, manufactured other sorts	Cwt.	32	1,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manures	Tons	23	1,282	—	—	—	—	162	1,462	—	—
Mats and Mattings ...	Sq. Yds.	28,160	9,/ 30	34,490	8,175	28,280	9,731	23,040	8,584	28,308	6,239
Fish Oil	Gls.	—	—	—	—	2,838	1,423	2,091	1,348	12,173	6,703
Perfumery	Value	—	—	—	1,050	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provisions—Ghee ...	Cwt.	87	5,120	26	1,069	—	—	—	—	24	1,295
" Vinegar ...	Gls.	4,312	4,256	5,072	4,861	4,434	4,047	5,187	3,794	3,068	2,314

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Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Goods Imported into Aden from Arabian Gulf Ports for the past Five Years—*continued.*

Articles.	*denomination.*	*1929–30.*		*1930–31.*		*1931–32.*		*1932–33.*		*1933–34.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Provisions—other sorts ...	Cwt.	278	9,027	302	14,287	218	11,877	186	8,059	220	9,191
Shells, Mother of Pearl ...	„	404	14,476	200	6,146	309	7,987	420	8,968	507	9,542
Spices—Dry Ginger ...	„	70	1,993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ —Black Pepper ...	„	—	—	—	—	35	1,200	—	—	—	—
Stones and Marble ...	Tons	51	1,050	176	4,780	187	3,368	—	—	—	—
Cotton, Raw	„	7	4,047	3	1,802	10	1,789	4	1,515	—	—
„ Twist	Lb.	3,600	2,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Canvas ...	Yds.	1,600	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyed Piece Goods ...	„	111,270	48,140	146,970	55,835	167,310	39,915	168,490	30,716	144,674	23,335
Jute Gunny Bags ...	No.	13,540	3,824	8,500	2,009	6,320	1,350	—	—	—	—
Wool Blankets	„	3,528	1,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Carpets and Rugs...	„	2,800	10,398	1,120	2,480	—	—	—	—	2,660	1,950
Artificial silk piece goods	Yds.	3,300	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	2,301,600	758,215	1,072,496	514,982	2,150,708	536,263	2,023,271	368,148	1,567,360	252,527
Toys, other sorts... ...	Value	—	—	—	—	—	2,128	—	—	—	—
Motor-cars	Nos.	8	7,200	4	8,800	3	4,065	1	1,900	2	1,600
Ships, and parts of ...	Value	—	3,620	—	3,475	—	4,795	—	1,135	—	1,160
Wood, other timber ...	C. Tons	149	4,452	121	3,695	—	—	121	6,780	73	3,131
Firewood	Tons	2,165	29,002	1,814	23,793	1,342	15,158	2,176	24,177	1,737	18,635
Wood, manufactured ...	Value	—	3,021	—	2,268	—	—	—	1,407	—	—
All other articles ...	„	—	4,446	—	6,810	—	4,260	—	2,033	—	1,313
Total Merchandise ...	Rs.		1,305,228		980,241		846,457		598,092		523,166
Treasure, Gold	„		88,665		55,130		95,925		75,465		32,685
„ Silver	„		463,758		493,078		594,471		359,231		368,765
Total Treasure	„		552,423		548,208		690,396		434,696		401,450
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS	„		1,857,651		1,528,449		1,536,853		1,032,788		924,616

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934 35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

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Aden

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOODS EXPORTED FROM ADEN TO ARABIAN GULF PORTS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Articles.	*denomination.*	*1929–30.*		*1930–31.*		*1931–32.*		*1932–33.*		*1933–34.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	Nos.	3,980	77,220	2,022	25,540	6,531	61,278	7,533	63,010	5,677	42,952
Apparel	Value	—	2,317	—	1,318	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arms and ammunition ...	"	—	5,495	—	23,718	—	29,924	—	19,533	—	29,409
Building materials ...	Cwt.	—	—	536	2,025	411	1,536	699	2,029	551	1,674
Books and printed matters	"	46	1,813	51	2,200	75	3,035	41	1,669	37	1,971
Chemicals, etc.	Value	—	3,106	—	8,845	—	3,079	—	1,954	—	3,619
Coffee	Cwt.	3,960	122,035	4,667	123,951	3,507	74,506	3,385	63,956	4,538	91,774
Cordage and Rope ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	1,068	—	—
Drugs and Medicines ...	Value	—	3,669	—	5,045	—	4,288	—	5,463	—	5,059
Dyeing and Tanning substances	Cwt.	956	51,411	1,399	56,246	1,161	48,464	1,206	57,218	1,311	71,449
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	—	5,834	—	5,947	—	6,638	—	8,616	—	7,455
Fish, dry, unsalted ...	Cwt.	744	7,932	1,148	9,828	2,206	14,359	746	3,225	—	—
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	Tons	15	1,125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables, fresh onions	Cwt.	1,244	7,442	872	4,307	655	3,315	549	2,301	1,539	4,825
Fruit and Vegetables, dried, salted, etc. ...	Tons	191	28,195	158	14,127	163	13,751	182	13,332	86	8,369
Furniture	Value	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	2,551	—	1,616
Glassware	"	—	11,611	—	6,112	—	6,643	—	7,721	—	6,124
Grain and Pulse	Tons	6,610	1,034,800	5,235	667,720	3,487	342,915	3,630	271,113	3,507	275,268
Gum and Resins ...	Cwt.	—	—	26	1,021	—	—	123	2,560	144	3,585
Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	—	39,405	—	20,364	—	26,087	—	37,769	—	30,350
Instruments	"	—	16,995	—	2,969	—	2,110	—	4,350	—	2,196
Machinery	"	—	5,290	—	52,831	—	5,000	—	24,127	—	8,135
Fish manures	Tons	38	2,764	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metals, Brass wrought ...	Cwt.	55	2,300	34	1,182	—	—	—	—	—	—

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

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Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Goods Exported from Aden to Arabian Gulf Ports for the past Five Years—*continued.*

Articles.	*denomination.*	*1929–30.*		*1930–31.*		*1931–32.*		*1932–33.*		*1933–34.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals, Copper wrought...	Cwt.	41	1,370	—	—	47	1,707	115	5,677	95	3,451
„ Iron wrought ...	Tons	24	14,118	28	15,628	55	17,618	59	22,822	71	20,212
Oils	Gls.	150,721	206,596	126,319	171,293	91,679	131,275	1,114,731	153,300	112,676	120,152
Oil cakes	Tons	14	1,771	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paints and Painters' materials	Cwt.	38	1,504	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	1,345
Paper and pasteboard ...	„	1,443	9,643	980	6,137	1,673	9,759	1,191	7,119	1,645	9,049
Perfumery	Value	—	1,757	—	3,325	—	5,044	—	4,739	—	4,720
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores	Cwt.	8,233	263,017	7,482	190,747	8,333	212,028	8,248	215,932	8,162	197,420
Rubber, manufactured	Value	—	7,047	—	4,415	—	4,790	—	2,082	—	2,467
Seeds	Tons	447	129,509	603	146,345	436	76,785	411	77,494	390	49,362
Soap	Cwt.	740	16,877	826	15,881	795	15,344	1,169	18,875	819	11,670
Spices	„	3,961	126,776	5,631	161,362	4,929	82,203	4,836	72,408	3,774	51,907
Stationery	Value	—	8,091	—	2,308	—	3,197	—	2,605	—	2,930
Sugar	Tons	1,151	243,194	1,212	189,344	1,247	182,832	914	120,144	1,304	157,408
Tallows	Cwt.	60	1,394	179	3,240	291	3,477	98	1,367	79	1,023
Tea	Lb.	11,197	10,420	12,791	10,873	21,730	15,670	12,327	9,341	8,156	4,522
Cotton, Raw	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2,136	—	—
Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	Lb.	175,170	181,179	285,808	218,447	241,298	133,775	314,191	139,109	189,306	71,263
Cotton Piece goods, gray	Yds.	1,064,087	259,666	1,288,556	221,183	1,823,873	241,066	1,500,720	203,303	1,101,546	139,425
„ „ white	„	21,695	6,469	35,400	8,490	42,240	8,314	32,410	5,660	19,430	2,606
„ „ dyed	„	835,406	312,897	787,701	261,855	892,452	223,528	1,456,897	301,104	1,392,115	259,296
Cotton Thread	Lb.	4,610	3,958	2,880	1,727	6,602	3,277	7,650	3,424.	6,178	2,638
Cotton, manufactured ...	„	3,458	1,822	5,410	3,221	2,688	1,637	3,579	2,256	3,570	2,890

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

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Haberdashery	Value	—	14,260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jute, manufactured ...	"	—	5,077	—	1,853	—	2,880	—	1,906	—	1,356
Silk mixed with other materials	Yds.	—	—	2,700	2,150	—	—	—	—	3,900	1,025
Silk Piece goods	"	12,550	14,100	2,012	1,518	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wool carpets and Rugs	Lb.	3,864	6,710	1,624	2,200	2,408	5,620	4,270	7,655	3,360	6,432
Wool, manufactured ...	"	1,348	1,720	4,410	1,730	3,564	1,939	—	—	5,950	2,448
Tobacco, unmanufactured	"	121,912	21,751	98,616	18,935	160,832	17,138	98,336	17,250	80,612	12,364
" manufactured	"	8,554	10,239	6,535	9,056	7,308	7,652	11,735	9,773	9,331	10,700
Toys	Value	—	1,104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor-cars, etc.	No.	39	56,925	17	22,623	19	32,135	19	26,555	17	18,154
Parts of Motor-cars ...	Value	—	12,514	—	13,797	—	5,841	—	8,809	—	3,726
Wood, other timber ...	C. Tons	84	7,068	132	5,424	200	6,955	64	2,900	121	3,958
Wood manufacture ...	Value	—	1,705	—	—	—	1,243	—	1,071	—	2,734
All other articles ...	"	—	35,743	—	47,185	—	29,820	—	35,215	—	22,905
Total merchandise ...	Rs.		3,429,438		2,803,733		2,132,395		2,074,655		1,812,400
Treasure, silver	"		1,658,441		2,198,410		1,341,733		985,787		853,024
" currency notes			—		3,000		—		—		—
Total Treasure	Rs.		1,658,441		2,201,410		1,341,733		985,787		853,024
GRAND TOTAL ...	Rs.		5,087,879		5,005,143		3,474,128		3,060,442		2,665,424

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
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9: Ingrams G-4 (1934-1944) 1945 MM2 Hadhramaut . . . . .
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and character and worthy of the grandeur of its setting, even if from a 175
modern point of view is was not a perfect town. What the place needs is 361
a plan for gradual rebuilding, with due regard to the architecture of the region and to its own needs.

For Aden will probably always be an important commercial centre, as it has been since the days of Ezechiel, and it will no doubt always be an imperial fortress. From the former aspect it needs replanning. It is ridiculous, for instance, that goods imported for re-export, such as skins and coffee, should be carried from the harbour up the pass into Aden town and then carried back again after repacking. From a fortress point of view the shoddy buildings of Tarshein and Morbat need replacing with something more worthy. Why, for instance, it is necessary to have pent roofs, the development of a rainy country, in a country where flat roofs are required, is a mystery. But the roofs are a minor matter, the buildings are in themselves and from any point of view hideous.

But it is not of the commercial or military aspects of Aden I wish to speak, nor need I say anything about the government and life of the colony itself. The colony is year by year recovering from the long period during which the declared policy was to consider the garrison as the only part of Aden that mattered, and not to spend money and effort on the people. Since it became a colony, Aden has accumulated substantial surplus balances, and once hostilities are over great development of social services can be undertaken.

But it is of Aden as the potential culture centre of the Southern Red 439
Sea and Gulf of Aden area that I should like to speak. Willy-nilly, since 361
the time of its capture Aden started to play a part in the affairs of its neighbours. Before that time, such contacts as there were with South Arabia were conducted through the Government of Bombay and the Government of Mauritius. Gradually the protectorate was built up, as I have described, the chiefs were entertained, and as the commerce of Aden redeveloped, the town began to be the market of the Western Aden Protectorate, the Yemen and British Somaliland. It is now, alas, regarded as the acme of what the British think good. Aden has in the past been an educational centre despite itself. It just could not help it, because of its geographical position.

It is quite clear that anything Aden has better than its neighbours, must attract the latter to it. In the past the attraction has been mainly trade, though medical facilities have attracted many, and even the wretched education which it offered in the past has been used.

In 1935 a small boarding school for thirty-six selected pupils, mainly 871
the sons of chiefs, was started, and that was the first active attempt to offer something educative to the people of the protectorate. Its avowed object is to help in the production of more enlightened chiefs, and, though roughly it only provides primary schooling, it has done definite good and has become a success.

As soon as the war is over the British Council will be opening what will eventually be a secondary school, mainly for boys from the protectorate and the Yemen, the Lord Lloyd College. Possibly later on it will attain university status.

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their thoughts and hands to the production once again of merchant ships.

It is interesting to note that immediately before the Suez crisis in 1956 over 5,000 ships a year, representing more than twenty-two million net registered tons of shipping were calling at Aden. They took some four million tons of oil away from the harbour in their bunkers, much of which was supplied by the Aden Refinery which was completed in 1953.

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The consequence of all this was a considerable expansion of business, not only in the port, but also in the Colony as a whole, and more and more people flocked in from the mainland and from overseas to supply the labour required by merchants and by building contractors who were beginning to make good the time that had been wasted during the war years, when building in any form other than for purely military purposes had been impossible. The consequences, or one of them, of this influx of people was to make the housing shortage acute and was to cause me, as a Legislative Councillor, many weary evenings on Committees. At the same time our shortage of staff and floating craft was a major preoccupation during my mornings and evenings in the Port Trust building. Skilled men were almost impossible to find, and high wages were not the solution to the problem, because everybody had been abroad during the war and now that it was over everyone wanted to stay at home; added to which there was the six-year gap represented by the war years in the production of skilled men, in particular in the engineering profession. It was a difficult time, but we overcame the major obstacles and the port was never forced to close even for an hour. Sickness reduced our ranks temporarily and tugs broke down and launches ran into each other, but the work went on, thanks to the supreme loyalty of the Port Trust employees.

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Eventually more pilots were recruited and half-fledged engineers found and pilot launches and a new tug ordered, but as soon as the men could be found and the craft launched so the demand increased, and in 1951 when I left the Port Trust my task was still far from complete. All our time, however, was

with us and was now returning to his work somewhere on the 000
Abiyan plain. I had no armed escort from the Government
Guards. The safety of my companions and myself rested with 643
the Sultan who was fully prepared to accept his responsibility. 574
In fact, if I had attempted to take an armed escort on this particular trip, we would almost certainly have never got to Al Qara at all. The independent-minded tribesmen would undoubtedly have resisted the movement of armed men into their country and we should have been faced with the alternative of turning back or having to force a passage. Not really an alternative because I had not, in those days, a sufficient force at my disposal to overcome spirited resistance from thousands of tribesmen in that tangle of hills.

QUAITI

Both during my term of office as Governor and during my 361
earlier periods of service in Aden I paid frequent visits to [712]
Mukalla, the capital of the Quaiti State in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, which nestles below a high hill feature on which stand the now empty watch towers that in days gone by protected the wealthy merchants of the town from bedouin raiders. Mukalla has a fascinating little harbour and the town is grouped attractively round a bay filled with the bluest water that I have ever seen. Viewed from the broad beach outside the ancient gateway as the sun is setting, the town and the hill behind it are suffused with a golden light, and the slender white minarets of the Mosques are a delicate shade of pink. It is really beautiful.

Here in Mukalla are not only the business houses of the 366
merchants who trade with the Far East and Aden and supply 441
the Hadhramaut with its innumerable wants, but also the palace 368
of the Sultan, the British Residency, and the Government
Offices of the Quaiti administration. Outside the walls of the 712
town are the depot of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and the
barracks of the Mukalla Regular Army and the Quaiti Armed
Constabulary. Here also is the Bedouin Boys' School, a board- 346
ing school for the sons of tribesmen run by the State on the

245 camel from the high hills of the interior. Coffee will not grow
below 4,000 ft. at the latitude of Aden and the Yemen.

244 Away to the east on the Audhali plateau and in the other
243 high regions, wheat and barley are cultivated by well water
312 irrigation from shallow wells, and apricot trees grow naturally
245 among the fields and grape vines run over the trees that border
the grassy valleys. Much attention has been given to increasing
the fruit cultivation and to the growing of tomatoes and other
[177] vegetables in the summer time when the low lying plains are
far too hot. Plums and apples and peaches and walnuts have
been introduced successfully, and lower down citrus culti-
262 vation has had surprisingly good results. Originally, of course,
178 the idea was that these fruits and vegetables would be available
•433 to the Colony markets and to a certain extent this has proved
to be true, but no-one anticipated the extent to which local
consumption of vegetables and fruit would increase in the
(177) Protectorate itself. It is extraordinary how quickly people
will develop a taste for new varieties of vegetables, as I had
found in Muscat when I first introduced cabbages. Nobody
had seen them before and at first I had to give them away and
persuade people to eat them, but it was not long before they
came and helped themselves. It was much the same in the
Protectorate with lettuce, which was looked upon with distrust
when I first travelled to Loder and Mukeiras, but by the time
I left twenty-five years later no meal was complete without a
dish of salad.

243 Down in the plains the main crops are sorghum and bullrush
262 millet which grow throughout the Protectorate and provide
the staple diet of the people who grind and pound the grain
into coarse flour from which they make a very palatable un-
245 leavened bread. Where water is available in sufficient quantity
312 as at Lahej and in the Wadi Hadhrami, there are extensive
date-palm plantations and bananas, and other Eastern fruits are
244 cultivated with particular emphasis on the melons which
flourish abundantly and are of excellent quality.

241 Two things have handicapped agricultural development in
•441 the Protectorate. The first of these is lack of money and the
second lack of a suitable marketing organisation. The power to

remedy the first need was never in my hands, but the opportunity to produce some form of marketing organisation was, 241 441
and it has taken shape and should be on the way to finding new and extending old markets for the fruit and vegetables of the Protectorate. It will have to overcome the conservative ideas of the Boards of Directors of Shipping Companies who [439]
prefer the more expensive Egyptian produce nicely wrapped up in pink paper to cheaper and better quality produce unwrapped. Nasser has possibly helped the Marketing Officer indirectly, and a judicious purchase of pink paper and elegant crates, for which of course they will be charged, will persuade the P. & O. S.N. Company, The Orient Line, the British India and other Shipping Companies to support a Protectorate which has so far remained loyal in the face of grave provocation. I made every effort I could personally to interest the vast purchasing power of the 22,000,000 net registered tons of shipping using Aden port every year, but I made no impression.

The primary need was undoubtedly for money, but that was 652
the one thing that was not forthcoming in sufficient quantity 648
to make any real impression. During the eighty-nine years that India was responsible for the Protectorate not one single penny was made available for any form of development or for the provision of any form of social service. Since 1928 when the Colonial Office became responsible for the 112,000 square miles and the 800,000 or so inhabitants, the average annual subvention would amount to £90,000 or 1.35*d.* per head of population. A total sum of £2,000,000 has been made available from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and no direct grant, other than the £10,000 in 1940 for food production, was made for development purposes before the inception of that fund. If the whole or the major portion of this sum could have been devoted to agricultural projects much might now have been completed which has still to be started, but the demands of the Health and the Education Services had to be considered and the improvement of communications was a major item which consumed more than half of this sum, and the amount left for agricultural development, which would

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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178 new displacing the old is an inevitable process and provided it
is done at a reasonable pace need not be disturbing and is often imperceptible. It is the speed of change which matters, and that is what caused the trouble in the Protectorate. In England the change from horse-drawn transport to motor transport took twenty years or more and there was ample time for readjustment. In Aden it took as many days from the time a new major road was open to motor traffic, and the unemployed camel men sat nursing their rifles and wondering how to prevent their animals and themselves from starving. It was not long before they noticed the weapon in their hands and commenced to use it to drive the lorries off the roads. The State and Political Authorities intervened before too much damage was done and negotiations resulted in agreements which restricted the use of lorries to named kinds of merchandise, and so time was gained for readjustment.

[184] The Eastern Aden Protectorate was more affected than the
Western by road development and on more than one occasion
troops had to be used to persuade the camel men and their
friends to be sensible and not to interfere with the lorry traffic
133 which might have had very serious consequences. The Wadi
312 Hadhramaut, that vast cut through the limestone plateau of the
241 Jöl filled with palm groves and white-walled towns, peopled
231 by the most astute and the hardest business men in the world,
● 441 was subject to droughts which twice in living memory had
731 led to famine: the reason for this had been that the whole
361 irrigation system depended on the availability of bullocks to
134 draw water from the shallow wells and when, during the
droughts, the corn crops had failed, the animals had either to
be fed on seed grain or be left to die of starvation; in the former
case it meant that when the rains did come, there was no seed
to sow, in the latter that there were no animals to draw water.
402 The solution was to eliminate the dependence on bullocks and
177 make available to farmers and date garden owners small diesel
241 pumps with which to irrigate their land. They paid cash for
[432] the pumps if they could, or if they couldn't they put down a
deposit and paid the balance in monthly instalments. A maintenance service, based on a central workshop, which had been set

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

From the "Upper Circle" 1958

000 TWO years have passed since I left Aden and ceased to take an active part in the South Arabian drama, and much has happened in the Middle East in that comparatively short space of time. I feel, therefore, that this work would not be complete if I did not refer briefly to major events which have directly and indirectly had their effect on both the Colony and the Protectorate. I do so as a spectator far removed from the Arabian stage, and in consequence I may have missed some of the finer points, but the general theme of the play has not been too difficult to follow.

829 This is neither the place nor the time to examine the pros and cons of the action taken by the British Government in conjunction with the French Government following on the seizure in 1956 of the Suez Canal by President Nasser of Egypt. It is the effect of that action on the people of Aden with which I am concerned. At first the landing at Suez surprised and bewildered moderates and extremists in the Colony alike, but when the initial shock had worn off the moderates voiced their disapproval in reasonable language and the extremists made the most of the aggression aspect of the affair and condemned the, to their way of thinking, unprovoked attack upon an Arab country. There were those, but they were very few, who were prepared to say plainly that they hoped our action would result in the downfall of Nasser. But whatever may have been said in public there were many who in private desired our success, though they could not approve the method we had employed.

● 441 The trading community was gravely disturbed, not so much
434 by the possible political consequences of Suez, but by the

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actual effect the closure of the Canal must have on their own 434
business interests. Events showed that they had good reason 182
to be concerned. Shipping fell away rapidly. The monthly 648
average of ships entering the port of Aden for the six months 505
prior to the crisis, that is, from May to October 1956, was 454. In November only 277 ships used the port, and by February 1957 the number was down to 93, the lowest point to be reached. Business throughout the Colony was similarly affected and the trade with passengers, on which the merchants of Steamer Point depend for their livelihood, virtually ceased as all passenger ships were diverted round the Cape.

The finances of the Colony were dealt a blow from which they have yet to recover and behind the immediate and, it was hoped, temporary dislocation of trade, there lurked the fear that the major Shipping Companies having once become accustomed to routing their ships by the Cape to Australia and the Far East, would continue to do so even when the Canal was open once again to world shipping. Mercifully for the Government of Aden and the trading community and all who depended upon them and the port for their living this fear proved to be groundless. Once the Canal was cleared and reopened the volume of shipping returned to normal much earlier than had been expected by the most optimistic.

The bright side of the picture was that in spite of the diver- 648
gence of views over Suez, personal relations between Govern- 208
ment officials and their Arab friends remained unimpaired. At 204
the same time the example of moderation shown by the local 829
Press, in particular in the English language, was one which even the newspapers in the United Kingdom would have done well to have followed. All newspapers in Aden are Arab or Indian-owned and the two main English language papers are both Arab owned and Arab edited. All the more commendable, therefore, was their restraint during this most difficult period.

In the Protectorate the reaction was somewhat different. 829
There was satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government had, at last, shown that they were capable of strong and determined action and with it was born a hope in the hearts of the Rulers on the Yemen frontier that it would be the turn of that country

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par
435 is Re. 1 to 1*s*. 6*d*.

The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1947, was estimated to be:

Coin, Rs. 3,00,000 Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

453 The following banks operate in Aden:

The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

[454] There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,411; deposits, Rs. 11,40,149; and capital, Rs. 20,13,916. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[441] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

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The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, 441 Indian and Arab.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by [517] solar evaporation in a series of pans 3,682 acres in extent. The export in 1948 amounted to 261,361 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, and three Indian. The year 1948 showed a considerable improvement in production as compared with the previous two years. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1944	205,308
1945	139,945
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108

FISHERIES

The coast of the Colony proper extends for approximately 16 sea miles 133 as the crow flies, but is much indented. The bottom shelves steadily to 226 around 50 fathoms 10 miles offshore, beyond which it falls sharply to over 100 fathoms.

In general the fishing is not to be compared with that of the Eastern Aden Protectorate. During the South-West Monsoon, however, an easterly migration of shoals of large pelagic fish occurs and, while these are in the vicinity, heavy landings may take place. During the summer of 1948 this fishery was well below average. For the remainder of the year, migratory fish occur spasmodically and the location of shoals calls for skill and experience.

Bottom fish are few and small except on certain rocky patches where handlines and basket traps achieve good results.

There are approximately 1,300 fishermen whose homes are in the 166 Colony. Many of them migrate with the fish shoals along the Protectorate coast and, when fish are abundant at Aden, Protectorate fishermen come to fish in the Colony.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MMI Aden M/M I

439 Control was relaxed on the local sale and distribution of margarine, cooking fats, butter and cheese, as supplies were fairly plentiful. Pepper was also decontrolled.

435 439 Rice, flour and sugar have continued to be imported by Government, and distribution and prices were strictly controlled until July, 1950, when rice was decontrolled, as supplies seemed adequate. There was a small decrease in the price of rice at the beginning of 1950, but prices have risen again. It had been hoped to remove all restrictions on the import of flour, but it was decided on the recommendation of the Trade Advisory Board that Government should continue to import flour until the end of the Australian wheat year; the price was kept down by adjustments from the equalisation fund. The price of sugar rose 43 per cent above that of 1949.

The control of petrol was completely relaxed in June, 1950, but owing to devaluation the price of petroleum products has risen. Iron and steel tubes, pipes and fittings still remain subject to an allocation system, but all other iron and steel goods have been freed from control. Supplies of cement appear to be adequate and, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, sources of supply other than the United Kingdom have been included in the programme for 1951.

439 Trade with Japan and Western Germany was resumed in 1949.

The export position has caused some dissatisfaction owing to restrictions by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden.

It was decided to limit the countries to which hides and skins could be exported in order to defeat the practice of sending these goods to certain territories, whence they were re-exported to hard currency areas, without earning any hard currency for the sterling area.

457 435 The exchange control position has greatly altered since devaluation. The new dollar value of sterling is below the local black market rate and below the free market rate which operated in Ethiopia. As a result merchants are surrendering their dollars freely to control and the Colony's dollar earnings have increased substantially.

During the summer of 1949 an attempt to evade control on a large scale was discovered and as a result illicit transactions have been reduced.

It has been possible to release dollars to cover adequately the major part of Aden's essential requirements from the dollar area, and any dissatisfaction which merchants may feel from the refusal to allocate a percentage of the dollars earned by them as an incentive should be more than balanced by the overall advantages which accrue to them as members of the sterling area.

441 647 A Trade Advisory Board was set up early in 1950 consisting of four local merchants, with the Controller of Civil Supplies as Chairman, to review any trade or economic matter which is causing friction; and to consider all matters concerning the trade of Aden as an entrepôt port. It is also intended that the Board should advise on the most suitable means of giving effect to the operation of controls.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 Indian currency was legal tender up to 30th September, 1951, thereafter the East African shilling became the legal currency in the Colony and Protectorate.

The amount in circulation on 31st December, 1952, was:

Coin	£192,264.	Notes	£3,828,136.

453 The banks operating in the territory are:

485
The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Eastern Bank Ltd.
The British Bank of Middle East.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. The amounts deposited in it and the number of depositors were:

	1951	1952
Number of depositors or members	3,595	4,022
Total Deposits	*Shs.*5,774,584	*Shs.*5,990,820
Total Capital	*Shs.*5,792,332	*Shs.*6,020,112

The foreign exchange rates in force are as follows:

	Bank Selling Demand & T.T.	*Bank Buying Demand & T.T.*
Sterling	100⅛ & 100 3/16	99⅛ & 99 3/16
U.S.A. $	*Shs.* 715=$100	*Shs.* 705=$100
Canadian $	*Shs.* 729=$100	*Shs.* 720=$100
Swiss Francs	*Shs.* 100=60 francs	*Shs.* 90=60 francs
French Francs	*Shs.* 20=980 francs	*Shs.* 19=980 francs
Australian £	*Shs.*1,609=£A.100	*Shs.*1,605=£A.100
Egyptian £	*Shs.*2,060=£E.100	*Shs.*2,050=£E.100

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

[509] The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The principal trade is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[441] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

The import and export figures given in the tables which follow relate solely to trade passing through the port of Aden. Overland trade from and to the Western Aden Protectorate is not recorded.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

each boat for purchasing boats and gear, and maintenance of the crew. 226
In repayment the exporters take as much fish as they can from the 426
fishermen indebted to them. Despite the frequent disagreements over the value of fish caught, few *nakhoodas* ever get free of debt.

There are no fish factories but salting is carried out by seven Arab 439
exporters, who sell most of the fish to Ceylon. A small fish-meal 228
plant was installed by one merchant in 1951. Sardines, anchovies and 254
shrimps are sun-dried and bagged by these exporters in the winter months. There is one ice factory in Indian hands; some of its production is utilised for fish boxes in the markets. A cold store in British hands has not been successfully used for fish storage owing to difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of fish.

Statistics of fishermen, boats and fishing gear and exports of dried and salted fish are given on page 26.

Marketing

Marketing of fish is done generally through a single auctioneer in 442
each of the markets. Unofficial auctioneers exist who take about 426
12½ per cent of the selling price. In order to control as large a share as possible of the fish passing through their hands the auctioneer lends money to fishermen against the sole right to auction their fish. Fishermen who are not indebted are free to sell to any stall-holder or rent a stall for themselves but the fact that unofficial auctioneers offer ready cash results in most of the fish passing through an agent's hands.

Fluctuating supply and demand make it impossible to give reliable 435
figures for the average price of fish but observation shows that about 70 per cent of the price paid by the consumer goes to the fishermen. 12 per cent to the auctioneer and 18 per cent to the stallholder.

The amount of fish taken to market is normally insufficient for the 433
needs of the populaton except in the summer months when gluts are common.

Events affecting Production

The production of fish in 1951 was below normal particularly during the summer monsoon. This is attributed to the lack of strong winds and poor upswelling of cold water which normally drives fish to the warmer coastal water. Shoals of sardine were present early in December, 1951, off the Colony and moved slowly eastwards during January and February, 1952. Large yields were obtained and fresh and dried sardines were plentiful in the markets.

The summer monsoon of 1952 was a strong one and the majority of sambuk-owners did very well. The water temperature was 69°F on one occasion and fish normally living in rocks 15 miles out were caught in great numbers inshore. The shrimp and anchovy season was generally bad and few sardines had appeared by the end of 1952.

Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department comprises one Fisheries Officer, one 647

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

643 The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

692 The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

632 During 1947 the local government of the Colony remained vested in
the two Township Authorities, the larger being vested in the Fortress
Township Authority and the area covered by it embracing the Isthmus
and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The
[712] Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other
Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes
its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European,
[361 situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area covered by it
438] includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to
be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their
livelihood mainly by fishing, basket-making and lime-burning, and who
look to the built-up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre.
The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

[643] The members of the Boards which administer the local government
of these two areas are at present appointed by the Governor. The
Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend the various
municipal services such as the control of markets, the maintenance of
public health and sanitary services and roads, the provision of recreational
facilities for the public and the control of building operations. It has
[435] still been found necessary to maintain foodstuff stalls in the public
markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can
purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government
controlled prices.

443 During the year the Authorities opened a new market for petty traders
368 and hawkers, a new public bathing-place where baths, with soap and
231 towels provided, can be secured at a nominal fee, and a new cattle stable
to accommodate 350 milk cows at Sheikh Othman.

Excise Ordinance, 1937—Third Schedule. Importation of foreign liquor by foreign Consular Officer de carriere. 671

Factories Ordinance, 1938—Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption) Rules, 1938.

Factories Ordinance, 1938—Date of Commencement.

Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption Rules, 1938).

Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption Rules, 1938)—Date of Commencement.

Fisheries Ordinance, 1938—Fisheries Rules.

Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914—Rule 23 (1). Speed limit.

Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914—Rule 8. Proviso—Refund of fee paid for registration or renewal of registration.

Passport Fees Ordinance, 1938—Fees for issue and renewal of passports.

Ports Act, XV of 1908—Rule 55 sub-Rule (4) of Aden Port Rules—Investigation into accident between launches and boats.

Ports Act, XV of 1908—Rule 21A of Aden Port Rules—Boundaries of Area A.

Post Office—Rates of postage for Empire and foreign postal articles from 18th September, 1938.

Rules of Court—Rules for obtaining and serving process for Foreign Tribunals, 1938.

Salt Ordinance, 1938—Salt Rules, 1938.

The Indian Workmen's Compensation is still in force in the Colony.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking

The National Bank of India, Limited, is established in the Colony with its chief office in the Crater and a branch at Steamer Point. The commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers also carries on the business of banking. 453

Currency

The monetary unit is the Indian rupee (silver) and is legal tender for any amount. The subsidiary Indian coins are:— 436

- Silver—
  - Half rupee.
  - Quarter rupee.
- Nickel—
  - Four anna piece.
  - Two anna piece.
  - One anna piece.
- Bronze—
  - Single pice (¼ anna).
  - One pie piece (1–12th anna).

4:Gt. Brit. , Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

671 Twenty-five Ordinances were enacted between the inception of the Colony on the 1st April, 1937, and the close of the year. The most important of these were the following:—

General Clauses Acts (Adaptation). This Ordinance provided the necessary new terminology, etc., for carrying on the Indian and Bombay Acts in force before the birth of the Colony.

Interpretation and General Clauses. On the usual Colonial model.

Criminal Courts Ordinance, modelled on the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, with provision for jury trials in the Supreme Court, with appeals to the High Court of Bombay under the Aden Colony Order, 1936.

Income Tax, following closely the repealed Indian Income Tax Acts.

Civil Courts Ordinance, adapting, with little change, the Indian Code of Civil Procedure for the continuance of the Supreme Court, Registrar's and Small Causes Courts.

Stamp Ordinance, following closely the Indian Stamp Act.

Limitation, following the Indian Limitation Act.

Court Fees, continuing the former fees as varied under Bombay.

Guardians and Wards, following the Indian Guardian and Wards Act, but with larger discretion to the Judge in the interests of the minor.

Pensions, on the usual Colonial Model.

Police, adapting the Bombay Police Law.

Prisons, closely following the repealed Indian Acts.

Excise, a short and simple adaptation of the Bombay Abkari Act. Aden being a free port, liquor is one of the few excisable articles.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons, a short law in Colonial form superseding the Indian Acts and Opium Act.

Subsidiary Legislation during 1937.

Civil Courts Rules, containing the less important provisions of the Indian Civil Procedure Code.

Excise Rules, replacing all the rules under the repealed Bombay Akbari Act.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Rules, replacing the Dangerous Drugs, Poisons and Bombay Opium Rules.

466 The Indian Workmen's Compensation and Factories Acts are still in force in the Colony.

657 There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

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Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

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438 is Re. 1 to 1s. 6d.

The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1947, was estimated to be:

Coin, Rs. 3,00,000	Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

453 The following banks operate in Aden:
The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

[454] There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,411; deposits, Rs. 11,40,149; and capital, Rs. 20,13,916. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[441] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

6: Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

651 TABLE OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

For a single-man: free income Rs. 4,000 (£300).

Gross Income	*Tax*		
£100	Nil		
200	Nil		
300	Nil		
400	£4	14	0
500	9	8	0
600	15	5	0
700	23	1	0
800	30	17	0
900	38	13	0
1,000	49	8	0
1,500	123	13	0
2,000	227	3	0
3,000	522	1	0
5,000	1,277	19	0
7,500	2,332	12	0
10,000	3,436	2	0

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

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Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par is Re. 1 to 1s. 6d. sterling. It is proposed to change to East African shilling currency, but the date is not yet fixed for the change. 436

The amount of currency in circulation at December, 1950, was estimated to be:

Notes: Rs. 3,25,00,000; Coin: Rs. 5,00,000.

The following banks operate in Aden: 453 ●

The National Bank of India Ltd., with two branches;

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. Depositors and deposits in 1949 and 1950 were:

	1949		1950
Number of depositors	2,886	..	3,254
Total deposits	Rs. 26,80,509	..	Rs. 30,95,229
Total capital	Rs. 28,03,985	..	Rs. 31,11,050

Chapter 5: Commerce

439

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The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported or sold in Aden for consumption outside. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

ECONOMIC CONTROL

Considerable relaxation of economic control measures has been found possible during the two years under review. The Open General Licence system was introduced for the import of non-restricted goods from the U.K. in 1949, and the system was extended in 1950 to cover other Commonwealth Countries (except Canada), British dependencies (except Hongkong) and all the European countries which have joined the European Payments Union. 439

It is still necessary to avoid imports from "hard" currency sources, but it has been possible to reduce the number of commodities for which a distribution scheme is in force.

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

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	1951	1952
Number of depositors or members	3,595	4,022
Total Deposits . .	*Shs.*5,774,584	*Shs.*5,990,820
Total Capital . .	*Shs.*5,792,332	*Shs.*6,020,112

The foreign exchange rates in force are as follows :

	Bank Selling Demand & T.T.	*Bank Buying Demand & T.T.*
Sterling . . .	100⅜ & 100 3/16	99⅞ & 99 3/16
U.S.A. $ . .	*Shs.* 715=$100	*Shs.* 705=$100
Canadian $ . .	*Shs.* 729=$100	*Shs.* 720=$100
Swiss Francs . .	*Shs.* 100=60 francs	*Shs.* 90=60 francs
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The import and export figures given in the tables which follow relate solely to trade passing through the port of Aden. Overland trade from and to the Western Aden Protectorate is not recorded.

651 The Tobacco Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1951), which allowed a draw-back of tax in the case of export of tobacco by air as well as by sea, defined more clearly the meaning of importation and removed any doubt that it is an offence for any person to deal in tobacco issued to Her Majesty's Forces at duty-free or reduced duty rates.

494 The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 of 1951), which empowered the licensing authority to suspend the registration of a motor vehicle until any defects in such vehicle are satisfactorily remedied. It also made provision for a fixed date for the expiration and renewal of driving licences.

657 The Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1951), which extended the present option of officials to retire or be retired at the age of 45 years for a further period of three years until 31st March, 1955.

651 The Stamp Duty (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1951), which exempted from stamp duty receipts given in respect of sums of money exceeding *Shs*.30 paid by way of salary, wages, pensions or allowances. This exception applies to members of Her Majesty's Forces as well as to persons in civilian employment.

1952

In 1952, 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important :

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1952), which granted additional relief in respect of expenses incurred by a tax-payer in sending a child to school or other training establishment outside the Colony, where no suitable educational institution exists in the Colony.

453 The Banking Ordinance (No. 2 of 1952), which is designed to control the establishment and operation of banks in the Colony. It is a measure intended to protect the public from persons carrying on banking business with inadequate financial resources or of whose financial reliability there may be reasonable doubt.

468 The Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance (No. 4 of 1952), which provided safeguards against the dangers which might arise to the life and health of the community if certain essential services were interrupted. Such services include the provision of water and electricity, health services, etc. It provided that reference of trade disputes in essential services should be made to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision would be binding on both employers and employees, and also that lockouts by employers in such services and strikes by their employees were an offence.

This Ordinance is binding on the Crown as there are essential services in the Colony operated by the Government or by Her Majesty's Forces.

The Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation.

687 The Prevention of Corruption Ordinance (No. 5 of 1952), which introduced more effective measures to combat bribery and corruption.

494 The Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1952), which introduced compulsory insurance of motor vehicles in

205 the Steamer Point Post Office until a suitable opportunity occurs to forward them to Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar or Dar-es-Salaam as the case may be. Mails are despatched to India and Europe weekly by the P. & O. mail steamers. Mails between Aden and the local Red Sea and the Aden Gulf ports are carried by the local steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and the Halal Shipping Company.

Aden is off the main trunk air routes from Europe to India and to Africa. Air mail letters for transmission to places served by Imperial Airways are sent to Egypt or India by steamer in the first instance.

The principal letter rates are :—

Inland and India—	
Not exceeding one tola	1 anna.
Each additional tola	½ anna.
United Kingdom and British Possession (participating air mail countries)—	
Not exceeding ½ oz.	1½ annas.
Each additional ½ oz.	1½ annas.
Other British Possessions (non-participating air mail)—	
Not exceeding 1 oz.	1½ annas.
Each additional oz.	1 anna.
Foreign Countries—	
Not exceeding 1 oz.	2½ annas.
Each additional oz.	1½ annas.
Registration Fee	3 annas.

Parcels are accepted for transmission directly or indirectly to nearly every country in the world, and a cash-on-delivery service operates with Great Britain and with India. Letters and parcels may be insured up to a value of Rs. 3,000.

Direct money-order services exist between Aden on the one side and Great Britain, India, Egypt, Sudan, Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and the Italian East African Colonies on the other. Indirectly, money orders may be sent to nearly every country in the world. By far the greatest volume of traffic is between Aden and India. On an average about 873,000 rupees are remitted to India by money order annually.

British postal orders are on sale and are cashed at all sub-offices.

454 There is a Post Office Savings Bank. The amount standing to the credit of depositors in 1938 was about 675,000 rupees. Interest is paid at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

Zanzibar and the Italian East African colonies. Indirectly, 655
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to the credit of depositors in 1937 was about 6 lakhs. Interest is paid at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

There is no internal telegraph system. The telephone system 206
is described in the following paragraph. External telegraphic communication (both by cable and wireless) is maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

Telegraphs.

External telegraphic communication with Aden is maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company. This company was formed in 1872 to take over, and operate as a whole, cables between England and India, which had already been laid and were being worked under the control of several independent companies.

The formation of the Eastern Telegraph Company was followed by a steady development of the cable system, and Aden immediately became an important junction station, inasmuch as the Red Sea cables branch out from Aden to Bombay, Colombo, Seychelles and Zanzibar, and telegrams from England and the West generally, destined for India, Ceylon and the Far East, Mauritius and Madagascar, and East and South Africa were retransmitted from Aden into the corresponding cable eastwards.

Although, with modern improvements and inventions, retransmission by intermediate stations along a chain of cables is now done by automatic relays, Aden has always remained an important cable centre, and is in touch with all parts of the world through the communications system of Cable and Wireless Limited with which the Eastern Telegraph Company is now associated.

The Eastern Telegraph Company also operates a wireless station, maintaining point-to-point services between Aden and Berbera, Djibouti, Kamaran, Perim, Mukalla, Assab, Alula and Bahrain.

Direct communication with the Yemen is provided by means of a cable from Aden, which is landed at Sheikh Said on the Yemen coast opposite Perim.

The main cable office at Ras Boradli is always open for the reception and despatch of telegrams. There are branch offices at Steamer Point and Aden Camp, which serve the shipping and business centre.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

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For a single-man: free income Rs. 4,000 (£300).

Gross Income	*Tax*		
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300	Nil		
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500	9	8	0
600	15	5	0
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800	30	17	0
900	38	13	0
1,000	49	8	0
1,500	123	13	0
2,000	227	3	0
3,000	522	1	0
5,000	1,277	19	0
7,500	2,332	12	0
10,000	3,436	2	0

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439 Control was relaxed on the local sale and distribution of margarine, cooking fats, butter and cheese, as supplies were fairly plentiful. Pepper was also decontrolled.

435 Rice, flour and sugar have continued to be imported by Government,
439 and distribution and prices were strictly controlled until July, 1950, when rice was decontrolled, as supplies seemed adequate. There was a small decrease in the price of rice at the beginning of 1950, but prices have risen again. It had been hoped to remove all restrictions on the import of flour, but it was decided on the recommendation of the Trade Advisory Board that Government should continue to import flour until the end of the Australian wheat year ; the price was kept down by adjustments from the equalisation fund. The price of sugar rose 43 per cent above that of 1949.

The control of petrol was completely relaxed in June, 1950, but owing to devaluation the price of petroleum products has risen. Iron and steel tubes, pipes and fittings still remain subject to an allocation system, but all other iron and steel goods have been freed from control. Supplies of cement appear to be adequate and, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, sources of supply other than the United Kingdom have been included in the programme for 1951.

439 Trade with Japan and Western Germany was resumed in 1949. The export position has caused some dissatisfaction owing to restrictions by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden.

It was decided to limit the countries to which hides and skins could be exported in order to defeat the practice of sending these goods to certain territories, whence they were re-exported to hard currency areas, without earning any hard currency for the sterling area.

457 The exchange control position has greatly altered since devaluation.
435 The new dollar value of sterling is below the local black market rate and below the free market rate which operated in Ethiopia. As a result merchants are surrendering their dollars freely to control and the Colony's dollar earnings have increased substantially.

During the summer of 1949 an attempt to evade control on a large scale was discovered and as a result illicit transactions have been reduced.

It has been possible to release dollars to cover adequately the major part of Aden's essential requirements from the dollar area, and any dissatisfaction which merchants may feel from the refusal to allocate a percentage of the dollars earned by them as an incentive should be more than balanced by the overall advantages which accrue to them as members of the sterling area.

441 A Trade Advisory Board was set up early in 1950 consisting of four
647 local merchants, with the Controller of Civil Supplies as Chairman, to review any trade or economic matter which is causing friction ; and to consider all matters concerning the trade of Aden as an entrepôt port. It is also intended that the Board should advise on the most suitable means of giving effect to the operation of controls.

206 and cabling scheme are installed. Plans to this end are now nearing completion.

205 The following are statistics of posts, telephones and wireless receiving licences :

206

	1949	1950
Number of letters	4,130,000	4,312,000
Number of telephones	1,217	1,338
Number of wireless receiving licences ..	894	904

CIVIL AVIATION

509 Considerable development has taken place in the last year as a result of the British Overseas Airways Corporation's decision to base their Red Sea area services on Aden, and to form a subsidiary organisation under the name of Aden Airways. Aden is now the air capital of the region and regular and reliable services are available to all the surrounding territories. Special pilgrim services are run to Mecca, including direct flights from Mukalla to Jedda.

[457] As a result of agreement reached with the Royal Air Force, a civil airport is being constructed within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormaksar. The Colony is indebted to His Majesty's Government for an allocation of £56,000 to defray the capital cost of this scheme, the grant being made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The opening of the Civil Airport has necessitated the appointment of an Airport Manager and staff, and the department is now able to provide a dawn to dusk flight information service for enquirers in Aden.

SHIPPING

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1949 was 3,901 with an aggregate tonnage of 15,751,064 and in 1950 the number was 4,283 with a tonnage of 17,984,884.

The number of country craft which entered the port during 1949 was 2,199 with an aggregate tonnage of 154,854 and in 1950 1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201.

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the years 1949 and 1950 :

1949

Nationality	*Nos.*	*Tonnage*
British	2,244	9,906,420
French	72	372,254
Italian	328	635,014
American	75	328,377
Others	1,182	4,508,999
	3,901	15,751,064

	Occupation or trade	Rates per day Men	Boys	Number employed at present date Men	Boys	Hours worked per week	Remarks
	Public Works Department						
1.	Labourers (Coolies)	Re. 1	As. 12	1,300	50	56	1. No women employed by the P.W.D.
2.	Carpenters.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 according to ability.	—	80	Nil	56	2. All Boys receive annas 12 per day.
3.	Masons.	Rs. 2.8.0. to Rs. 5 according to ability.	—	160	Nil	56	3. All labour is casual, and numbers employed vary according to amount of work in progress.
4.	Electricians.	Rs. 5.	—	6	Nil	56	—
5.	Plumbers.	Rs. 4.	—	3	Nil	56	—
6.	Blacksmiths and Fitters.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 according to ability.	—	20	Nil	—	—
7.	Wiremen, Glaziers and Motor-drivers.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 according to ability.	—	25	Nil	56	—
8.	Painters.	Rs. 2.	—	12	Nil	56	—
	Salt Manufacturers.						
9.	Salt Works.	Re. 1 to Rs. 1.8.0	As. 12 to As. 14	400	20	54	9. Time and piece work.
10.	Port Trust boatmen	Rs. 30 to Rs. 55 per month.	—	60	—	48	—
11.	Port Trust unskilled labour	Re. 1.	—	84	—	48	—
12.	Port Trust other labour.	Rs. 30 to Rs. 250 per month.	As. 8*	60	9	48	* Apprentices.
13.	Boatmen other than Port Trust employees	Rs. 1.2.0.	—	800	—	50	—
14.	Coal and Cargo Coolies.	As. 11 to Rs. 1.2.0.	—	600 (Cargo) 1,350 (Coal)	—	50 to 60	—
	Domestic Servants.						
15.	Cooks.	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month.					
16.	House-boys.	" Rs. 40 " Rs. 85 " "					
17.	Chokras (Assistants).	" Rs. 15 " Rs. 30 " "					

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S-Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MNI Aden 4/M1

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, 463
coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance. Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately 2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which women are employed in Aden.

There is no agriculture in the Colony, and the only local product 241
is salt obtained from the sea by solar evaporation. This industry 317
employs some 750 regular and 550 casual workers.

There is no heavy industry in Aden apart from some ship repairing 438
(including floating docks). The light industries are confined to
finishing processes using imported materials. The most important 463
of these light industries are the production of aluminium, hollow-ware, soap, calico printing, and a little dyeing and weaving of cotton fabric, the manufacture of furniture and cigarettes. Machinery is used in the aluminium and cigarette factories, and to some extent in furniture
making. The textile trade is primitive in the extreme and is entirely 286
hand work. The weaving is done in the home, using primitive looms with hand-thrown shuttles.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering 463
and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent crafts. Figures more recent than those of the 1946 census are not
available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in [265]
catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops and in hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is explained by the large number of immigrant male workers (whose families remain at home) and by the local custom of sending out for cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly small boys employed in homes where purdah prevents the women from marketing.

There is a great deal of casual employment, comparatively few 464
workers have permanent work, unskilled labour is entirely immigrant and dependent to a certain extent on economic conditions in nearby territories. Immigrant workers, whose families remain in their villages, usually return there after about two years.

Standards of craftsmanship are low, and the rate of production, 461 ●
quality of tools, and methods of work in general leave much to be desired. Mechanisation is almost unknown and a large labour force is thus employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, and working salt in the pans, as well as, for example, in the building trade
where even the wheelbarrow is rarely seen. Commercial firms and [466]
the very large number of small locally-owned workshops do not use
any proper apprenticeship system. Boys pick up some knowledge as 874
helpers, but are casually employed and may frequently change employment. A general all-round improvement is expected with the opening of the Government Technical College, where night classes for adults

	Occupation or trade	Rates per day Men	Rates per day Boys	Number employed at present date Men	Number employed at present date Boys	Hours worked per week	Remarks
	Public Works Department						
1.	Labourers (Coolies).	Rs. 1.4.0	As. 12	1,300	50	56	1. No women employed by the P.W.D.
2.	Carpenters.	Rs. 2.8.0 to Rs. 5 according to ability.	—	92	Nil	56	2. All boys receive annas 12 per day.
3.	Masons.	Rs. 2.8.0 to Rs. 5 according to ability.	—	168	Nil	56	3. All labour is casual, and numbers employed vary according to the amount of work in progress.
4.	Electricians.	Rs. 5.	—	6	Nil	56	—
5.	Plumbers.	Rs. 4.	—	3	Nil	56	—
6.	Blacksmiths and Fitters	Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 according to ability.	—	23	Nil	56	—
7.	Wiremen, Glaziers and Motor-drivers.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 according to ability.	—	29	Nil	56	—
8.	Painters.	Rs. 2.	—	17	Nil	56	—
	Salt Manufacturers						
9.	Salt Works.	Re. 1 to Rs. 1.8.0.	As. 12 to As. 14.	400	20	54	9. Time and piece work.
	Port Trust						
10.	Boatmen.	Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 per month.	—	60	—	48	—
11.	Unskilled labour.	Rs. 1.4.0.	—	24	—	48	—
12.	Other labour.	Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 per month.	As. 8 *	60	9	48	* Apprentices.
13.	Boatmen other than Port Trust employees.	Rs. 1.2.0.	—	200	—	50	—
14.	Coal and Cargo Coolies.	As. 11 to Rs. 1.2.0.	—	600(Cargo) 1,350(Coal)	—	50 to 60	—
	Domestic Servants						
15.	Cooks.	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month.					
16.	House-boys.	„ Rs. 40 „ Rs. 85 „ „					
17.	Chokras (Assistants).	„ Rs. 15 „ Rs. 30 „ „					

6:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

VIII.—LABOUR

Agricultural Labour

241 There being no agriculture in the Colony, the question of agricultural labour does not arise.

Industrial Labour

464 466 Workers for heavy manual labour are obtained from the Protectorate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by local agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary.

466 The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are in force in the Colony.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

463 The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading, shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large numbers of coolies employed by the salt-works, shipping concerns and contractors are drawn from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are manned by Somalis, who take kindly to this form of semi-sedentary employment.

464 More than half of the personal servant class comes from the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen. Clerical labour in public offices and large commercial firms is largely Indian, although as education improves more local Arabs are finding employment in Government offices and with European firms. Local Arab firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

465 Masons and building operatives are drawn principally from the Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid.

Coolies from 8 to 12 annas a day (8 hours).
Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Clerks from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servant Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month.
Motor drivers Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 a month.

262 435 465 511 The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of ghee, and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

The following table shows the value of the most important articles of the export trade for the last five years:— 439

Articles.	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*1937.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods, grey	50,91,091	36,66,609	50,62,407	40,02,310	40,99,727
Piece goods, white	5,78,526	5,19,395	7,55,098	9,99,452	9,76,935
Piece goods, coloured.	29,83,297	28,28,147	31,77,184	40,86,579	38,87,306
Coffee	31,34,717	28,58,217	39,11,003	28,12,927	21,26,392
Skins, raw ...	56,95,317	39,18,447	53,57,094	71,94,785	80,94,619
Hides, raw ...	53,752	82,526	1,27,990	3,25,928	4,75,556
Grain and pulse	27,61,882	16,03,581	24,82,494	27,98,300	36,12,030
Tobacco ...	12,92,646	13,78,639	13,56,710	18,30,367	14,38,868
Provisions and oilman's stores.	5,35,699	5,67,504	6,61,462	5,55,675	6,60,563
Sugar	10,87,305	12,06,576	15,02,102	14,57,450	12,20,192
Gums and resins	6,31,467	6,08,409	7,66,767	5,83,822	8,42,817
Salt	29,83,410	27,89,402	36,13,997	30,96,141	33,69,418
Cotton twist ...	10,33,532	6,95,806	8,89,717	4,27,177	4,66,793
Spices	4,22,202	4,57,992	7,19,220	8,22,421	8,95,923
Oils	2,18,332	2,66,069	5,42,149	8,90,763	6,56,495
Metals	1,75,122	1,75,551	2,32,203	2,40,826	3,62,868
Animals, living	1,46,590	82,933	1,19,831	40,215	10,153
Tea	1,28,488	1,53,255	3,10,864	3,33,660	5,51,726
Dyeing materials	3,02,764	1,64,348	2,25,600	2,87,660	4,23,717
Soap	1,07,675	1,10,503	1,87,092	2,71,081	3,15,667
Shells	64,967	72,644	1,22,996	1,19,811	1,26,049

VIII.—LABOUR.

Agricultural Labour.

There being no agriculture in the Colony, the question of 241
agricultural labour does not arise. 463

Industrial Labour.

Workers for heavy manual labour are obtained from the Protectorate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt-works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by local agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary. 464

The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are applicable in the Colony. 466

4:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

463 The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading and shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large numbers of coolies employed by the salt-works, shipping concerns and contractors are from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are manned by Somalis, who take kindly to this form of semi-stationary employment.

162 More than half of the personal servant class is from the Aden
Protectorate and the Yemen. Clerical labour in public offices
464 and large commercial firms is mostly Indian, although as education improves more and more local Arabs are finding employment in Government offices and European firms. Local Arab firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

[465] Masons and building operatives are principally from the Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid:—

Coolies from 8 to 12 annas a day (8 hours).
Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Clerks from Rs.35 to Rs.250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servants Rs.15 to Rs.50 a month.
Motor-drivers Rs.40 to Rs.100 a month.

511 The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of
262 ghee, and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

511 The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments of the individual concerned. European standard would average Rs.5 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses.

X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.

Education.

Organisation and Administration.

871 While Aden was attached to India, the administration of education followed, with some local modifications, the system obtaining in the Bombay Presidency, and no radical changes in internal organization have been effected since the constitution of Aden as a Colony.

The administration is carried out, under the Governor, by an Education Officer, assisted by a clerical staff. The post of Education Officer was held until November, 1937, by an Indian officer seconded from the Indian Education Service. It is now held by a British officer of the Colonial Education Service. From March, 1933, to March, 1937, there was also an Assistant Education Officer whose main duty was to improve the teaching in

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

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estimate 5,000 men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women 464
in the entrepot industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and 100-200 463
in each of the other industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries—garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water (Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the population and to the chronic under employment and poverty.

Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are always low, partly on account 465
of the very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, 464
lack of education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

For skilled workers the outlook is far better. There is such a dearth of trained or capable men that they command good wages.

The wages of unskilled labour were about Re. 1 a day (1*s.* 6*d.*), and it is possible to support a family on this sum. Immigrant labourers from the Yemen, who come to Aden as single men, even manage to save up enough to return after a year or so with clothes for their women-folk and money to pay off debts or buy land. Of skilled trades, carpenters earn about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a day (4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*), blacksmiths much the same, welders about Rs. 100 (£7 10*s.*) a month or more. Hours vary from 48 to 60 per week in the various industries.

The following are the prices of a few of the more necessary commodities: 435

Food

Butter, Rs. 2.4.0 per lb.
Cheese, Rs. 1.1.0 per 12-oz. tin.
Fish, about 1 anna for a fish of the herring type and size, or less for coarser fish.
Flour, 5 as. per lb.
Ghee, Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8.0 per lb.
Meat, 10 as. to 12 as. per lb.
Potatoes, 4 as. per lb.
Rice, 7 as. per lb.
Soap (Key Pale), 6 as. per 250-gram cake.
Sugar, brown, 5 as. per lb.
white, 6 as. per lb.
Tea, Rs. 1.14.0 per lb.

Clothing

Sheeting, coloured, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Shirt, Rs. 5.
Shirting, white, Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 1.12.0 per yard.
Tropical suit, Rs. 60 and upwards.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MM1

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The following table shows the number of persons who entered or 167
left the Colony during 1948:

	Emigration out of Aden Colony during 1948		*Immigration into Aden Colony during* 1948	
	By Sea	*By Air*	*By Sea*	*By Air*
British	100	498	173	596
Other Europeans, including Americans . .	38	357	72	459
Indians	637	599	1,297	676
Jews	102	162	21	74
Other Asiatics . .	3	87	12	62
Somalis	2,106	91	1,998	86
Other Africans . .	3	1	—	—
Arabs.	2,029	813	2,218	648
TOTAL. . . .	5,018	2,608	5,791	2,601
GRAND TOTAL . .	7,626		8,392	

Figures for the years 1945, 1946 and 1947 were:

1945	Total Emigrants	7,960	Total Immigrants	6,910
1946	Total Emigrants	26,661	Total Immigrants	25,851
1947	Total Emigrants	9,753	Total Immigrants	10,299

The figures for the year 1948 show a decrease of roughly 2,000 under the respective heads of emigration and immigration as compared with the year 1947, and this is mainly represented by a decrease in the numbers of Somalis and Arabs.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

Aden is primarily a port, and the principal occupations of the population 463
are those connected with the port, such as the coaling of ships, the handling of cargo and the building and repair of vessels. Next come the entrepôt industries such as the cleaning and sorting of coffee and incense, the grading of hides and skins, and the distribution or re-shipment of imported merchandise. The one local product is salt, see Chapter VI. Finally, 433
there are some small industries, such as the cutting of pearl-button blanks from trochas shells for local demand, the manufacture of soap, the fashioning of aluminium utensils from imported aluminium plate, the weaving

6:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

433 of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth
for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the
manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the potter's wheel)
463 of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough estimate 5,000
men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women in the entrepôt
industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and 100–200 in each of the other
industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries
—garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water
(Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons
who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the
464 glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of
167 the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the
population and to the chronic under-employment and poverty.

511 Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are low, partly on account of the
465 very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, lack of
education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the
surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

465 During the year there was constant pressure to increase rates of wages,
not because of any increase in the cost of living (which fell slightly as
467 Japanese cloth at cheaper prices became available), but because of greater
organisation among the employees of the three big companies who service
468 the port, and very largely because Government employees received
substantial payments in anticipation of arrears of salary from 1st January,
1946, following the visit of a Commission of Enquiry. These interim
awards to Government staff were immediately followed by demands for
similar bonus payments from commercial employees, backed up by
strikes or the threat of strikes, and these demands were generally
conceded.

468 A strike of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's labour in November
504 affected the port; a few ships were oiled direct from tankers or by the
services of office staff, but some shipping had to be diverted to other ports.
The coal and other port labour joined the strike. The strikers refused
Government arbitration, and after three weeks the employers conceded
the majority of the men's demands.

465 A Labour Advisory Board, on which the Government, Port Trust
and other substantial employers of labour are represented, has fixed the
464 minimum rate for unskilled labour at Rs. 1.6.0 (2*s.* 2*d.*) a day, and this
rate is now paid by the big firms, but casual labourers who work for Arab
or other small employers, do not achieve anything like this sum, even
when in regular employment, and the monthly earnings of most men are
greatly reduced by irregular employment.

Skilled tradesmen are insufficient for the requirements of Aden and so can command relatively good pay—up to Rs. 100 a month (£7 10*s.*) or more. There is also competition for skilled tradesmen from the oil-fields of the Persian Gulf, where high wages are being offered.

435 Commodity prices have not varied much during the year and the
following are approximate figures for December, 1948 (price control is
effective for such staple articles of diet as flour, rice and sugar):

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6. Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

	Occupation or trade	*Rates per day* *Men*	*Boys*	*Number employed at present date* *Men*	*Boys*	*Hours worked per week*	*Remarks*
	Public Works Department						
1.	Labourers (Coolies).	Rs. 1.4.0	As. 12	1,300	50	56	1. No women employed by the P.W.D.
2.	Carpenters.	Rs. 2.8.0 to Rs. 5 according to ability.	—	92	Nil	56	2. All boys receive annas 12 per day.
3.	Masons.	Rs. 2.8.0 to Rs. 5 according to ability.	—	168	Nil	56	3. All labour is casual, and numbers employed vary according to the amount of work in progress.
4.	Electricians.	Rs. 5.	—	6	Nil	56	—
5.	Plumbers.	Rs. 4.	—	3	Nil	56	—
6.	Blacksmiths and Fitters	Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 according to ability.	—	23	Nil	56	—
7.	Wiremen, Glaziers and Motor-drivers.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 according to ability.	—	29	Nil	56	—
8.	Painters.	Rs. 2.	—	17	Nil	56	—
	Salt Manufacturers						
9.	Salt Works.	Re. 1 to Rs. 1.8.0.	As. 12 to As. 14.	400	20	54	9. Time and piece work.
	Port Trust						
10.	Boatmen.	Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 per month.	—	60	—	48	—
11.	Unskilled labour.	Rs. 1.4.0.	—	24	—	48	—
12.	Other labour.	Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 per month.	As. 8 *	60	9	48	* Apprentices.
13.	Boatmen other than Port Trust employees.	Rs. 1.2.0.	—	200	—	50	—
14.	Coal and Cargo Coolies.	As. 11 to Rs. 1.2.0.	—	600(Cargo) 1,350(Coal)	—	50 to 60	—
	Domestic Servants						
15.	Cooks.	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month.					
16.	House-boys.	" Rs. 40 " Rs. 85 " "					
17.	Chokras (Assistants).	" Rs. 15 " Rs. 30 " "					

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

501 The craft used are of two kinds, the sambuk, which is a planked surf-boat of up to 35 feet long, and the huri, a dugout canoe imported from India to which a topstrake is usually added locally. Huris range from 8 to 30 feet and are popular because they can withstand neglect and rough usage. No power-craft are yet used for fishing. During 1948 there were 34 sambuks and 341 huris in the Colony.

286 226 Nets are all hand-braided locally. There are several types which operate by surrounding a shoal of pelagic fish which are then induced to gill themselves. Beach seins are also used and cast-nets are popular for small shoaling fish. Handlines are used extensively but longlines are not known.

435 Although prices are generally higher for consumption fresh than for salting, lack of transport prevents fish from reaching the Colony's markets in any quantity from outside a few miles radius. In consequence, landings are spasmodic and prices fluctuate widely, to the detriment of both fisherman and consumer. There is no provision for dealing with temporary gluts except by salting for export. Salt fish is beyond the means of the poorer people, as loss of weight during curing increases its price.

226 In short, the Colony's fishing industry is not at present able to maintain a steady supply of fish for a community of 80,000 people. A Fishery Officer has, however, been appointed and it is hoped that he will be able to improve the position in years to come.

[439] The island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea is part of the Crown Colony. The Perim fishing community comprises between 20 and 30 families, who salt and export their surplus fish to an annual value of between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000. The Perim pearl fisheries have not been let since 1946, when the lessee is reported to have lost money on the enterprise.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 473 167 As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

433 473 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

286 249 Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

463 The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an 631
Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The 161
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, 226
and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl
fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken.

There is a small Police detachment in the island together with medical 625
staff and lighthouse staff. 759

There is no natural water supply on the island; sea-water distilling
plant provides sufficient water for the supply of the population and for 312
the occasional ship which comes in for emergency water supplies.

Up to the end of 1948 Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication 206
by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it
was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be
established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island
once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, 643
which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the
Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a 000
British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on
the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers
and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government.
The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the [692]
Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases
and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate
is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of
Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and
Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti,
K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

During 1948 the local government of the Colony remained vested in 632
two Township Authorities. The larger is known as the Fortress Township 161
Authority and the area covered by it embraces the Isthmus and
Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The Military [712]
and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority
is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name 361
from the built up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated 463
some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed by it includes
this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found
four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood
mainly by fishing, basket making and lime burning, using shells collected
on the sea shore for this last purpose, and who look on the built up area
of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre and the place in which
they find their simple means of recreation. The total population of these
villages is approximately 2,000.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings in the exercise 632
of their functions of superintending various services of municipal character,
such as control of markets, maintenance of public health and sanitary

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1949	*Arrivals*	*Departures*		
British	853	641	+	212
Other Europeans and Americans	532	550	—	18
Indians and Pakistanis	1,937	772	+	1,165
Jews	131	98	+	33
Other Asiatis	28	5	+	23
Somalis	2,146	1,622	+	524
Arabs	3,369	2,395	+	974
			+	2,913

1950				
British	1,259	1,857	—	598
Other Europeans (including Americans)	1,151	898	+	253
Indians and Pakistanis	3,048	1,630	+	1,418
Jews	175	100	+	75
Somalis	3,300	1,908	+	1,392
Arabs	7,428	3,418	+	4,010
			+	6,550

Figures for Previous years are :

1945	6,910	7,960	—	1,050
1946	25,851	26,661	—	810
1947	10,299	9,753	+	546
1948	8,392	7,626	+	766

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

647 The Labour and Welfare Officer who arrived in the Colony in January, 1950, began to organise a Labour and Welfare Department under the administrative direction of the District Commissioner. The staff during the year consisted of the British Labour and Welfare Officer and an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer, who had been trained for two years in London and one clerk engaged locally. The study of local conditions, planning for the future, and a good deal of investigation work only were possible. Activities on the welfare side are dealt with in Chapter 7.

463 The occupations of the people of Aden are those of a busy port, and 15 per cent of the estimated male labour force is directly engaged in port activities such as bunkering, handling and transhipment of cargo, ship repairing, dhow building, and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light-keepers and so forth.

463 The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance. Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately 2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which women are employed in Aden.

There is no agriculture in the Colony, and the only local product 241
is salt obtained from the sea by solar evaporation. This industry 317
employs some 730 regular and 550 casual workers.

There is no heavy industry in Aden apart from some ship repairing 438
(including floating docks). The light industries are confined to
finishing processes using imported materials. The most important 463
of these light industries are the production of aluminium, hollow-ware,
soap, calico printing, and a little dyeing and weaving of cotton fabric,
the manufacture of furniture and cigarettes. Machinery is used in the
aluminium and cigarette factories, and to some extent in furniture
making. The textile trade is primitive in the extreme and is entirely 286
hand work. The weaving is done in the home, using primitive looms
with hand-thrown shuttles.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering 463
and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent
crafts. Figures more recent than those of the 1946 census are not
available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in [265]
catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops and in
hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is
explained by the large number of immigrant male workers (whose
families remain at home) and by the local custom of sending out for
cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly
small boys employed in homes where purdah prevents the women
from marketing.

464 There is a great deal of casual employment, comparatively few workers have permanent work, unskilled labour is entirely immigrant and dependent to a certain extent on economic conditions in nearby territories. Immigrant workers, whose families remain in their villages, usually return there after about two years.

Standards of craftsmanship are low, and the rate of production, 461
quality of tools, and methods of work in general leave much to be
desired. Mechanisation is almost unknown and a large labour force
is thus employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, and
working salt in the pans, as well as, for example, in the building trade
where even the wheelbarrow is rarely seen. Commercial firms and [466]
the very large number of small locally-owned workshops do not use
any proper apprenticeship system. Boys pick up some knowledge as 874
helpers, but are casually employed and may frequently change employment. A general all-round improvement is expected with the opening
of the Government Technical College, where night classes for adults

?: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MMI Aden MMI

PRICES OF COMMODITIES

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Articles	*Unit*	1949	1950
Butter	per lb. tin	Rs. 2/4/-	Rs. 2/9/-
Cheese	„ 12-oz. tin	„ 1/1/-	„ 1/5/-
Flour	„ lb.	„ -/5/-	„ -/4/-
Rice	„ „	„ -/7/-	„ -/7/-
Ghee	„ „	„ 2/6 to 2/8	„ 1/4/- to 1/8/-
Mutton	„ „	„ -/12/-	„ 1/-
Potatoes ..	„ „	„ -/4/-	„ -/4/-
Sugar	„ „	„ -/5/-	„ -/7/-
Tea	„ „	„ 1/14/-	„ 1/11/- to 3/5/-
Soap	„ 250 grms.	„ -/6/-	„ -/5/-
Electric light ..	„ unit	„ -/5/-	„ -/5/-
Water	„ 100 gallons	„ -/4/-	„ -/4/-
Petrol	„ gallon	„ 1/6/-	„ 1/12/-

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

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Persons directly occupied in the Port :

Port officials, all workers engaged in ship repairing, bunkering, cargo handling, lightering, on wharves, tugs, launches, etc., but not including fishermen.

Permanent and Semi-Casual Employees :

Supervisors, Managers, etc.	118
Clerks, typists, etc.	566
Artisans and tradesmen	1,336
Unskilled labourers	1,661
Apprentices or boys	86
Casual workers (average number)	2,500
TOTAL ..	6,267

Factories

Number of factories registered under the Ordinance ..	22
Total number of employees	3,290
Total number of visits of inspection	102

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden [illegible]

#63 *Factory Workers*

Permanent and semi-casual :

Managers and supervisors	83
Clerks	60
Artisans	824
Labourers and unskilled	1,051
Boys	322
Casual labour (approximate)	950
TOTAL ..	3,290

Employment Abroad

Contracts attested for Aramco (Saudi Arabia) ..	276
Contracts attested for other concerns	148
TOTAL ..	424

LABOUR LEGISLATION

466 The following are the more important ordinances in force :

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (*No.* 20 *of* 1938). This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age, and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18 years of age on night work or in specified occupations.

Factories Ordinance (*No.* 21 *of* 1938). This provides for the health and safety of persons working in factories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the appointment of factory inspectors.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (*No.* 40 *of* 1939). This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (*No.* 17 *of* 1940). This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation.

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (*No.* 23 *of* 1942). This legalises trade unions and makes provision for their registration and the audit of their accounts. The English law as regards " intimidation " is followed.

Contracts of Employment (*Indigenous Workers*) *Ordinance* (*No.* 45 *of* 1942). This provides for the employment of natives of Asia or Africa and requires contracts of employment for periods over six months to be in writing and approved by an authorised officer. It provides for the repatriation of employees working in other territories.

Labour Ordinance (*No.* 6 *of* 1943). This regulates contracts of employment, requires contracts in writing to be approved by the District Commissioner, and makes provision for deeds of apprenticeship.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

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The occupations of the people of Aden are those of a busy port, and 15 per cent of the estimated male labour force is directly engaged in port activities such as bunkering, handling and transhipment of cargo, ship repairing, dhow building, and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light-keepers and so forth.

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Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent crafts. Accurate figures, more recent than those of the 1946 census, are not available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops, and in hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is explained by the large number of immigrant male workers and by the local custom of sending out for cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly small boys, employed in homes where purdah prevents the women from marketing.

SOME STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

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	Port, Harbour, Wharves	*Building Trade*	*Registered Factories*
Supervisors	174	105	105
Clerks	467	93	186
Artisans	1,892	1,432	808
Unskilled Labourers . .	4,350	4,782	2,046
Young Persons . . .	203	284	186
	7,086	6,696	3,331

Note: The above figures are based on a labour census carried out in December, 1952. Certain figures had to be estimated, in particular the number of unskilled labourers employed in port work.

[659]

There are [illegible] indications of unemployment in the Colony, but a number of workers are considered to be under-employed because of

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/ 1647
interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate
but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April,
1953.

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better 226
materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly
discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of
co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run
markets are contemplated.

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was [154]
created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks;
corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood; more and more
fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines; and better
shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preserv- 227
atives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line
fishermen.

Fisheries Committee

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to 647
direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the progress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 504
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 472
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemen 167
Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home,
and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The 472
chief products are soap, soft drinks, aluminium pressed domestic 493
utensils, cigarettes and dyed and printed cloth. These supply local 439
demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal 286
one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms 249
which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, 463
with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

65:Landshut S-4 (no date)1950 M1 Middle East
Aden MMI

162 fewer. Be that as it may, of the total only 4,700 belonged to the
563 original Jewish community of Aden: the rest—about 3,800—were Yemeni Jews in transit to Palestine. On arrival in Aden, after a most hazardous journey across the desert, the Yemeni emigrants were usually destitute and in a complete state of exhaustion.

563 Formerly they used to be quartered either in the Jewish part of the
361 Crater district of the town or in the Jewish quarter of Sheikh 'Othman, about eight miles inland from the Crater. More recently, so much has their number increased, that a separate camp, known as Hashad camp, was for a time set up for them a mile and a half from Sheikh 'Othman. The Hashad camp, which has now been replaced by another—made available by the Aden Government—was subsidised by the Joint Distribution Committee and directed by a woman physician (a remarkable woman in many ways), Dr. Olga Feinberg.

563 Many of the Yemeni Jews in Aden are employed as coolies, casual labourers and hawkers, a number dwelling in the Coolie Lines and in
● 463 caves in the rocks. The rest are mainly craftsmen (as they were in Yemen)—gold- and silversmiths, weavers, carders, thatchers, and so forth.

563 The Jewish community of Aden proper, numbering until recently between 4,000 and 5,000, is centred in the Crater, where Jewish shops, many of them in the Suq, are mingled with those of Muslims, Hindus, and Parsees. A few of the wealthier Jewish merchants have shops in the Steamer Point district, where the Government offices and better-class shops are situated.

563 Thanks to the generosity of the Menahem Messa family, until the
811 riots, the community had a large and well-equipped school and a spacious new synagogue. In addition, there was another somewhat smaller school. Owing to the lack of qualified teachers, however, the standard of education is low. The new and richly decorated synagogue was also used as a kind of clubhouse, and was an habitual rendezvous when services were not in progress.

563 The relations between the old Jewish community of Aden and the Muslims used to be tolerably good. But the growing influx of Yemeni Jews led to the development of a certain degree of tension between them and the Muslim coolies, many of whom—incidentally—are themselves of Yemeni origin. It is also likely that inflammatory nationalist broadcasts from Egypt and other Arab stations in the Middle East, blaring out daily through loudspeakers in Aden cafés, have played their part in stirring up anti-Jewish feeling.

Following the appeal of the Arab League for a three-day protest
579 strike against the decision of the United Nations to partition Palestine,
626 an anti-Zionist demonstration in Aden developed into a riot. Jewish shops and houses in the Crater and in Sheikh 'Othman were attacked,
563 many being burnt and looted.

From the official report of the Commission of Inquiry, it is evident that the reason why the British authorities were unable to bring the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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their thoughts and hands to the production once again of merchant ships.

It is interesting to note that immediately before the Suez crisis in 1956 over 5,000 ships a year, representing more than twenty-two million net registered tons of shipping were calling at Aden. They took some four million tons of oil away from the harbour in their bunkers, much of which was supplied by the Aden Refinery which was completed in 1953.

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The consequence of all this was a considerable expansion of business, not only in the port, but also in the Colony as a whole, and more and more people flocked in from the mainland and from overseas to supply the labour required by merchants and by building contractors who were beginning to make good the time that had been wasted during the war years, when building in any form other than for purely military purposes had been impossible. The consequences, or one of them, of this influx of people was to make the housing shortage acute and was to cause me, as a Legislative Councillor, many weary evenings on Committees. At the same time our shortage of staff and floating craft was a major preoccupation during my mornings and evenings in the Port Trust building. Skilled men were almost impossible to find, and high wages were not the solution to the problem, because everybody had been abroad during the war and now that it was over everyone wanted to stay at home; added to which there was the six-year gap represented by the war years in the production of skilled men, in particular in the engineering profession. It was a difficult time, but we overcame the major obstacles and the port was never forced to close even for an hour. Sickness reduced our ranks temporarily and tugs broke down and launches ran into each other, but the work went on, thanks to the supreme loyalty of the Port Trust employees.

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Eventually more pilots were recruited and half-fledged engineers found and pilot launches and a new tug ordered, but as soon as the men could be found and the craft launched so the demand increased, and in 1951 when I left the Port Trust my task was still far from complete. All our time, however, was

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

645 204 208 of affairs; it was a spectacle, it was "news", and what was no less attractive a social occasion of the first magnitude. The élite of Aden society were there and the editors were not left out, but when the tumult had died down and the multitude departed, the editors, who were often their own reporters, were found to have gone as well.

619 [665] It must not be imagined that real feeling about the political future of the Colony was non-existent. There were many people who were, in fact, seriously concerned, and a number of individuals looked forward to the time when they would be able to have a greater share in the control of their own affairs, but at that time there was nothing in the nature of a "party", as we understand the term in this country, inspired with nationalist ideas in any section of the community.

177 668 [204] [208] The Arab awakening was being accelerated by the rapid educational developments in the Colony and by the radio; the first a good influence, the second poisonous to young minds with its half-truths, anti-British propaganda and reports of riots and students' demonstrations, which were such a feature of those years. The first phase of this awakening was the realisation that with few exceptions the worthwhile work in the Colony was in the hands of foreigners to Aden, and the younger generation began to wonder and to ask why strangers had the cream of the employment while they had to make do 464 with what was left. Mercifully the trade expansion after the war was creating fresh employment daily and there was work for every employable lad on leaving school, and I regret to say, very often before he should have left school. The murmuring did not go unheeded by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council and we warned Government that there would be trouble unless the rights of local men and women to priority in employment, provided they were capable of doing the work, were recognised both by Government and by the employers. The warning was heeded by Government, but not by some of the "foreign" employers who claimed, not without reason, that the local article was not up to the standard of the imported. These employers continued to take advantage of a surplus of semi-skilled workers in India, which had been

brought about by the labour displacement which had resulted from the partition of the Indian sub-Continent. Government took measures to restrict immigration, and although they were not as stringent as they might have been, they did a great deal of good and gave time for the idea to take root that it was economically sound as well as politically expedient, to give preference to local candidates for employment and try to train them up to the required degree of efficiency. One of the results which derived directly from the immigration restrictions was a realisation by a number of local employers that, in fact, the local product, with opportunity and encouragement, could do the work, certainly just as well and sometimes better than the imported article and this, in turn, produced another and equally serious problem when boys commenced to leave Aden College and the Technical Institute before completing their educational course, tempted away by offers of remunerative employment which their parents found impossible to resist. So did the solving of one problem produce yet another to puzzle the minds and occupy the time, not only of Government officials, but also of the amateur legislators in the Legislative Council.

Before leaving the subject of the Legislative Council I should like to record that I always received the greatest consideration and courtesy from the Members, both when I was one of them, and later when for five years I presided over their proceedings. My position as President, having already been "in opposition to Government" did, on occasion, have its humorous side when, for instance, a certain very persistent and eloquent leader of one of the minority communities, who had been an Unofficial Member for years and was generally armed with a large assortment of documents and references when he spoke, not infrequently prefaced his remarks with the following:

"Your Excellency will no doubt recall what the Senior Unofficial Member said in 1949." My assurance to the honourable gentleman that I did recall what I had said never for one moment prevented him from reading out the extract with which he had fortified himself, but mercifully, for a reason which I could only assume must have been divinely inspired,

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579 in my ear that his son's wife would like to see me. So I rose and went through the back of the hall into a private house, and for the first time I met the Jewish girl who had been such an infernal nuisance three years earlier. She and her husband seemed extremely happy.

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829 As I have already indicated, it was not only strained relations between Arabs and Jews which might lead to serious disturbances in the Colony, but also the ill-feeling which existed between the Arabs and the Somalis. The Arabs disliked the Somalis, partly because of their truculent behaviour which they found difficult to tolerate from people who were darker in colour than themselves and whom they considered to be an inferior race, and partly because Somalis flocked over from their country to Aden in search of work which the local Arabs held, with a considerable degree of truth, to be their own prerogative.

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464 An example of Arab-Somali tension occurred in the spring of 1954, but on this occasion the trouble was over at Bureikha where the Aden Refinery had recently come "on stream". When the Refinery Management were considering various solutions to their labour recruiting problem they had been warned that they were inviting trouble if they employed too many Somalis in work which could be done by local or Protectorate Arabs. The advice had been accepted, but it had not been followed as strictly as it should have been, with the result that there was a considerable Somali labour force at the Refinery.

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579 It was my custom in the winter months to go out very early on Sunday morning along the Khormaksar Beach to Abiyan, either with a friend or by myself, except for my faithful personal guards, there to shoot duck, or possibly a goose, or both if I was really lucky, and this custom was well-known to the Chief Secretary. Occasionally I would go out the evening before and stay the night and although normally I always let the Chief Secretary know when I expected to be absent from the Colony for a night, I sometimes forgot to do so. It was not altogether surprising, therefore, when one Saturday night at about ten o'clock he rang up Government House and, getting no reply, thought it was because I was away, and assumed that

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Labour Relations in the Colony

466 ONE of the problems with which I had to deal and the one which I, personally, found the most difficult and more of a strain than all the bickerings and scufflings in the Protectorate and the continual worry of strained relations with the Yemen, was labour relations in the Colony. To understand the problem a very brief sketch is essential of the history of labour from the time that we first arrived in Aden until the immediate post-war period.

175 The invaders of Aden in 1839 came from India and brought
563 with them Indian clerks and a few Indian artisans, and they
464 not unnaturally looked to India for their future supply of
167 skilled and semi-skilled labour. The local Arab was, by Indian standards, totally uneducated and seemed unlikely to take kindly to education, even if it was worth while for some effort to be made in that direction. The local article being thought unworthy of serious consideration, the practice of importing artisans and clerks from India to meet the ever-expanding demand for such workers, became the normal method of recruitment. Gradually a tradition was built up that the Arab would never be capable of skilled work and that such work was an Indian prerogative. The Indians themselves, short-sightedly, did nothing to discourage the belief.

563 This dangerous state of affairs persisted until after the World
464 War, partly because the Arabs remained uneducated and partly
178 because the Indians were good workmen and their European masters did not wish for any change. Then the education of the Arabs was taken in hand seriously and they responded in a way which surprised even their most fervent champions. They

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

soon showed that they could be educated, that they were 563
capable of doing more than just manual labour and that with 464
understanding and encouragement there was very little that 178
was beyond their capabilities. They began to resent the presence in their midst of an army of Indian clerks and artisans doing work which, not always with justification at that time, they considered they were capable of doing and which should be theirs by right. Unfortunately, this resentment was not confined to the Indian workers, but was directed as well against their European employers which did not make for happy racial or labour relations in the future.

The general condition of Arab labour in the Colony when I 563
first came to know Aden in the nineteen-thirties can only be 465
described as disgraceful. There were no superannuation benefits, 466
and as wages left no margin between income and expenditure,
nothing could be saved against old age and sickness. There [362]
were no holidays with pay, and most workers had to find their [944]
own living accommodation, and the vast majority received no medical treatment or benefit through their employers. Labour relations, as we now understand that term, did not exist. There was no form of consultation between master and man and the authority of the master was absolute.

Coal and cargo coolies were provided with accommodation; 466
they were housed in long sheds, owned by the coaling and 362
stevedoring companies, in grossly overcrowded conditions without any washing or sanitary arrangements, the nearby beach just across the main road served as a combined bath and lavatory. The owners never had the smallest idea who lived in these dormitories and what went on there after dark, which was probably just as well for their peace of mind in this town where women were closely guarded and youth was uncontrolled.

By the end of the World War no very great improvement in 178
conditions was noticeable and the housing shortage, already 362
acute, was rendered more so by a Town Planning Scheme which virtually paralysed all building operations for two years, and achieved little else except an impracticable scheme which was brought into force in a modified form and then,

178
362 mercifully, abandoned. The post-war increase in Aden's trade
464 brought more and more skilled and unskilled workers into the
Colony, until the unsatisfactory overcrowding, at one time
confined to the poorer elements of the population, had spread
to white collared workers and highly skilled labour. Key
money was illegal but no heed was paid to the law and very
few houses changed tenants without it being given and taken
in some form or other.

178
466 When I came to the Port Trust I set myself to improving
the standard of living of the employees and modernising their
terms of employment. Government also was striving to improve labour conditions, and in the nineteen-forties a minimum
wage ordinance for unskilled daily paid workers passed the
Legislative Council and became law. The problems of overtime
rates, juvenile employment and maximum hours of work and
[362] many kindred subjects were studied and ordinances were
drafted to provide very necessary legislation. At the same time
a Housing Committee was set up under the Director of Public
Works to tackle the housing shortage problem. Meanwhile we
in the Port Trust decasualised as much of our labour as we
[657] could and Government followed suit with theirs, an example to
business houses which they were in no hurry to follow. I
introduced a families' medical scheme with a lady doctor in
charge for Port Trust employees, which was immediately
successful and which I have no doubt Government would have
[465] liked to have seen become Colony-wide; but it was not to be,
there were too many difficulties. Some of the more enterprising
commercial houses introduced superannuation schemes and
medical benefit for their employees, and by 1954 annual leave
on full pay had become the rule rather than the exception.
It is extraordinary how quickly a lead is followed, and in a
few short years after the war progress was made which in
many countries has taken a life-time. The speed with which
these concessions were granted upset the equilibrium of some
workers who, anxious to make hay while the sun shone, began
to demand more and more, well beyond their just entitlement,
but on the whole labour behaved surprisingly well and there
was only one serious industrial disagreement during this

VIII.—LABOUR

Agricultural Labour

241 There being no agriculture in the Colony, the question of agricultural labour does not arise.

Industrial Labour

464 466 Workers for heavy manual labour are obtained from the Protectorate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by local agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary.

466 The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are in force in the Colony.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

463 The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading, shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large numbers of coolies employed by the salt-works, shipping concerns and contractors are drawn from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are manned by Somalis, who take kindly to this form of semi-sedentary employment.

464 More than half of the personal servant class comes from the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen. Clerical labour in public offices and large commercial firms is largely Indian, although as education improves more local Arabs are finding employment in Government offices and with European firms. Local Arab firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

465 Masons and building operatives are drawn principally from the Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid.

Coolies from 8 to 12 annas a day (8 hours).
Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Clerks from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servant Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month.
Motor drivers Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 a month.

262 435 465 511 The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of ghee, and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

The following table shows the value of the most important articles of the export trade for the last five years:— 439

Articles.	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*1937.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods, grey	50,91,091	36,66,609	50,62,407	40,02,310	40,99.727
Piece goods, white	5.78.526	5.19.395	7.55.098	9.99.452	9,76,935
Piece goods, coloured.	29,83.297	28,28,147	31.77.184	40,86,579	38,87,306
Coffee	31.34.717	28,58,217	39.11,003	28,12,927	21,26,392
Skins, raw ...	56,95.317	39.18,447	53.57.094	71.94.785	80,94,619
Hides, raw ...	53.752	82,526	1,27.990	3.25.928	4.75.556
Grain and pulse	27,61,882	16,03,581	24,82,494	27,98,300	36,12,030
Tobacco ...	12,92,646	13.78,639	13.56,710	18,30,367	14.38,868
Provisions and oilman's stores.	5.35.699	5.67.504	6,61,462	5.55.675	6,60,563
Sugar	10,87.305	12,06,576	15,02,102	14.57.450	12,20,192
Gums and resins	6,31,467	6,08,409	7,66,767	5.83,822	8,42,817
Salt	29,83,410	27,89,402	36,13.997	30,96,141	33.69.418
Cotton twist ...	10,33.532	6,95,806	8,89.717	4.27.177	4.66,793
Spices	4,22,202	4.57.992	7.19.220	8,22,421	8,95,923
Oils	2,18,332	2,66,069	5.42,149	8,90,763	6,56,495
Metals	1,75,122	1,75.551	2,32,203	2,40,826	3,62,868
Animals, living	1,46,590	82,933	1,19,831	40,215	10,153
Tea	1,28,488	1,53.255	3,10,864	3.33.660	5.51,726
Dyeing materials	3,02,764	1,64.348	2,25,600	2,87,660	4.23.717
Soap	1,07.675	1,10,503	1,87,092	2,71,081	3,15,667
Shells	64,967	72,644	1,22,996	1,19,811	1,26,049

VIII.—LABOUR.

Agricultural Labour.

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Industrial Labour.

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The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are applicable in the Colony. 466

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

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162 More than half of the personal servant class is from the Aden
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464 and large commercial firms is mostly Indian, although as educa-
tion improves more and more local Arabs are finding employ-
ment in Government offices and European firms. Local Arab
firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

[465] Masons and building operatives are principally from the Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid:—

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Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Clerks from Rs.35 to Rs.250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servants Rs.15 to Rs.50 a month.
Motor-drivers Rs.40 to Rs.100 a month.

511 The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of
262 ghee, and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The
total value of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

511 The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments of the individual concerned. European standard would average Rs.5 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses.

X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.

Education.

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

871 While Aden was attached to India, the administration of education followed, with some local modifications, the system obtaining in the Bombay Presidency, and no radical changes in internal organization have been effected since the constitution of Aden as a Colony.

The administration is carried out, under the Governor, by an Education Officer, assisted by a clerical staff. The post of Education Officer was held until November, 1937, by an Indian officer seconded from the Indian Education Service. It is now held by a British officer of the Colonial Education Service. From March, 1933, to March, 1937, there was also an Assistant Education Officer whose main duty was to improve the teaching in

ATA rough

estimate 5,000 men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women 464
in the entrepot industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and 100–200 463
in each of the other industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries—garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water (Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the population and to the chronic under employment and poverty.

Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are always low, partly on account 465
of the very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, 464
lack of education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

For skilled workers the outlook is far better. There is such a dearth of trained or capable men that they command good wages.

The wages of unskilled labour were about Re. 1 a day (*1s. 6d.*), and it is possible to support a family on this sum. Immigrant labourers from the Yemen, who come to Aden as single men, even manage to save up enough to return after a year or so with clothes for their women-folk and money to pay off debts or buy land. Of skilled trades, carpenters earn about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a day (*4s. 6d.* to *6s.*), blacksmiths much the same, welders about Rs. 100 (£7 *10s.*) a month or more. Hours vary from 48 to 60 per week in the various industries.

The following are the prices of a few of the more necessary commodities: 435

Food

Butter, Rs. 2.40 per lb.
Cheese, Rs. 1.[illegible]0 per 12-oz. tin.
Fish, about 1 anna for a fish of the herring type and size, or less for coarser fish.
Flour, 5 as. per lb.
Ghee, Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8.0 per lb.
Meat, 10 as. to 12 as. per lb.
Potatoes, 4 as. per lb.
Rice, 7 as. per lb.
Soap (Key Pale, 6 as. per 250-gram cake.
Sugar, brown, [illegible] as. per lb.
white [illegible] as. per lb.
Tea, Rs. 1.14.0 per lb.

Clothing

Sheeting, coloured, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Shirt, Rs. 5.
Shirting, white, Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 1.12.0 per yard.
Tropical suit, Rs. 60 and upwards.

226 kinds of fish are taken in fair quantity but no one species appears to predominate. Crawfish are reported as numerous on rocky bottoms, but they are only taken locally for sale fresh to Europeans. Oysters abound on the rocks between tidemarks and could no doubt be cultivated in several landlocked bays where markets are available.

In general, the fisheries appear to be promising but localised and seasonal, the fishermen tending to follow the shoals along the coast. A fishery based on a harbour might have to employ vessels of considerable ranged storage capacity if landings were to be kept constant throughout the year.

226 During the greater part of 1947 the Fisheries Officer was still under
654 training in the United Kingdom, but the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office himself spent a fortnight in the Colony and Protectorate early in the year and was much impressed by the quantity of fish available. By November an extensive survey of the fisheries resources of this area had been planned in London and a party, consisting of a fish oils chemist, a canning expert, a Political Officer and the permanent Fisheries Officer, arrived in Aden towards the end of the month. They were later joined by the Fisheries Adviser and a second Fisheries Officer was expected early in 1948.

By the end of the year, the two technical experts and the Political Officer were at work at Mukalla and the Fisheries Officer was at Aden starting to equip two vessels for experimental fishing.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the
[167 handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms,
464] the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

438 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The
433 chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing-plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471 As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownerships in
563 Aden, the following are the main concerns and their proprietorship:

5;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI AdenMM!

All buildings in course of erection are inspected periodically to ensure that they comply with the regulations in force. Seventy-eight permanent building permits were issued in 1947, compared with 21 in the previous year. 453

Crown Lands

The Director of Public Works is also Commissioner and Registrar of Lands, and all transfers of immovable property made during the year were duly registered after the various titles had been carefully scrutinised. 421

Eighteen parcels of Crown land were also leased during the year to the general public for various building purposes, compared with two in 1946.

Stores

All work is carried out departmentally by direct labour, and consequently large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Deliveries of most goods from the United Kingdom during 1947 were much better than in the previous year, and stores to the value of £55,000 were issued to the various works during the year under review. 488

Labour

Little or no difficulty was experienced in obtaining artisans or labourers until the latter part of the year, when a large number of masons and carpenters left for more lucrative employment in the Persian Gulf. The standard of tradesmen is not high, and the establishment of a Trade School which Government have under consideration would go a long way to raise the standard of local craftsmen to a higher level. 484

BROADCASTING

There has been no broadcasting service since the Aden Station ZNR closed down at the end of 1945. Towards the end of 1947 the re-introduction of this service, at least for emergency purposes, was proposed, and the possibility of reviving broadcasting, whether for emergency purposes or as a regular service, considered. 207

Number of wireless receiving licenses	625
Number of radio diffusion subscribers . . .	Nil

Chapter 11 : Communications

ROADS

There are no railways in the Colony, and communication between the various townships is by road. [illegible]

The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and average 20 feet in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed, 491

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433 of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth
for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the
manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the potter's wheel)
463 of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough estimate 5,000
men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women in the entrepôt
industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and 100–200 in each of the other
industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries
—garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water
(Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons
who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the
464 glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of
167 the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the
population and to the chronic under-employment and poverty.

511 Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are low, partly on account of the
465 very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, lack of
education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the
surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

465 During the year there was constant pressure to increase rates of wages,
not because of any increase in the cost of living (which fell slightly as
467 Japanese cloth at cheaper prices became available), but because of greater
organisation among the employees of the three big companies who service
468 the port, and very largely because Government employees received
substantial payments in anticipation of arrears of salary from 1st January,
1946, following the visit of a Commission of Enquiry. These interim
awards to Government staff were immediately followed by demands for
similar bonus payments from commercial employees, backed up by
strikes or the threat of strikes, and these demands were generally
conceded.

468 A strike of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's labour in November
504 affected the port; a few ships were oiled direct from tankers or by the
services of office staff, but some shipping had to be diverted to other ports.
The coal and other port labour joined the strike. The strikers refused
Government arbitration, and after three weeks the employers conceded
the majority of the men's demands.

465 A Labour Advisory Board, on which the Government, Port Trust
and other substantial employers of labour are represented, has fixed the
464 minimum rate for unskilled labour at Rs. 1.6.0 (2s. 2d.) a day, and this
rate is now paid by the big firms, but casual labourers who work for Arab
or other small employers do not achieve anything like this sum, even
when in regular employment, and the monthly earnings of most men are
greatly reduced by irregular employment.

Skilled tradesmen are insufficient for the requirements of Aden and so can command relatively good pay—up to Rs. 100 a month (£7 10s.) or more. There is also competition for skilled tradesmen from the oil-fields of the Persian Gulf, where high wages are being offered.

435 Commodity prices have not varied much during the year and the
following are approximate figures for December, 1948 (price control is
effective for such staple articles of diet as flour, rice and sugar):

Food

435

Butter, Rs. 2.4.0 per lb.
Cheese, Rs. 1.1.0 per 12-oz. tin.
Fish, about 1 anna for a fish of the herring type and size, or less for coarser fish.
Flour, 5 as. per lb.
Ghee, Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8.0 per lb.
Meat, 10 as. to 12 as. per lb.
Potatoes, 4 as. per lb.
Rice, 7 as. per lb.
Soap (Key Pale), 6 as. per 250-gram cake.
Sugar, brown, 5 as. per lb.
　white, 6 as. per lb.
Tea, Rs. 1.14.0 per lb.

Clothing

Sheeting, coloured, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Shirt, Rs. 5.
Shirting, white, Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 1.12.0 per yard.
Tropical suit, Rs. 60 and upwards.

Utilities and Petrol

Electric light, 5 as. per unit.
Water, 4 as. per 100 gallons.
Petrol, Rs. 1.8.0 per gallon.

Rents are high and accommodation scarce.

There is no separate Labour Department and efforts to secure a Welfare and Labour Officer during the year were not successful. The District Commissioner acts as Labour Officer and investigates such complaints as are brought to his notice. [362 647]

No labour legislation was passed during the year. The following are the more important Ordinances in force:

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (*No.* 20 *of* 1938) 464 ●

This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age, and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18 years of age on nightwork or in specified occupations. 466 465

Factories Ordinance (*No.* 21 *of* 1938)

This provides for the health and safety of persons working in factories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the appointment of factory inspectors.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (*No.* 40 *of* 1939)

This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (*No.* 17 *of* 1940)

This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (*No.* 23 *of* 1942)

This legalises trade unions and makes provision for their registration and the audit of their accounts. The English law as regards "intimidation" is followed. 467 464

Contracts of Employment (*Indigenous Workers*) *Ordinance* (*No.* 45 *of* 1942)

This provides for the employment of natives of Asia or Africa and requires contracts of employment for periods over six months to be in writing and approved by an authorised officer. It provides for the repatriation of employees working in other territories.

Labour Ordinance (*No.* 6 *of* 1943)

This regulates contracts of employment, requires contracts in writing to be approved by the District Commissioner, and makes provision for deeds of apprenticeship.

There is no old age pension scheme in Aden, but small grants from a Poor Relief Fund are made to the aged destitute. 745 735

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Statement of Revenue for 1947–48 *as compared with the Revenue of the previous years* 651

	1947–48 Rs.	1946–47 Rs.	1945–46 Rs.
1. Direct Taxation . .	37,15,064	44,33,434	59,44,407
2. Customs and Excise .	25,48,427	22,18,674	18,58,189
3. Stamps and Licences .	4,85,761	5,34,891	5,44,097
4. Receipts for or in aid of specific Government Services . . .	4,88,239	7,05,990	6,34,710
5. Contribution and Local Reimbursements . .	2,13,131	2,15,670	2,29,917
6. Reimbursements by His Majesty's Government .	2,60,007	2,57,036	2,47,027
7. Posts and Telephones .	9,96,441	9,46,785	6,33,211
8. Miscellaneous	13,23,696	11,19,402	7,90,499
9. Water Supply . . .	6,93,671	7,01,587	7,02,787
10. Electricity Supply . .	11,72,954	11,38,254	10,10,567
11. Land Sales . . .	1,68,363	14,049	27,301
12. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund . .	46,667	—	—
TOTAL Rs.	1,21,12,421	1,22,85,772	1,26,22,712

Labour

464 1948 was a difficult year for labour. Due to the considerable increase in the cost of living, several strikes took place, and wages had to be increased to offset this rise.

There was a shortage of skilled carpenters and masons, early in the year, but due to Government's action in limiting the number of exit permits granted to these tradesmen to go to the Persian Gulf, where more lucrative employment was available with work in connection with oil development, the position became easier, and most of the buildings scheduled for 1948 were completed.

Chapter 11: Communications

[496] There are no railways in the Colony and communications between the various townships is by road.

491 The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriageways are 20 feet in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed, but the majority are in water bound macadam. There are also about eight miles of streets in the bazaar area which have not yet been made up.

All bituminous and water-bound macadam roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing "earth roads" are made up. The usual specification is as follows: the carriageway is composed of 4 inches of bituminous macadam in two coats, 3 inches of coarse and 1 inch of fine, on 12 inches of hardcore foundation with 12 × 6 inches of rough chisel-dressed kerbing. Footpaths are of bituminous macadam or cement concrete on suitable foundations.

The Colony has:

Bituminous macadam roads	*Water-bound macadam roads*	*Unmade roads*	*Total*
34 miles	10 miles	16 miles	60 miles

652 491 The Development Committee recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony should be used for improving the roads, and £15,000 of this sum was spent in making up roads in the bazaar area in 1948.

The roads are well signposted, and traffic lines superimposed where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on some dangerous corners.

Street lighting is by electricity, and all the main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are well lit.

The expenditure on roads during 1948 was £30,000.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden [illegible] 1

THE COLONY

PART I

Review of 1949 and 1950

THE progress of the Colony has been uninterrupted by any serious political or industrial disputes, or by epidemic disease, and both in numbers of residents and material prosperity it has grown far beyond any previous records. The number of ships calling at Aden for fuel make it one of the busiest ports of the world, handling a tonnage comparable with Liverpool, while the air services radiating from Aden to the Middle East, India and the East African Territories have increased in number and frequency. The new civil airport is nearing completion. A new radio-telephone link has been established with East Africa and London. 185

Steady progress has been made with the Education Five-Year Plan, and with other development works, described in more detail below, and the revenue has remained adequate for recurrent expenditure and for substantial expenditure upon new works without raising additional taxation.

The increase in the population has been caused mainly by the immigration of Arabs from the interior (Aden Protectorate and Yemen) and of Indians and Pakistanis, in most cases single men only. In order to prevent the influx into Aden of people for whom there cannot be found employment or housing, new Immigration Rules were introduced in May, 1950, under which an intending immigrant must satisfy the Government that he is coming to an approved occupation for which no suitable local candidate (of any race) is available. This control has been so far effected mainly on persons arriving by sea. The protection of local employees is being accompanied by a vigorous programme of school building, including a technical college, to raise the educational standard of local candidates. 167 969 653

The late Mr. A. Antonin Besse, K.B.E., made a generous gift of £50,000 to the Colony; £29,000 is to be spent on buildings at the new Technical College and it is proposed to use the balance for the education of women in Aden. 741 871

A population movement of great significance was completed during the period under review by the migration of nearly 42,000 Jews of Yemen origin to Israel. Arrangements for their air lift from Aden were made by the Israeli Authorities in close co-operation with the Aden Government, and the operation was completed without accident or any outbreak of disease, and without molestation by the Arab communities through whom they passed. 167

The Yemeni Jews have thus ceased to be an important element of the population of Southern Arabia, and in Aden Colony they have 563

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE population at the 1946 census was 80,500. Since then three classes [161]
of movement are known to have taken place, though, as no records 167
are kept of land movements, these numbers are only roughly estimated. 464
There has been a substantial influx of traders and clerks, mostly from India, amounting to about 2,000 since the census. Secondly, all the Jews in transit from Yemen to Israel have moved on from Hashid Camp and about 2,000 Aden Jews have gone with them. But by far the biggest factor is the continual movement of Arabs from the Yemen into Aden. Despite good harvests in the Yemen in 1950, the security, the greater political freedom, and above all the higher standard of living and the wealth of the Colony attract an average of 100 to 150 persons a week, almost entirely single men, coming mostly to casual unskilled employment at Rs. 1/6/- a day when working, or in some cases to better paid jobs as masons. The continued rise in the traffic of the port and the amount of new building work in progress have also brought labour into the Colony till the population stands at the highest in its history.

The following are the latest estimates by race and area : 162

	Total	*Tawahi*	*Maalla*	*Khormaksar*	*Crater*	*Sh. Othman*	*Villages*
Europeans ..	500	200	—	100	200	—	—
Indians, Christians, etc. ..	500	300	—	—	200	—	—
Hindus	3,500	1,000	—	—	2,500	—	—
Jews	1,500	—	—	—	1,500	—	—
Somalis	6,500	1,500	2,500	500	2,000	—	—
Muslims (India & Pakistan) ..	8,000	1,000	500	—	6,500	—	—
Arabs	79,500	10,000	6,000	500	34,000	25,000	4,000
TOTAL ..	100,000	14,000	9,000	1,100	46,900	25,000	4,000

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

The following table gives the totals of persons who entered and left the Colony by sea and air. It takes no account of the very large movement by land across the frontier with the Protectorate and the Protectorate's frontier with the Yemen, of which no statistics are kept, nor of the Jewish emigration of nearly 42,000 to Israel (see Part I). Nor is it clear how many of the Arabs who arrive by sea pass through Aden in transit by land to the Protectorate and Yemen. 169

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, 463
coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance. Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately 2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which women are employed in Aden.

There is no agriculture in the Colony, and the only local product 241
is salt obtained from the sea by solar evaporation. This industry 317
employs some 750 regular and 550 casual workers.

There is no heavy industry in Aden apart from some ship repairing 438
(including floating docks). The light industries are confined to
finishing processes using imported materials. The most important 463
of these light industries are the production of aluminium, hollow-ware,
soap, calico printing, and a little dyeing and weaving of cotton fabric,
the manufacture of furniture and cigarettes. Machinery is used in the
aluminium and cigarette factories, and to some extent in furniture
making. The textile trade is primitive in the extreme and is entirely 286
hand work. The weaving is done in the home, using primitive looms
with hand-thrown shuttles.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering 463
and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent
crafts. Figures more recent than those of the 1946 census are not
available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in [265]
catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops and in
hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is
explained by the large number of immigrant male workers (whose
families remain at home) and by the local custom of sending out for
cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly
small boys employed in homes where purdah prevents the women
from marketing.

There is a great deal of casual employment, comparatively few 464
workers have permanent work, unskilled labour is entirely immigrant and dependent to a certain extent on economic conditions in nearby territories. Immigrant workers, whose families remain in their villages, usually return there after about two years.

Standards of craftsmanship are low, and the rate of production, 461
quality of tools, and methods of work in general leave much to be
desired. Mechanisation is almost unknown and a large labour force
is thus employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, and
working salt in the pans, as well as, for example, in the building trade
where even the wheelbarrow is rarely seen. Commercial firms and [466]
the very large number of small locally-owned workshops do not use
any proper apprenticeship system. Boys pick up some knowledge as 874
helpers, but are casually employed and may frequently change employment. A general all-round improvement is expected with the opening
of the Government Technical College, where night classes for adults

654 grounds which could be worked profitably by larger power craft.
226 Experiments with outboard motors on dugout canoes have been moderately encouraging, and it is hoped that a method of mounting one particular model through a central trunk, which is now being tested, will provide a small power craft suited to the fishermen's needs. The larger planked beach-boats or sambuks have much greater possibilities. The Colony has bought a 9-h.p. diesel engine and installed it in the sambuk of a leading fisherman, on hire-purchase terms. After five months he is very pleased with it, although the installation is not yet wholly satisfactory.

[F164] In general the introduction of mechanical power to the Aden fishermen presents many problems. There is an acute shortage of carpenters and mechanics capable of installing engines but plenty of self-styled experts ready to damage both engine and boat. Then, when an installation is complete, it must be placed in the hands of an illiterate with no mechanical knowledge whatsoever, beyond what the engineman of the fishery vessel and the Fishery Officer have been able to teach him since he accepted the loan. Once the sambuk owners have become used to engines, it should be possible greatly to reduce the labour of working their nets by installing winches, and thereby enable them to dispense with some of their at present uneconomically large crews.

Attempts to find productive grounds with the fishery vessel proved abortive, as the seine winch-drive broke in May and the necessary parts did not arrive in Aden until December. Two encouraging shots of mixed sea perch were made in Ghubbet al Haikah, 70 miles from Aden, before the mishap occurred, however, so it is to be hoped that this and other grounds will be found to hold fish during 1951. The use of craft of this size could only be undertaken in conjunction with cold storage in Aden, as the landing of a full cargo would temporarily glut the market. The craft themselves would have either to carry ice or else to be fitted with refrigeration. Such an undertaking would be outside the scope of any but the largest Aden firms, unless the cold store belonged to a separate concern.

In order to estimate the potential market for quick-frozen fish with the shipping calling at Aden, the Fishery Officer and the Harbour Master drafted and circulated a questionnaire on the subject. This revealed a monthly demand for approximately 15 tons which would be open to a concern equipped with modern cold storage, over and above what could be sold ashore to the people of Aden.

229 In addition to the trade in fresh fish, the Colony of Aden is the centre
439 of a considerable entrepôt trade in cured fish, a great part of the total catch from the south coast of Arabia, the southern Red Sea and Somaliland being brought by dhow for the exporting merchants, who store it in godowns on islands in the harbour. Their principal market is Colombo, but large quantities go to East Africa. The Aden Port Trust records a total of nearly 120,000 cwts. of dried and salted fish as having left Aden in 1949 : the 1950 returns are not yet available.

The Island of Perim was visited early in 1950, when a good haul of 654
sharks was made by the fishery vessel. Shark lines have been lent to 228
the inhabitants, but the poorness of their boats, the bad weather and the roughness of the bottom led to the loss of many hooks. The Administrator of Perim has been granted funds to provide a motor sambuk during 1951, of which the Perim water-plant foreman will be engineman.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 471
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 464
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The 471
chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, manu- 438
facture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; 493
conversely, the 60 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis 471
are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in 471
Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 433
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

234

Mechanical Workshop

655 A vehicle workshop is maintained where all Government motor
496 vehicles are serviced and repaired. Animal drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night soil carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

655 *Furniture*

322 The Government instituted a scheme to manufacture and repair furniture on hire to officials residing in Government houses. Two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds was spent during 1949 and 1950 on new furniture made in the workshop and obtained from contractors.

653 *Building Plans*

331 Building plans submitted by the general public for approval are checked and then forwarded to the Township Authority for sanction. All buildings in course of erection are inspected at regular intervals to ensure that they comply with regulations. Two hundred and seventy-six permanent building permits were issued during the two years.

Crown Lands

423 The Director of Public Works, who is also Commissioner and
427 Registrar of Lands, scrutinises various titles submitted to him for trans-
653 fers of immoveable property. All transfers are registered. One hundred and forty-five plots of land were leased to the public for the erection of residential, commercial and industrial buildings in the period under review.

653 *Stores*

As many new works and all maintenance works are carried out by direct labour, large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Stocks valued at £91,200 in 1949 and £78,000 in 1950 were issued from the Central Stores Depot.

● 464 *Labour*

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining skilled artisans but plenty of labourers were available. The standard of tradesmen is not high, but it is hoped that the new Technical College will go a long way to raise the standard.

Chapter 11: Communications

ROADS

[496] There are no railways in the Colony and the communication between
491 the townships is by road.

499 The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriage-ways vary in width from 20 feet to about 40 feet. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed. There are about eight miles of streets in the bazaar areas which have not yet been made up.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden M M/

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

The occupations of the people of Aden are those of a busy port, and 463 15 per cent of the estimated male labour force is directly engaged in port activities such as bunkering, handling and transhipment of cargo, ship repairing, dhow building, and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light-keepers and so forth.

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance. Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately 2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which women are employed in Aden.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent crafts. Accurate figures, more recent than those of the 1946 census, are not available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops, and in hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is explained by the large number of immigrant male workers and by the local custom of sending out for cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly small boys, employed in homes where purdah prevents the women from marketing.

SOME STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

464

	Port, Harbour, Wharves	*Building Trade*	*Registered Factories*
Supervisors	174	105	105
Clerks	467	93	186
Artisans	1,892	1,432	808
Unskilled Labourers	4,350	4,782	2,046
Young Persons	203	284	186
	7,086	6,696	3,331

Note: The above figures are based on a labour census carried out in December, 1952. Certain figures had to be estimated, in particular the number of unskilled labourers employed in port work. [159]

There are no indications of unemployment in the Colony, but a number of workers are considered to be under-employed because of

464 the casual nature of their work. There is no seasonal fluctuation of employment, though economic and agricultural conditions in the nearby territories have an affect on the size of the labour force in Aden.

167 A large proportion of the labour force consists of migrant workers.
464 These come mainly from the Western Aden Protectorate and the Yemen, with some men and a few women from Somaliland Protectorate. These immigrants provide the entire force of unskilled casual workers, of whom large numbers are employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, handling cargo, working salt in the pans, etc. Mechanisation has hardly been introduced.

The building trade is also largely staffed by immigrant workers with the exception of some local born carpenters, electricians and plumbers (known locally as fitters).

464 The immigrant workers, not accompanied by their families who
167 remain in their villages, usually remain for a period of about two years
465 before returning home for a period of rest. These workers are not engaged on any form of contract, but seek their own employment on arrival, usually finding casual work at daily rates of pay. There are no special Government arrangements for their welfare and protection, but they secure the same protection by reason of the Minimum Wages and Workmen's Compensation Ordinances as the locally born.

There is no emigrant labour beyond a few Yemenis proceeding through Aden for employment in the oil fields of Saudi Arabia or as dock labourers to Madagascar. In all cases properly attested contracts are required before travel facilities are afforded by the Immigration Officer.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

465 Wages rose considerably in 1951–52 and the scales of legal minima under the Minimum Wages Ordinance were revised in April and July, 1951 and again in October, 1952. The hourly and piece-work rates of the Aden Shipping Conference were also increased in similar proportion on each of these occasions. Rations are not provided by employers, but free housing in barrack buildings is provided by the employers of coal bunkering labourers, and also for some of the workers engaged in cargo handling. Overtime is paid at the rate of time and a quarter to workers on daily rates.

RATES OF PAY IN DECEMBER, 1952

Minimum daily wages

Young persons under 18 years .	*Shs.* 3.00
Unskilled Labourers . .	4.00
Skilled Labourers . . .	5.00
Semi-skilled Tradesmen . .	6.50
Skilled Tradesmen . . .	8.00

The above rates are for a 48 hour week. Overtime up to 50 hours is paid at flat-time rates, beyond 50 hours at time and a quarter.

Average rates of pay in the Building Trade 465

Young persons under 18 . . .	*Shs.* 3.44
Unskilled Labourers . . .	3.13
Masons	10.73
Carpenters	10.87

The hours worked by harbour and wharf labourers are irregular, 466 depending on the movements of shipping in the Port. The usual hours, in workshops and in the larger concerns are 48 hours per week (six days), though in the building trade a 54-hour week is common. There is little night work except that necessary for the mooring and oil bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. Coal bunkering is not done at night. Sunday is the accepted day of rest. Paid holidays are not customary in Aden.

COST OF LIVING

An attempt was made by the Department of Economic Control to 511 compile a cost-of-living index but it was not published because it was doubtful whether it was sufficiently reliable. 485 A new index was then produced jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the Township Authority and the first index figure was published on 15th July, 1952 and the second on 1st October. The figure on 1st October, 1952 showed an average rise of 20.89 points above that ruling on 1st April, 1951, and an increase in cost-of-living allowances and an adjustment to daily wages were made.

A list of some price-controlled commodities at 31st December, 1952 is given in the table on page 11.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Department is still small, but work-places are as regularly 467 visited as possible with limited staff. Particular attention is paid to 466 the creation of better industrial relations, and to the assistance of workmen in settling their compensation claims and wage disputes. 464 Efforts are also made to prevent the employment of children, and inspection is carried out to control the employment of women and young persons. The Labour and Welfare Officer and the Principal of the Technical College are factory inspectors, and a qualified marine steam engineer is the boiler inspector. There are no employment exchange facilities.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The work-people of the Colony have no conception of labour 467 organisation or of collective bargaining. The only registered trade union is the Aden Harbour Pilots' Association with a membership of 11 European pilots.

The Labour Advisory Board of nominated members, employers and non-employers, met nine times during 1951–52. It has not yet proved possible to nominate any workers' representatives to the Board, owing

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

Chapter 8: Legislation

1951

In 1951, 24 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important: 464

The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1951), which made it an offence for any person to employ children as coal coolies, an employment unsuitable for children.

The Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951), which consolidated and amended the statutory powers of the Trustees of the Port of Aden. It replaced the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888 (Bombay Act V of 1888). 505

The Income Tax Ordinance (No. 5 of 1951), which repealed and replaced the former Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 67), which was based on the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, and introduced up-to-date legislation based on the model Income Tax Ordinance advocated by the Secretary of State. The change involved no departure from the basic principles governing the incidence and scope of the tax but was directed solely to securing better and more practical machinery. 651

The Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1951), the primary purpose of which is to do away with warrant case procedure in trials and to replace it with a consolidated procedure similar in principle to that in summons cases. This is to avoid the unnecessary prolongation of proceedings in warrant cases which that procedure entailed. 695

The Pensions (Increase) Ordinance (No. 10 of 1951), which introduced a scale of increases of pensions payable to officers who retired on pension prior to 1st January, 1946. 657

The Coinage and Currency Ordinance (No. 11 of 1951), under which the currency issued by the East African Currency Board replaced the existing Indian currency prescribed as legal tender under the provisions of the Coinage and Currency Ordinance (Cap. 25). 652

The Exchange Control (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1951), which provided for the making of ancillary Exchange Control Regulations to replace certain portions of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941.

The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1951), which changed the method of paying stamp duty from the affixing of special adhesive stamps to rubber or metal stamped endorsements. Fees not exceeding *Shs.*2 may still, if desired, be paid by adhesive stamps but these stamps shall be ordinary postage stamps. 651

The Court Fees (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1951), which effected a change in the method of paying court fees by making provision for the collection and denotation of all court-fees, irrespective of amount, by endorsement, but as a matter of convenience small fees not exceeding *Shs.*2 may optionally be collected and denoted by ordinary postage stamps.

respect of injury to third parties. This legislation is similar to that 494
which has existed in the United Kingdom for many years.

The Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1952), 759
which made it an offence for a person to practice medicine in the Colony unless registered under the Ordinance. It has also deleted the provision under which the practice of native systems was permitted, since treatment by qualified practitioners is now available in the Colony.

The Ordinance also made provision for the control of the sale and [278]
publication of advertisements of cures.

The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance (No. 9 of 648
1952), which was based on the Distribution of German Enemy Property 425
Act, 1949, of the United Kingdom, and which made local provision for the collection, realisation and distribution of property in the Colony which belonged to German owners on 3rd September, 1939. It provided that creditors in the Colony should have a first charge on such assets in Aden.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Ordinance 231
(No. 12 of 1952), which prohibited the carriage or conveyance of animals in such a manner as to cause them unnecessary suffering. It also enabled rules to be made to regulate the conditions under which animals should be carried by sea.

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 204
14 of 1952), which made it obligatory for persons publishing newspapers to give security for any damages which a court may award against them in a libel suit. It also provided for the correction of articles and other reports in local newspapers which contain factual statements which either are false or distorted.

The Port Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952), which amended and con- 505
solidated the law relating to the Port of Aden and matters ancillary thereto. It replaced the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and also the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927.

The Port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1952), which authorised the Trustees of the Port of Aden to raise money by way of loans or temporary borrowing in order to carry out the duties imposed upon them under the principal Ordinance. It also gave statutory recognition to the practice that all port dues, fees and charges should be credited to the Trustees.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 464
of 1952), which brought within the scope of the principal Ordinance 465
locally engaged civilian staff of departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In Aden this virtually means local civilians employed by Her Majesty's Forces.

It also increased the minimum payment of compensation, in the case of injury to a workman resulting in permanent total incapacity, from *Shs.*1,050 to *Shs.*1,500 and the maximum from *Shs.*15,000 to *Shs.*18,000 which latter amount represents 24 months' earnings of a workman whose monthly earnings do not exceed *Shs.*750.

This Ordinance has not yet been brought into force.

The Government Guards (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1952), 703
which provided mainly for the better enforcement of discipline in the Force

3;Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
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000 edge of the Rub al-Khali desert. The depth of the northern frontier from the southern coast varies from 50 miles in the west to 200 miles in the east.

ADEN COLONY

131 The area of the Crown Colony is small, only about 80 square
miles, exclusive of its two dependencies: Perim Island (5 square
miles) and the Kuria Muria Islands (30 square miles). The
161 population of the Crown Colony was estimated at the end of
1950 at 100,000, an increase of almost 20,000 over the figure
167 at the 1946 census. The increase was mainly due to the influx
of Arabs from the Yemen at an average rate of 100–150 per
● [464 week, for the most part to take casual unskilled employment at
511] higher living standards and in greater security than in their own
country. Some 2,000 traders and clerks, mainly from India,
had also immigrated since the census, and in May 1950 new
Immigration Rules were introduced to secure preference in
employment and housing for the local population, of whatever
162 race. The population of the Colony is approximately classified
as follows: Arabs 79,500; Muslims (India and Pakistan) 8,500;
Somalis 6,500; Hindus 3,500; Jews 1,500 (about 2,000 having
departed for Israel); Europeans 500; Indian Christians and
others 500.

642 From the date of its capture by the British in 1839 until 1923 Aden was administered under the Government of Bombay. For the next five years control was vested in the Governor-General of India in Council. Finally, on 1 April 1937 it was constituted a Crown Colony administered by a Governor who is responsible to the British Colonial Office and is assisted by an Executive Council. Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order of 1944, a Legislative Council was inaugurated in January 1947. It consists of the Governor as President; the Air Officer Commanding the British Forces in Aden, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary, as *ex-officio* members; four official members; and eight unofficial members, of whom at the end of 1950 four were British and four residents of Aden. Aden Colony also includes Perim Island (pop. 381) which is administered by the Commissioner of Police, Aden.

632 For local government purposes the Colony is divided into the Fortress Township, with a population estimated at 70,000, and the Shaikh Othman Township four miles away,[1] with a population of some 25,000. The members of both authorities were all nominated by the Aden Government until 1949, when provi-

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[1] Shaikh Othman was sold to Britain by the Sultan of Lahej in 1882.

N
212 185 658 in the Protectorate has recently been undertaken by the British authorities, while in some areas, particularly in the Qu'aiti Sultanate, schools are now supported by the local governments. Scattered primary and Koranic schools, and at least one postprimary school, are found in each of the protectorates.
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212 565 In the course of a medical survey in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40,[30] the degree of literacy was found to average 20 per cent among the men and practically zero among the women. The highest literacy rates were encountered among the Seiyids, a group recognized as the social and the religious leaders.
N
[873] A college for the sons of chiefs from Western Aden Protectorate is located at Aden.

VITAL STATISTICS

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659 163 165 Registration of births and deaths is compulsory in the Colony. In the 5 years 1946-50, the birth rate, calculated on the basis of the census returns for 1946, ranged from 26.6 to 31.7 per 1,000 population; the death rate, from 20.1 to 23.5 per 1,000 population.
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165 164 The significance of the mortality statistics is influenced adversely by the continuous movement of laborers between the Colony and their homes in Yemen and the Protectorate, and the influx of sick individuals from the interior to Aden hospitals, many of whom are in a seriously debilitated condition on arrival. In 1950, for example, the recorded deaths totaled 1,444, of which 411 were among nonresidents. The death rate, as reported, was 20.1 per 1,000 of the 1946 census population, but, eliminating the nonresident deaths, it is reduced to 14.2 per 1,000 population. Corrected to the estimated population for that year, the crude death rate figured at 14.4 per 1,000 and the resident rate at 11.3 per 1,000 population.

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165 731 The infant mortality rate has declined appreciably within recent years. It had been less than 200 per 1,000 live births for several decades, but it reached a peak of 239 per 1,000 in 1943, when famine conditions prevailed throughout much of southwestern Arabia. The annual rates averaged 176 per

p. 238 (A)

LITTLE

Aden Colony and Protectorate, page 3

is known of the mineral reserves of this region, and most of the local industries are small and primitive. Salt is the chief export of the Colony; tobacco, honey and fish products, of the Protectorates. A 135 427 A 469

The port of Aden is visited regularly by ships from all parts of the world. Within the last few years, the Colony has also become a regional center for air services to Cairo and other cities in the Near East and East Africa. Communications between the Colony and the interior are mainly by roads and caravan trails, supplemented by a coastwise dhow trade. Camels and donkeys are the primary means of transport, but the use of motor vehicles is increasing along the main routes. Roads suitable for motor traffic link Aden Colony with certain population centers in Western Aden Protectorate, and Mukalla with the larger towns of the Hadhramaut and adjacent coastlands. Access to the interior is also provided by military air services. A 524 509 A 491 492 A A 491 A [509]

Food and Nutrition

Aden Colony is a cosmopolitan community, in which a variety of food habits is found among the peoples of different racial and economic groups. With the exception of fish, milk and limited supplies of garden vegetables, all foodstuffs are imported. Undernutrition is prevalent among the poorer inhabitants, and particularly among the transient laborers from the interior. A 262 469 964

Food supplies are never abundant in the Protectorate, where cultivation is restricted by the nature of the terrain and the scarcity of water in many areas. Anything which interferes with normal production, such as droughts or an invasion of locusts, may result in local food shortages, often approaching famine conditions. The Hadhramaut was seriously affected during the widespread drought in 1943, and children were evacuated from some of the famine areas to relief camps in Mukalla. A 514 283 731

The average Arab diet is simple, while that of the pastoral tribes is almost invari- A 263

p. 239(B)

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Colonial government. Five physicians were working in the eastern protectorate; one in the western.

Dentists. In 1950, there were 3 dentists in Aden, one of whom was employed on the government's school health program.

DISEASES

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The statistics compiled from the reports of cases of illness and death in the Colony are apt to give an erroneous impression of the health status of the local inhabitants, since a considerable proportion of the cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries are immigrants from Yemen or the Protectorate. Large numbers enter the Colony each year as transient laborers or traders, while others seek medical attention which is nonexistent in their home communities. The majority are undernourished and live in miserable, crowded quarters under conditions which facilitate the spread of infection. Morbidity and fatality rates in the immigrant population are abnormally high, and affect adversely the health statistics of the Colony as a whole. In the absence of adequate laboratory facilities, the diagnosis of many diseases is necessarily provisional, and the differentiation of various types of infection is seldom made. Moreover, from 10 to 15 per cent of the deaths are usually recorded under the heading "other fevers."

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The health facilities in the Protectorate are of recent origin, and although dispensaries have been established in increasing numbers within the last two decades, they are elementary and serve only a small fraction of the population. The meager information derived from the reports of a few medical observers who have toured sections of the interior and from records of admissions to the hospitals in Aden permits scarcely more than rough generalizations as to the prevalence and the distribution of specific diseases among the peoples of the Protectorate. The diseases of primary concern in this area are malaria, tuberculosis, dysentery and eye and skin infections, all

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p. 245 (B)

S9:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954
M1 Middle East
ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

DISEASES SPREAD BY ARTHROPODS

Malaria. Little or no indigenous malaria exists at present in the Colony. From 1,000 to 2,000 malaria patients are treated each year in the civilian hospitals and dispensaries, but, with the exception of occasional cases of questionable origin, the infection has almost invariably been acquired outside the limits of the Colony, usually in the interior. Until recent decades, malaria was highly endemic in the oasis of Sheikh Othman and surrounding villages, and sporadic outbreaks were experienced in the town of Aden. Anopheline control work was initiated in 1920 and extended on a colony-wide basis in the 1930s. As a result, the disease was early eliminated from Aden, while its prevalence was progressively reduced in Sheikh Othman. The number of local cases treated at the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital declined from almost 2,000 a year in 1907 to zero in 1932. The last outbreak of malaria was recorded in 1943 among the transient laborers living in *Jutche* hut settlements in Sheikh Othman. At that time, *Anopheles adenensis* (= *A. culicifacies adenensis*), the principal vector, was found breeding in the soakpits. Antianopheline measures are carried on continuously in the Colony and adjacent sections of the Protectorate, and vector species have been eradicated almost completely.

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Malaria occurs in most portions of the Protectorate, exclusive of the desert regions and the mountainous areas at the higher elevations. In the 1939-40 survey of Western Aden Protectorate, all gradations of endemicity were encountered. In general, the infection was hyperendemic in the vicinity of perennial streams and moderately endemic in villages around wadies which remained dry for most of the year. The splenic index ranged from 40 to 97 per cent in different localities. Extensive epidemics have been recorded from the highland districts, especially from the Dhala' and the Yafa'i country. Both *Plasmodium falcip-*

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p. 344(b)

Simmons et al G-S (1941-1951) 1954

M1 Middle East

Aden typhus

[illegible]

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744 officers. Special delousing stations were established along the 3 main trade routes from Yemen to guard against the development of new foci.

The prevalence of the infection diminished during the summer months, but sporadic outbreaks were again reported in the winter of 1944-45. Early in 1945, a series of permanent dispensaries was organized in Western Aden Protectorate, and the tribal dressers in charge were trained to undertake mass dusting of the populace with DDT powder in the event of further epidemics. No outbreaks of typhus have been reported from the Protectorate since 1945, although the disease has continued to smolder in Yemen.

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164 Murine typhus is probably endemic. Suspected cases have been observed in Aden hospitals from time to time, but the diagnosis has not been confirmed by laboratory diagnosis.

Plague. Six outbreaks of plague have been recorded from the Colony within the present century—in 1899-1900, 1903-04, 1904-05, 1913-14, 1917-18 and 1927-28. The most serious epidemics were those of 1904-05, involving 2,299 known cases, and of 1927-28, with 1,494 cases and a fatality rate of 74 per cent. In each outbreak the initial cases were detected among dock laborers employed in moving cargo or in loading or unloading coal. Since evidence of a preliminary rat epizootic was lacking, the local authorities concluded that the disease had been introduced by infected workers or by individuals carrying infected fleas. It was considered probable that the rat infection was secondary to the human. The morbidity rates almost invariably reached a peak in February or March, and declined with the onset of hot weather. No plague has been reported from the Colony since 1928, but the danger of its importation by means of dhow traffic from endemic ports in Africa and the East is always present. The Medical and Health Department carries on an active rat control program, and examines significant numbers of captured rats each

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p. 250(A)

Simmons et al G-4 (1941-1951) 1954
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year for evidence of plague. The disease has not been reported from the Protectorate.

Other Infections. Localized outbreaks of louse-borne relapsing fever have been recorded from the Protectorate, but no indigenous cases have been encountered in Aden. Cases of relapsing fever were frequently discovered at the time of the typhus outbreaks in 1944-45.

Occasional cases of kala-azar are seen in the Colony hospitals, usually among immigrants from Yemen. Two cases, in which the diagnosis of kala-azar was confirmed by spleen puncture, were recently reported from the Civil Hospital.[illegible] Both originated in southern Yemen, one from the vicinity of Ta'izz and the other from a village near the border of Western Aden Protectorate. Sporadic cases of Oriental sore are also treated in Aden, but the extent of infection in the interior is uncertain.

Cases suspected of being sandfly fever are common. The vector, *Phlebotomus papatasii*, is widely distributed. Guinea worm infection is endemic in the Hadhramaut and in certain coastal districts in the Protectorate. Imported cases are often observed in Aden Colony. Travelers from endemic centers in Africa thought to be suffering from yellow fever are sometimes admitted to the Colony hospitals, but no indigenous cases have been reported.

NUTRITIONAL DISEASES

Undernutrition is prevalent, particularly among the immigrant laborers in Aden and the poorer villagers and the Bedouin in the interior. Few studies of the prevalence of nutritional diseases have been made, but, in view of the inadequate diet of large sections of the population, deficiency conditions are probably numerous, particularly as regards protein and vitamins C, A and riboflavin of the B complex. Rickets is common in the Protectorate, while minor symptoms of the disease were detected in 17 per cent of 264 schoolchildren examined in Aden township in 1945. Spongy gums, gingivitis and other signs of vitamin C de-

p. 251 (A)

[illegible]

[illegible] 19?2

H there are still slaves in the Yemen [illegible] but

[illegible] class, they are not [illegible], unlike the [illegible] The Arabian attitude toward the slave is not unkind: the slave has certain customary rights, and is better fed and clothed than many who are free.

Y These mountaineers hardly resemble the Arab of popular imagination, nor do they wear
142 headcloths and flowing robes. The Yemenite Arabs are usually of slight stature, dark-skinned and beardless, though there are so many types that it is impossible to generalize.
000 They are a charming people, and civilized. Their condition would be much improved had they lasting peace and good government, though the complete opening-up of the country to outside influences and commerce would spell disaster for an economic system which has worked with success for two or three thousand
Y H A 167 years. To an ever-increasing degree the Protectorate and South Yemen have become economically dependent on the port of Aden. Labour is drawn from the up-country
● [illegible] villages. The villager will go to Aden and earn £1 10 6 a month at coolie work, live on 7s. 6d. out of that sum, and save the rest
A to return to his village. There he will remain until necessity drives him to earn more. A
162 large proportion of the inhabitants of Aden must be composed of these floating elements of population.

H Internally the motor-lorry has made communications between the towns much easier;
4494 the aeroplane, too, has made a difference to the Protectorate and is a familiar sight in
609 some places. It is now possible to control
178 areas with a handful of planes where formerly thousands of ground troops were necessary to penetrate.

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[illegible]

The Turkish mosque in San'a, capital of the Yemen

P 72 (B)

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

soon showed that they could be educated, that they were 563
capable of doing more than just manual labour and that with 464
understanding and encouragement there was very little that 178
was beyond their capabilities. They began to resent the presence in their midst of an army of Indian clerks and artisans doing work which, not always with justification at that time, they considered they were capable of doing and which should be theirs by right. Unfortunately, this resentment was not confined to the Indian workers, but was directed as well against their European employers which did not make for happy racial or labour relations in the future.

The general condition of Arab labour in the Colony when I 563
first came to know Aden in the nineteen-thirties can only be 465 •
described as disgraceful. There were no superannuation benefits, 466
and as wages left no margin between income and expenditure,
nothing could be saved against old age and sickness. There [362]
were no holidays with pay, and most workers had to find their [944]
own living accommodation, and the vast majority received no medical treatment or benefit through their employers. Labour relations, as we now understand that term, did not exist. There was no form of consultation between master and man and the authority of the master was absolute.

Coal and cargo coolies were provided with accommodation; 466
they were housed in long sheds, owned by the coaling and 362
stevedoring companies, in grossly overcrowded conditions without any washing or sanitary arrangements, the nearby beach just across the main road served as a combined bath and lavatory. The owners never had the smallest idea who lived in these dormitories and what went on there after dark, which was probably just as well for their peace of mind in this town where women were closely guarded and youth was uncontrolled.

By the end of the World War no very great improvement in 178
conditions was noticeable and the housing shortage, already 362
acute, was rendered more so by a Town Planning Scheme which virtually paralysed all building operations for two years, and achieved little else except an impracticable scheme which was brought into force in a modified form and then,

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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562 mercifully, abandoned. The post-war increase in Aden's trade
464 brought more and more skilled and unskilled workers into the
Colony, until the unsatisfactory overcrowding, at one time
confined to the poorer elements of the population, had spread
to white collared workers and highly skilled labour. Key
money was illegal but no heed was paid to the law and very
few houses changed tenants without it being given and taken
in some form or other.

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466 When I came to the Port Trust I set myself to improving
the standard of living of the employees and modernising their
terms of employment. Government also was striving to improve labour conditions, and in the nineteen-forties a minimum
wage ordinance for unskilled daily paid workers passed the
Legislative Council and became law. The problems of overtime
rates, juvenile employment and maximum hours of work and
[362] many kindred subjects were studied and ordinances were
drafted to provide very necessary legislation. At the same time
a Housing Committee was set up under the Director of Public
Works to tackle the housing shortage problem. Meanwhile we
in the Port Trust decasualised as much of our labour as we
[657] could and Government followed suit with theirs, an example to
business houses which they were in no hurry to follow. I
introduced a families' medical scheme with a lady doctor in
charge for Port Trust employees, which was immediately
successful and which I have no doubt Government would have
[465] liked to have seen become Colony-wide; but it was not to be,
there were too many difficulties. Some of the more enterprising
commercial houses introduced superannuation schemes and
medical benefit for their employees, and by 1954 annual leave
on full pay had become the rule rather than the exception.
It is extraordinary how quickly a lead is followed, and in a
few short years after the war progress was made which in
many countries has taken a life-time. The speed with which
these concessions were granted upset the equilibrium of some
workers who, anxious to make hay while the sun shone, began
to demand more and more, well beyond their just entitlement,
but on the whole labour behaved surprisingly well and there
was only one serious industrial disagreement during this

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with freight rates and stevedoring charges, the employers were 468
disorganised and were, for the most part, in active competition (474)
with each other. They were very conscious of the considerable (477)
improvements in living and working conditions which had
been made by them and they felt that they were entitled to
expect, if not the gratitude of their workmen, at least a period
of industrial calm free from further demands. They were
alarmed at the increase in the number of the Trades Unions,
which meant only one thing to them and that was more and
more and bigger and bigger demands by labour until commercial life became impossible. It seemed quite clear to the
majority of the employers that the Unions would have to be
fought and brought to their senses or broken, and that this must
be done before they became too strong.

Although the continued anti-British broadcasts from Cairo 466
had undoubtedly had their effect on the general atmosphere in
the Colony, which the activities of the nationalist National
United Front Party had done nothing to improve, labour as a
whole was behaving reasonably well. There were, of course,
some differences of opinion between individuals and Managements, but the two main labour problems were being dealt
with. The first of these problems, which was not in any way 466
extraordinary and concerned shift rates for stevedores, was 465 •
under discussion between employers and the Labour Department of Government, and a satisfactory settlement was in
sight. The second problem was out of the ordinary and was a 468
direct result of the improved housing conditions which many 362
workmen now enjoyed. Put simply the trouble was that the 511
provision of better and modern housing had increased the cost of living of the occupants to a point where, on their wage scales, they could not make both ends meet and were distinctly worse off financially than they had been before the new houses and flats were available. The reason for this curious state of affairs was not increased rent, because although there had been an increase it had been cushioned by subsidisation by Government, the Refinery, the Port Trust and the commercial houses which provided housing for their employees. Previously many of the workmen concerned had been living three or four families

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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362 together in one room, or verandah, or in a scrap-wood and
511 corrugated iron hut on the hillside. They had no washing facilities and used public latrines, and when the kerosene oil in the lamp was exhausted they went to sleep. The new accommodation had running water laid on, a bathroom and water-borne sanitation and electric light. This was as it should be, but this was where the trouble arose because water and electricity in Aden had both to be paid for, and investigation showed that the provision of these necessities increased the workman's monthly expenditure by fifteen per cent. There was also some social rivalry among the families and trying to live up to the Joneses never does reduce expenditure.

511 Yet another cause of increased expenditure, which was uni-
871 versal and did not apply specifically to the dwellers in the new houses and flats, was that more children were going to school.

In 1922 there were 339 boys in Government schools, by 1948 this had increased to 4,000 boys and girls, and by 1956 no less than 20,000 children were attending Government schools and many more were going to other educational establishments. Primary and Intermediate education were free and even at Aden College and the Technical Institute the boys of poor parents were able to continue their education with Government scholarships, so the trouble was not with school fees. The parents' financial burden was added to because the boys and the girls had to be decently dressed in clean clothes to go to school, instead of wearing any old thing to hang about the town in or run errands.

468 The Aden Government and the Refinery Management
● [465] were alive to the difficulties of their employees and we and they were taking steps to solve the problem by a revision of some of the wage scales to relieve the financial pressure on the less well paid men. If our plans could have been completed before an unfortunate dispute between a Management and Trades Union officials lighted the fuse to set off a chain of strikes, which were exploited by the National United Front for their own ends, it is probable that the trouble when it came, and come it probably would have done in the atmosphere then prevailing in the Colony, would have been quite limited

VIII.—LABOUR

Agricultural Labour

241 There being no agriculture in the Colony, the question of agricultural labour does not arise.

Industrial Labour

464 Workers for heavy manual labour are obtained from the Protec-
46.6 torate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by local agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary.

466 The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are in force in the Colony.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

463 The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading, shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large numbers of coolies employed by the salt-works, shipping concerns and contractors are drawn from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are manned by Somalis, who take kindly to this form of semi-sedentary employment.

461 More than half of the personal servant class comes from the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen. Clerical labour in public offices and large commercial firms is largely Indian, although as education improves more local Arabs are finding employment in Government offices and with European firms. Local Arab firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

Masons and building operatives are drawn principally from the
465 Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid:—

Coolies from 8 to 12 annas a day (8 hours).
Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Clerks from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servant Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month.
Motor drivers Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 a month.

262 The daily staple food of a coolie is 1 lb. flour, 2 ounces of ghee,
435 and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value
465 of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.
58

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Masons from 2 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Carpenters from 2 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Clerks from Rs.35 to Rs.250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servants Rs.15 to Rs.50 a month.
Motor-drivers Rs.40 to Rs.100 a month.

511
262 The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of ghee, and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

511 The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments of the individual concerned. European standard would average Rs.5 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses.

X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.

Education.

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

871 While Aden was attached to India, the administration of education followed, with some local modifications, the system obtaining in the Bombay Presidency, and no radical changes in internal organization have been effected since the constitution of Aden as a Colony.

The administration is carried out, under the Governor, by an Education Officer, assisted by a clerical staff. The post of Education Officer was held until November, 1937, by an Indian officer seconded from the Indian Education Service. It is now held by a British officer of the Colonial Education Service. From March, 1933, to March, 1937, there was also an Assistant Education Officer whose main duty was to improve the teaching in

estimate 5,000 men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women 464 in the entrepot industries, 300 men in salt manufacture and 100-200 463 in each of the other industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries—garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water (Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the population and to the chronic under employment and poverty.

Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are always low, partly on account 465 of the very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, 464 lack of education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

For skilled workers the outlook is far better. There is such a dearth of trained or capable men that they command good wages.

The wages of unskilled labour were about Re. 1 a day (1s. 6d.), and it is possible to support a family on this sum. Immigrant labourers from the Yemen, who come to Aden as single men, even manage to save up enough to return after a year or so with clothes for their women-folk and money to pay off debts or buy land. Of skilled trades, carpenters earn about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a day (4s. 6d. to 6s.), blacksmiths much the same, welders about Rs. 100 (£7 10s.) a month or more. Hours vary from 48 to 60 per week in the various industries.

The following are the prices of a few of the more necessary commodities: 435

Food

Butter, Rs. 2.4.0 per lb.
Cheese, Rs. 1.1.0 per 12-oz. tin.
Fish, about 1 anna for a fish of the herring type and size, or less for coarser fish.
Flour, 5 as. per lb.
Ghee, Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8.0 per lb.
Meat, 10 as. to 12 as. per lb.
Potatoes, 4 as. per lb.
Rice, 7 as. per lb.
Soap (Key Pole), 6 as. per 250-gram cake.
Sugar, brown, 5 as. per lb.
white, 6 as. per lb.
Tea, Rs. 1.14.0 per lb.

Clothing

Sheeting, coloured, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Shirt, Rs. 5.
Shirting, white, Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 1.12.0 per yard.
Tropical suit, Rs. 60 and upwards.

433 of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the potter's wheel)
463 of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough estimate 5,000 men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women in the entrepôt industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and 100–200 in each of the other industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries —garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water (Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the
464 glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of
167 the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the population and to the chronic under-employment and poverty.

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● 465 very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, lack of education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

465 During the year there was constant pressure to increase rates of wages, not because of any increase in the cost of living (which fell slightly as
467 Japanese cloth at cheaper prices became available), but because of greater organisation among the employees of the three big companies who service
468 the port, and very largely because Government employees received substantial payments in anticipation of arrears of salary from 1st January, 1946, following the visit of a Commission of Enquiry. These interim awards to Government staff were immediately followed by demands for similar bonus payments from commercial employees, backed up by strikes or the threat of strikes, and these demands were generally conceded.

468 A strike of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's labour in November affected the port; a few ships were oiled direct from tankers or by the
504 services of office staff, but some shipping had to be diverted to other ports. The coal and other port labour joined the strike. The strikers refused Government arbitration, and after three weeks the employers conceded the majority of the men's demands.

465 A Labour Advisory Board, on which the Government, Port Trust and other substantial employers of labour are represented, has fixed the
464 minimum rate for unskilled labour at Rs. 1.6.0 (2s. 2d.) a day, and this rate is now paid by the big firms, but casual labourers who work for Arab or other small employers, do not achieve anything like this sum, even when in regular employment, and the monthly earnings of most men are greatly reduced by irregular employment.

Skilled tradesmen are insufficient for the requirements of Aden and so can command relatively good pay—up to Rs. 100 a month (£7 10s.) or more. There is also competition for skilled tradesmen from the oil-fields of the Persian Gulf, where high wages are being offered.

435 Commodity prices have not varied much during the year and the following are approximate figures for December, 1948 (price control is effective for such staple articles of diet as flour, rice and sugar):

G.Gt. Brit. Colonial Office C-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden [illegible]

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Food

Butter, Rs. 2.4.0 per lb.
Cheese, Rs. 1.1.0 per 12-oz. tin.
Fish, about 1 anna for a fish of the herring type and size, or less for coarser fish.
Flour, 5 as. per lb.
Ghee, Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8.0 per lb.
Meat, 10 as. to 12 as. per lb.
Potatoes, 4 as. per lb.
Rice, 7 as. per lb.
Soap (Key Pale), 6 as. per 250-gram cake.
Sugar, brown, 5 as. per lb.
white, 6 as. per lb.
Tea, Rs. 1.14.0 per lb.

Clothing

Sheeting, coloured, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Shirt, Rs. 5.
Shirting, white, Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 1.12.0 per yard.
Tropical suit, Rs. 60 and upwards.

Utilities and Petrol

Electric light, 5 as. per unit.
Water, 4 as. per 100 gallons.
Petrol, Rs. 1.8.0 per gallon.

Rents are high and accommodation scarce.

There is no separate Labour Department and efforts to secure a Welfare and Labour Officer during the year were not successful. The District Commissioner acts as Labour Officer and investigates such complaints as are brought to his notice. [362, 647]

No labour legislation was passed during the year. The following are the more important Ordinances in force:

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (*No.* 20 *of* 1938) 464

This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age, 466
and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18 465
years of age on nightwork or in specified occupations.

Factories Ordinance (*No.* 21 *of* 1938)

This provides for the health and safety of persons working in factories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the appointment of factory inspectors.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (*No.* 40 *of* 1939)

This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (*No.* 17 *of* 1940)

This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation.

Occupation or trade	Rates per day Men	Rates per day Boys	Number employed at period date Men	Number employed at period date Boys	Hours worked per week	Remarks
Public Works Department						
1. Labourers (Coolies).	Rs. 1.4.0	As. 12	1,500	30	56	1. No women employed by the P.W.D.
2. Carpenters.	Rs. 2.8.0 to Rs. 5 according to ability.	—	20	Nil	56	2. All boys receive annas 12 per day.
3. Masons.	Rs. 2.8.0 to Rs. 5 according to ability.	—	168	Nil	56	3. All labour is casual, and numbers employed vary according to the amount of work in progress.
4. Electricians.	Rs. 5.	—	6	Nil	56	—
5. Plumbers.	Rs. 4.	—	3	Nil	56	—
6. Blacksmiths and Fitters.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 according to ability.	—	25	Nil	56	—
7. Wiremen, Cleaners and Motor-drivers.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 according to ability.	—	20	Nil	56	—
8. Painters.	Rs. 2.	—	17	Nil	56	—
Salt Manufacturers						
9. Salt Works.	Rs. 1 to Rs. 1.8.0.	As. 12 to As. 14.	900	20	54	9. Time and piece work.
Port Trust						
10. Boatmen.	Rs. 30 to Rs. 55 per month.	—	60	—	48	—
11. Unskilled labour.	Rs. 1.4.0.	—	24	—	48	—
12. Other labour.	Rs. 30 to Rs. 250 per month.	As. 8*	60	6	48	* Apprentices.
13. Boatmen other than Port Trust employees.	Rs. 1.2.0.	—	200	—	50	—
14. Coal and Cargo Coolies.	As. 11 to Rs. 1.4.0.	—	800(Cargo) 1,500(Coal)	—	50 to 60	—
Domestic Servants						
15. Cooks.	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per month.					
16. House-boys.	" Rs. 40 " Rs. 85 " "					
17. Chokras (Assistants).	" Rs. 15 " Rs. 30 " "					

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 3041 Aden [illegible]

874 will soon be available as well as the full-time course for younger students.

466 Wages remained stable throughout 1950, but towards the end of the year some increases were reported by employers in the building trade. The legal minimum wages remain as fixed by Regulation in April, 1949. There are probably some employers who still pay less than the required [435] minimum to unskilled labourers, usually immigrants from the Yemen. A comparative table of prices of a few commodities (see p. 11) indicates a fairly general rise in prices, and it is to be expected that in the near future there may be a general demand for increased wages.

466 468 Efforts have been made throughout the year to create better industrial relations by personal contact, visits and inspections of all places of work, and by some talks, posters, and leaflets. There are no trade unions in the Colony, and the workpeople have no conception of organisation or collective bargaining. Trade stoppages reported during 1950 numbered five, and about 2,000 working days were lost. The disputes were in all cases of a purely local nature involving one concern and its employees. All were ended by agreement and conciliation. In no cases was the Trade Disputes Ordinance invoked.

466 The only labour legislation introduced was an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance requiring compulsory notice of certain non-fatal accidents. This became law on 31st December, 1950, and the effect cannot yet be judged. The Labour Officer, the Principal of the Government Technical College and the District Commissioner are Factory Inspectors for the Colony. During the year, 102 inspections were made of factories registered under the requirements of the Ordinance. The main objects of these visits were to educate employers and works managers in the requirements of the Ordinance, and to suggest the use of guards for the more dangerous machinery. An attempt to organise first-aid classes for foremen and workers had to be abandoned owing to complete lack of support.

745 There are no Government schemes either contributory or otherwise for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pensions for the ordinary worker. Apart from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for its employees, only four commercial concerns are known to have contributory schemes for employee gratuities. Scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms provide some medical services, and at their discretion give gratuities to long service employees.

647 Towards the end of 1950 the Labour Advisory Board was freshly constituted. In the absence of any workers' organisations, special effort was made to nominate some non-employers on the Board. This Board should be a most useful body which will continuously have under examination all labour problems in the Colony.

7. Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MH1 Aden

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MINIMUM WAGES

A scale of minimum wages was laid down by Government Notice No. 48 of 14th April, 1949.

Skilled Tradesmen Rs. 3/- per day	*Semi-Skilled Tradesmen* Rs. 2/8/- per day	*Skilled Labourers* Rs. 1/12/- per day	*Unskilled Labourers* Rs. 1/6/- per day
Fitters.	Glaziers	Painters.	
Turners.	Drillers.	Rivet Holders.	
Machinists.	Launch Drivers.	Watchmen.	
Blacksmiths.	Truck Drivers.	Stokers.	
Boiler makers.	Crane Drivers.	Firemen.	
Pattern makers.	Gangers.	Greasers.	
Carpenter/ Joiners.	Motor Mechanics.	Scalers. Hammermen.	
Cabinet makers.	Carpenters.	Rivetters.	
Moulders.	Sailmakers.	and equivalent classes.	
Coppersmiths.	Cobblers.		
Wiremen.	Masons and equivalent classes.		
Electricians.			
Plumbers.			
Sign writers.			
Draughtsmen.			
Stone dressers.			
Welders.			
Cable jointers and equivalent classes.			

No maximum wages are stipulated. No minimum wages are stipulated for categories such as clerks, shop assistants, domestics, etc.

These rates have been increased in 1951.

B.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MH2 Aden 4841

464 the casual nature of their work. There is no seasonal fluctuation of employment, though economic and agricultural conditions in the nearby territories have an affect on the size of the labour force in Aden.

167 A large proportion of the labour force consists of migrant workers.
464 These come mainly from the Western Aden Protectorate and the Yemen, with some men and a few women from Somaliland Protectorate. These immigrants provide the entire force of unskilled casual workers, of whom large numbers are employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, handling cargo, working salt in the pans, etc. Mechanisation has hardly been introduced.

The building trade is also largely staffed by immigrant workers with the exception of some local born carpenters, electricians and plumbers (known locally as fitters).

464 The immigrant workers, not accompanied by their families who
167 remain in their villages, usually remain for a period of about two years
465 before returning home for a period of rest. These workers are not engaged on any form of contract, but seek their own employment on arrival, usually finding casual work at daily rates of pay. There are no special Government arrangements for their welfare and protection, but they secure the same protection by reason of the Minimum Wages and Workmen's Compensation Ordinances as the locally born.

There is no emigrant labour beyond a few Yemenis proceeding through Aden for employment in the oil fields of Saudi Arabia or as dock labourers to Madagascar. In all cases properly attested contracts are required before travel facilities are afforded by the Immigration Officer.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

465 Wages rose considerably in 1951–52 and the scales of legal minima under the Minimum Wages Ordinance were revised in April and July, 1951 and again in October, 1952. The hourly and piece-work rates of the Aden Shipping Conference were also increased in similar proportion on each of these occasions. Rations are not provided by employers, but free housing in barrack buildings is provided by the employers of coal bunkering labourers, and also for some of the workers engaged in cargo handling. Overtime is paid at the rate of time and a quarter to workers on daily rates.

RATES OF PAY IN DECEMBER, 1952

Minimum daily wages

Young persons under 18 years	Shs. 3.00
Unskilled Labourers	4.00
Skilled Labourers	5.00
Semi-skilled Tradesmen	6.50
Skilled Tradesmen	8.00

The above rates are for a 48 hour week. Overtime up to 50 hours is paid at flat-time rates, beyond 50 hours at time and a quarter.

B-Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MAG Aden 4.81

Average rates of pay in the Building Trade 465

Young persons under 18 . . .	Shs. 3.44
Unskilled Labourers . . .	3.13
Masons	10.73
Carpenters	10.87

The hours worked by harbour and wharf labourers are irregular, depending on the movements of shipping in the Port. The usual hours, in workshops and in the larger concerns are 48 hours per week (six days), though in the building trade a 54-hour week is common. There is little night work except that necessary for the mooring and oil bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. Coal bunkering is not done at night. Sunday is the accepted day of rest. Paid holidays are not customary in Aden. 466

COST OF LIVING

An attempt was made by the Department of Economic Control to compile a cost-of-living index but it was not published because it was doubtful whether it was sufficiently reliable. A new index was then produced jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the Township Authority and the first index figure was published on 15th July, 1952 and the second on 1st October. The figure on 1st October, 1952 showed an average rise of 20.89 points above that ruling on 1st April, 1951, and an increase in cost-of-living allowances and an adjustment to daily wages were made. 58 485

A list of some price-controlled commodities at 31st December, 1952 is given in the table on page 11.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Department is still small, but work-places are as regularly visited as possible with limited staff. Particular attention is paid to the creation of better industrial relations, and to the assistance of workmen in settling their compensation claims and wage disputes. Efforts are also made to prevent the employment of children, and inspection is carried out to control the employment of women and young persons. The Labour and Welfare Officer and the Principal of the Technical College are factory inspectors, and a qualified marine steam engineer is the boiler inspector. There are no employment exchange facilities. 467 466 464

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The work-people of the Colony have no conception of labour organisation or of collective bargaining. The only registered trade union is the Aden Harbour Pilots' Association with a membership of 11 European pilots. 467

The Labour Advisory Board of nominated members, employers and non-employers, met nine times during 1951–52. It has not yet proved possible to nominate any workers' representatives to the Board, owing

B.Gh. Br., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-53)2964 MM1 Aden 44 M1

respect of injury to third parties. This legislation is similar to that 494
which has existed in the United Kingdom for many years.

The Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1952), 759
which made it an offence for a person to practice medicine in the Colony unless registered under the Ordinance. It has also deleted the provision under which the practice of native systems was permitted, since treatment by qualified practitioners is now available in the Colony.

The Ordinance also made provision for the control of the sale and [278]
publication of advertisements of cures.

The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance (No. 9 of 648
1952), which was based on the Distribution of German Enemy Property 425
Act, 1949, of the United Kingdom, and which made local provision for the collection, realisation and distribution of property in the Colony which belonged to German owners on 3rd September, 1939. It provided that creditors in the Colony should have a first charge on such assets in Aden.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Ordinance 231
(No. 12 of 1952), which prohibited the carriage or conveyance of animals in such a manner as to cause them unnecessary suffering. It also enabled rules to be made to regulate the conditions under which animals should be carried by sea.

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 204
14 of 1952), which made it obligatory for persons publishing newspapers to give security for any damages which a court may award against them in a libel suit. It also provided for the correction of articles and other reports in local newspapers which contain factual statements which either are false or distorted.

The Port Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952), which amended and con- 505
solidated the law relating to the Port of Aden and matters ancillary thereto. It replaced the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and also the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927.

The Port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1952), which authorised the Trustees of the Port of Aden to raise money by way of loans or temporary borrowing in order to carry out the duties imposed upon them under the principal Ordinance. It also gave statutory recognition to the practice that all port dues, fees and charges should be credited to the Trustees.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 464
of 1952), which brought within the scope of the principal Ordinance 465
locally engaged civilian staff of departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In Aden this virtually means local civilians employed by Her Majesty's Forces.

It also increased the minimum payment of compensation, in the case of injury to a workman resulting in permanent total incapacity, from *Shs.*1,050 to *Shs.*1,500 and the maximum from *Shs.*15,000 to *Shs.*18,000 which latter amount represents 24 months' earnings of a workman whose monthly earnings do not exceed *Shs.*750.

This Ordinance has not yet been brought into force.

The Government Guards (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1952), 703
which provided mainly for the better enforcement of discipline in the Force

[illegible] Yemen [illegible] 1942

H There are still slaves in the Yemen, but
[illegible] than, they are not [illegible], unlike the [illegible]. The Arabian attitude toward the slave is not unkind: the slave has certain customary rights, and is better fed and clothed than many who are free.

Y These mountaineers hardly resemble the Arab of popular imagination, nor do they wear
142 headbands and flowing robes. The Yemenite Arabs are usually of slight stature, dark-skinned and beardless, though there are so many types that it is impossible to generalize.
000 They are a charming people, and civilized. Their condition would be much improved had they lasting peace and good government, though the complete opening up of the country to outside influences and commerce would spell disaster for an economic system which has worked with success for two or three thousand
Y years. To an ever-increasing degree the Pro-
H tectorate and South Yemen have become
A economically dependent on the port of
167 Aden. Labour is drawn from the up-country
464 villages. The villager will go to Aden and
earn £1 : 10 : 6 a month at coolie work, live
465 on 7s. 6d. out of that sum, and save the rest
A to return to his village. There he will remain until necessity drives him to earn more. A
162 large proportion of the inhabitants of Aden must be composed of these floating elements of population.

Internally the motor-lorry has made com-
H munications between the towns much easier;
494 the aeroplane, too, has made a difference
609 to the Protectorate and is a familiar sight in some places. It is now possible to control
178 areas with a handful of planes where formerly thousands of ground troops were necessary to penetrate.

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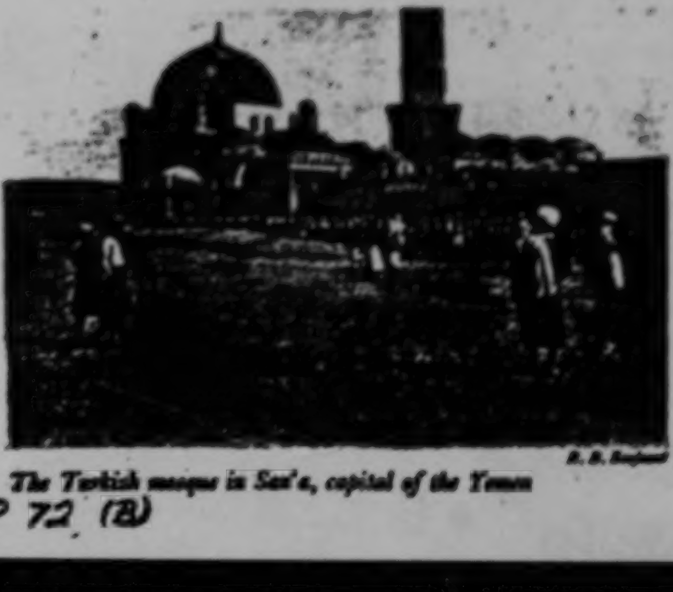

R. B. [illegible]

The Turkish mosque in San'a, capital of the Yemen

P 72 (B)

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Labour Relations in the Colony

466 ONE of the problems with which I had to deal and the one which I, personally, found the most difficult and more of a strain than all the bickerings and scufflings in the Protectorate and the continual worry of strained relations with the Yemen, was labour relations in the Colony. To understand the problem a very brief sketch is essential of the history of labour from the time that we first arrived in Aden until the immediate post-war period.

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The invaders of Aden in 1839 came from India and brought with them Indian clerks and a few Indian artisans, and they not unnaturally looked to India for their future supply of skilled and semi-skilled labour. The local Arab was, by Indian standards, totally uneducated and seemed unlikely to take kindly to education, even if it was worth while for some effort to be made in that direction. The local article being thought unworthy of serious consideration, the practice of importing artisans and clerks from India to meet the ever-expanding demand for such workers, became the normal method of recruitment. Gradually a tradition was built up that the Arab would never be capable of skilled work and that such work was an Indian prerogative. The Indians themselves, short-sightedly, did nothing to discourage the belief.

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This dangerous state of affairs persisted until after the World War, partly because the Arabs remained uneducated and partly because the Indians were good workmen and their European masters did not wish for any change. Then the education of the Arabs was taken in hand seriously and they responded in a way which surprised even their most fervent champions. They

soon showed that they could be educated, that they were 563
capable of doing more than just manual labour and that with 464
understanding and encouragement there was very little that 178
was beyond their capabilities. They began to resent the presence in their midst of an army of Indian clerks and artisans doing work which, not always with justification at that time, they considered they were capable of doing and which should be theirs by right. Unfortunately, this resentment was not confined to the Indian workers, but was directed as well against their European employers which did not make for happy racial or labour relations in the future.

The general condition of Arab labour in the Colony when I 563
first came to know Aden in the nineteen-thirties can only be 465
described as disgraceful. There were no superannuation benefits, 466 •
and as wages left no margin between income and expenditure,
nothing could be saved against old age and sickness. There [362]
were no holidays with pay, and most workers had to find their [744]
own living accommodation, and the vast majority received no medical treatment or benefit through their employers. Labour relations, as we now understand that term, did not exist. There was no form of consultation between master and man and the authority of the master was absolute.

Coal and cargo coolies were provided with accommodation; 466
they were housed in long sheds, owned by the coaling and 362
stevedoring companies, in grossly overcrowded conditions without any washing or sanitary arrangements, the nearby beach just across the main road served as a combined bath and lavatory. The owners never had the smallest idea who lived in these dormitories and what went on there after dark, which was probably just as well for their peace of mind in this town where women were closely guarded and youth was uncontrolled.

By the end of the World War no very great improvement in 178
conditions was noticeable and the housing shortage, already 362
acute, was rendered more so by a Town Planning Scheme which virtually paralysed all building operations for two years, and achieved little else except an impracticable scheme which was brought into force in a modified form and then,

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362 mercifully, abandoned. The post-war increase in Aden's trade
464 brought more and more skilled and unskilled workers into the
Colony, until the unsatisfactory overcrowding, at one time
confined to the poorer elements of the population, had spread
to white collared workers and highly skilled labour. Key
money was illegal but no heed was paid to the law and very
few houses changed tenants without it being given and taken
in some form or other.

178 When I came to the Port Trust I set myself to improving
466 the standard of living of the employees and modernising their
terms of employment. Government also was striving to improve labour conditions, and in the nineteen-forties a minimum
wage ordinance for unskilled daily paid workers passed the
Legislative Council and became law. The problems of overtime
rates, juvenile employment and maximum hours of work and
[362] many kindred subjects were studied and ordinances were
drafted to provide very necessary legislation. At the same time
a Housing Committee was set up under the Director of Public
Works to tackle the housing shortage problem. Meanwhile we
in the Port Trust decasualised as much of our labour as we
[657] could and Government followed suit with theirs, an example to
business houses which they were in no hurry to follow. I
introduced a families' medical scheme with a lady doctor in
charge for Port Trust employees, which was immediately
successful and which I have no doubt Government would have
[465] liked to have seen become Colony-wide; but it was not to be,
there were too many difficulties. Some of the more enterprising
commercial houses introduced superannuation schemes and
medical benefit for their employees, and by 1954 annual leave
on full pay had become the rule rather than the exception.
It is extraordinary how quickly a lead is followed, and in a
few short years after the war progress was made which in
many countries has taken a life-time. The speed with which
these concessions were granted upset the equilibrium of some
workers who, anxious to make hay while the sun shone, began
to demand more and more, well beyond their just entitlement,
but on the whole labour behaved surprisingly well and there
was only one serious industrial disagreement during this

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period. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's bunkering and installation workers went on strike without serious consequences to anyone. Our really bad labour trouble was to come later. 466 [468]

Government set up a Labour and Welfare Department, and labour ordinances which had lain unenforced for years were brought into reality, much to the disgust of some factory owners whose premises were a danger to their employees and a disgrace to the Colony. So the progress went on, first one problem was tackled and then another, but I believe the working people derived most benefit from the housing schemes which were introduced. The Port Trust led the way in this field with a bold scheme to house the majority of their permanent labour force. I was glad to have been able to initiate that scheme, and I was even better pleased before I left Aden in 1956 to see completed the Government housing scheme at Ma'alla where 1,500 flats had been erected on a very modern housing estate planned primarily for Government employees. Even housing, like the measles, is catching and the major commercial undertakings followed the lead given them and it became usual rather than unusual for most permanent employees to be housed by their employers. 657 466 178 657 362

While all this building was going on in Tawahi and Crater, the outskirts of the Colony were not forgotten and Government erected over 1,000 houses at Sheikh Othman to relieve overcrowding.

This is not meant to be just a list of the achievements of Government and employers in the labour field, but an indication of the all-round efforts which were made in a comparatively short space of time to improve the working conditions and the housing of the workers in the Colony, especially those who were the least well provided for financially. All this activity, beneficial though it was, failed in one vital respect. Only in a few exceptional cases was there any real improvement in master and man relations. The employers remained out of touch with their men just when the closest co-operation and understanding was essential. They took little interest in their employees as individuals either inside the 466

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factory or office or in their homes, and there was a sad lack of
468 mutual respect, understanding and consultation. Negotiating
machinery in industry, as we understand it in this country,
did not exist and efforts made during the first years of my term
of office as Governor to persuade Managements to modernise
their outlook were largely unavailing. The employers had
467 no federation or co-ordinating authority for their labour
relations and labour was leaderless. Up to 1952 there was only
one Trade Union in the Colony. Then suddenly Trades
Union became fashionable and everyone wanted to have these
new toys, with the result that by March 1956 some twenty-five
Unions had been registered, the majority of whom had been
in existence for only a few months. The Trades Union leaders
were mostly young men and were, without exception, inexperienced
and in some cases more interested in power than
they were in the proper functioning of the Unions. The
Unions were mostly House Unions and in their dealings with
Managements their leaders often behaved in an ill-mannered
and provocative manner and conducted themselves generally
like people with an inferiority complex rather out of their
depth, which is precisely what they were. One thing the
Union leaders had no doubt about was that they would not
hesitate to make full use of their new authority. They had not
long to wait. At this time strikes were very much in the air
literally, with news of labour unrest a feature of practically
every radio news broadcast, blared forth in the Colony eating
houses and coffee shops. The atmosphere was certainly conducive
to strikes, and I am afraid that many of the Trades
Union leaders did not view the possibility of their advent
with that concern, and indeed dismay, which they would have
had they been more experienced and responsible. They had
all got their toys and maybe some of the children wanted to
wind them up and see what would happen.

468 The employers, on the other hand, were inexperienced in
466 dealing with Trades Union and resented, often with cause, the
[474] attitude of the Trades Union officials. With the exception of
the "Shipping Conference" which was composed of representatives
of the shipping companies and was mainly concerned

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with freight rates and stevedoring charges, the employers were 468
disorganised and were, for the most part, in active competition [474]
with each other. They were very conscious of the considerable [477]
improvements in living and working conditions which had been made by them and they felt that they were entitled to expect, if not the gratitude of their workmen, at least a period of industrial calm free from further demands. They were alarmed at the increase in the number of the Trades Union, which meant only one thing to them and that was more and more and bigger and bigger demands by labour until commercial life became impossible. It seemed quite clear to the majority of the employers that the Unions would have to be fought and brought to their senses or broken, and that this must be done before they became too strong.

Although the continued anti-British broadcasts from Cairo 466
had undoubtedly had their effect on the general atmosphere in the Colony, which the activities of the nationalist National United Front Party had done nothing to improve, labour as a whole was behaving reasonably well. There were, of course, some differences of opinion between individuals and Managements, but the two main labour problems were being dealt
with. The first of these problems, which was not in any way 466
extraordinary and concerned shift rates for stevedores, was 465
under discussion between employers and the Labour Department of Government, and a satisfactory settlement was in
sight. The second problem was out of the ordinary and was a 468
direct result of the improved housing conditions which many 362
workmen now enjoyed. Put simply the trouble was that the 511
provision of better and modern housing had increased the cost of living of the occupants to a point where, on their wage scales, they could not make both ends meet and were distinctly worse off financially than they had been before the new houses and flats were available. The reason for this curious state of affairs was not increased rent, because although there had been an increase it had been cushioned by subsidisation by Government, the Refinery, the Port Trust and the commercial houses which provided housing for their employees. Previously many of the workmen concerned had been living three or four families

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362 511 together in one room, or verandah, or in a scrap-wood and corrugated iron hut on the hillside. They had no washing facilities and used public latrines, and when the kerosene oil in the lamp was exhausted they went to sleep. The new accommodation had running water laid on, a bathroom and water-borne sanitation and electric light. This was as it should be, but this was where the trouble arose because water and electricity in Aden had both to be paid for, and investigation showed that the provision of these necessities increased the workman's monthly expenditure by fifteen per cent. There was also some social rivalry among the families and trying to live up to the Joneses never does reduce expenditure.

511 871 Yet another cause of increased expenditure, which was universal and did not apply specifically to the dwellers in the new houses and flats, was that more children were going to school.

In 1921 there were 359 boys in Government schools, by 1948 this had increased to 4,000 boys and girls, and by 1956 no less than 10,000 children were attending Government schools and many more were going to other educational establishments. Primary and Intermediate education were free and even at Aden College and the Technical Institute the boys of poor parents were able to continue their education with Government scholarships, so the trouble was not with school fees. The parents' financial burden was added to because the boys and the girls had to be decently dressed in clean clothes to go to school, instead of wearing any old thing to hang about the town in or run errands.

468 [465] The Aden Government and the Refinery Management were alive to the difficulties of their employees and we and they were taking steps to solve the problem by a revision of some of the wage scales to relieve the financial pressure on the less well paid men. If our plans could have been completed before an unfortunate dispute between a Management and Trades Union officials lighted the fuse to set off a chain of strikes, which were exploited by the National United Front for their own ends, it is probable that the trouble when it came, and come it probably would have done in the atmosphere then prevailing in the Colony, would have been quite limited

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1953 MM1 Aden MM1

in its extent and the Refinery would not have been directly 468
involved. As it was there was general confusion, with neither
side acting rationally. Labour relations, never good, became
chaotic with the employers determined to fight anything in
the nature of a demand, however reasonable it might be; and
many of the Union leaders were equally determined to have
a strike, unjustified though it might be. Members of some
Unions were brought out on strike before any demands had
been put forward by the leaders to the Managements concerned
and without any clear idea of why they were striking.

The only measure of agreement there was between the two 664
parties was their condemnation of the conduct of my Govern- 466
ment. One side, I leave you to guess which, said that the whole 468
trouble was Communist inspired, or if not actually Commun- 641
ist then the work of the Nationalists which was much the
same thing, and anyway the strikes were purely political in
cause and conduct, and were not in any way industrial. In
their view Government were dreadfully weak and lamentably
biased and were doing nothing when they should have been
deporting the rascally political leaders disguised as Trades
Union officials. They had a great deal more to say, but it all
amounted to one thing, that Government was gravely at fault.
The opposite party was just as outspoken and did not hesitate
to describe Government officials as harsh and the police as
overbearing and tyrannical and, in fact, murderers. In their
view the workmen were grossly oppressed and there was a
distressing lack of sympathy for the downtrodden and so on
and so forth. They considered that Government should force
the employers to grant every single Union demand, reasonable
or unreasonable, simply because it was a Trades Union demand.

In fact, of course, we did everything we could to prevent 468
the strikes and to stop them spreading when once they started.
The Labour Commissioner worked day and night to bring
the parties together and try and solve their difficulties which
were, whatever anyone may say, fundamentally industrial
in origin. I, myself, met both sides time and time again, but 579
to no avail. They were beyond rational thought.

At the same time the first essential was to maintain law and 689

579 689 order in the Colony, and this was done with the minimum of force by the police supported by the military forces in the Colony. The fact that on two occasions the police were forced to open fire on rioters indicates how serious the situation was. It also indicates our determination to let nothing hinder us in the execution of our duty. Mercifully there were only two or three casualties, one of whom was a schoolboy who was killed by a stray shot while watching a crowd being prevented from storming the Tawahi Police Station in order to release a workman who, very properly, had been arrested. It was a tragic business. Some innocent person almost inevitably suffers on these occasions. I was, by chance, in Tawahi when the boy's funeral procession passed along the road and after it had gone by an elderly man, an Arab, walked up to me and said:

"You are responsible. It was murder."

Emotion had distorted his judgment, poor fellow, and I mention the incident only to indicate the unreasonableness that prevailed.

468 The Refinery Management kept their heads and showed good sense, as did some of the leading members of the Aden Trades Union Congress, several of whom worked indefatiguably to end the strikes. Without their help and understanding things would have been very much worse. As it was, normal conditions at the Refinery were restored in a comparatively short space of time, and then the pieces all fell into place again and the strikes were over, except in one or two cases where one side or the other was particularly stupid and unyielding.

625 In my opinion it was the Civil and Military security forces who came best out of this sorry affair. They were firm at the right time and lenient at the right time and their patience was admirable at all times. It was due to them that the situation did not become very much worse. It is only right that I should say so and that they should receive a few halfpence when they deserve them—they get enough kicks when they don't.

468 466 I ordered a Commission to be set up to inquire into the cause of the strikes and to make recommendations for the

future. The Commission was composed of the Attorney-General who presided, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, a European both knowledgeable and far-sighted, two influential Arab members of the Legislative Council, a Trade Union official from the only Union that did not take any part in the strikes, and Mr. James Young, the well-known British Trade Unionist, who was selected by the Trades Union Congress in London in response to a request from us, and who flew out to Aden. Aden owes a considerable debt of gratitude to Mr. Young. The verdict of the Commission was that the strikes were basically industrial in origin but that one political party had done their utmost to exploit them for their own purposes.

The young Trades Union must learn to keep politics in their proper place which, in my view, should be outside the Union, and at the same time to be more responsible in their words and deeds. The employers must be more patient and more adaptable to the changing world about them. Patience, sympathy and common sense is the right mixture for both sides and should be prescribed in large doses. If it is taken regularly there will not be any serious labour trouble in Aden.

VIII.—LABOUR

Agricultural Labour

241 There being no agriculture in the Colony, the question of agricultural labour does not arise.

Industrial Labour

464 466 Workers for heavy manual labour are obtained from the Protectorate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by local agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary.

466 The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are in force in the Colony.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

463 The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading, shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large numbers of coolies employed by the salt-works, shipping concerns and contractors are drawn from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are manned by Somalis, who take kindly to this form of semi-sedentary employment.

464 More than half of the personal servant class comes from the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen. Clerical labour in public offices and large commercial firms is largely Indian, although as education improves more local Arabs are finding employment in Government offices and with European firms. Local Arab firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

465 Masons and building operatives are drawn principally from the Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid.

Coolies from 8 to 12 annas a day (8 hours).
Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Clerks from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servant Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month.
Motor drivers Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 a month.

262 435 465 511 The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of ghee, and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

The following table shows the value of the most important articles of the export trade for the last five years:— 439

Articles.	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*1937.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods, grey	50,91,091	36,66,609	50,62,407	40,02,310	40,99,727
Piece goods, white	5,78,526	5,19,395	7,55,098	9,99,452	9,76,935
Piece goods, coloured.	29,83,297	28,28,147	31,77,184	40,86,579	38,87,306
Coffee	31,34,717	28,58,217	39,11,003	28,12,927	21,26,392
Skins, raw ...	56,95,317	39,18,447	53,57,094	71,94,785	80,94,619
Hides, raw ...	53,752	82,526	1,27,990	3,25,928	4,75,556
Grain and pulse	27,61,882	16,03,581	24,82,494	27,98,300	36,12,030
Tobacco ...	12,92,646	13,78,639	13,56,710	18,30,367	14,38,868
Provisions and oilman's stores.	5,35,699	5,67,504	6,61,462	5,55,675	6,60,563
Sugar	10,87,305	12,06,576	15,02,102	14,57,450	12,20,192
Gums and resins	6,31,467	6,08,409	7,66,767	5,83,822	8,42,817
Salt	29,83,410	27,89,402	36,13,997	30,96,141	33,69,418
Cotton twist ...	10,33,532	6,95,806	8,89,717	4,27,177	4,66,793
Spices	4,22,202	4,57,992	7,19,220	8,22,421	8,95,923
Oils	2,18,332	2,66,069	5,42,149	8,90,763	6,56,495
Metals	1,75,122	1,75,551	2,32,203	2,40,826	3,62,868
Animals, living	1,46,590	82,933	1,19,831	40,215	10,153
Tea	1,28,488	1,53,255	3,10,864	3,33,660	5,51,726
Dyeing materials	3,02,764	1,64,348	2,25,600	2,87,660	4,23,717
Soap	1,07,675	1,10,503	1,87,092	2,71,081	3,15,667
Shells	64,967	72,644	1,22,996	1,19,811	1,26,049

VIII.—LABOUR.

Agricultural Labour.

There being no agriculture in the Colony, the question of agricultural labour does not arise. 241 463

Industrial Labour.

Workers for heavy manual labour are obtained from the Protectorate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt-works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by local agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary. 464

The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are applicable in the Colony. 466

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

671 Twenty-five Ordinances were enacted between the inception of the Colony on the 1st April, 1937, and the close of the year. The most important of these were the following:—

General Clauses Acts (*Adaptation*). This Ordinance provided the necessary new terminology, etc., for carrying on the Indian and Bombay Acts in force before the birth of the Colony.

Interpretation and General Clauses. On the usual Colonial model.

Criminal Courts Ordinance, modelled on the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, with provision for jury trials in the Supreme Court, with appeals to the High Court of Bombay under the Aden Colony Order, 1936.

Income Tax, following closely the repealed Indian Income Tax Acts.

Civil Courts Ordinance, adapting, with little change, the Indian Code of Civil Procedure for the continuance of the Supreme Court, Registrar's and Small Causes Courts.

Stamp Ordinance, following closely the Indian Stamp Act.

Limitation, following the Indian Limitation Act.

Court Fees, continuing the former fees as varied under Bombay.

Guardians and Wards, following the Indian Guardian and Wards Act, but with larger discretion to the Judge in the interests of the minor.

Pensions, on the usual Colonial Model.

Police, adapting the Bombay Police Law.

Prisons, closely following the repealed Indian Acts.

Excise, a short and simple adaptation of the Bombay Abkari Act. Aden being a free port, liquor is one of the few excisable articles.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons, a short law in Colonial form superseding the Indian Acts and Opium Act.

Subsidiary Legislation during 1937.

Civil Courts Rules, containing the less important provisions of the Indian Civil Procedure Code.

Excise Rules, replacing all the rules under the repealed Bombay Akbari Act.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Rules, replacing the Dangerous Drugs, Poisons and Bombay Opium Rules.

466 The Indian Workmen's Compensation and Factories Acts are still in force in the Colony.

657 There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

453 The National Bank of India Limited is established in the Colony with its chief office in the Crater and a branch at Steamer Point. The commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers also carries on the business of banking.

Utilities and Petrol

435 Electric light, 5 as. per unit.
W[illegible] per 100 gallons.
P[illegible]6.0 per gallon.

[illegible] high and accommodation scarce. Board in an inferior ho[illegible] about Rs. 10 per day.

466 I[illegible] the absence of a specialised Labour Department, the District Commissioner investigates such complaints as are brought to his notice. [467 468] There are no trade unions. Three strikes were reported and in each case settled by raising the wages of the employees to bring them into closer relation with the rising cost of living.

The following is the more important labour legislation in force in the Colony in December, 1947.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (*No.* 20 *of* 1938)

This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age, and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18 years of age on night work or in specified occupations.

Factories Ordinance (*No.* 21 *of* 1938)

This provides for the health and safety of persons working in factories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the appointment of factory inspectors.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (*No.* 40 *of* 1939)

This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (*No.* 17 *of* 1940)

This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation.

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (*No.* 23 *of* 1942)

This legalises trade unions and makes provision for their registration and the audit of their accounts. The English law as regards " intimidation " is followed.

Contracts of Employment (*Indigenous Workers*) *Ordinance* (*No.* 45 *of* 1942)

This provides for the employment of natives of Asia or Africa and requires contracts of employment for periods over six months to be in writing and approved by an authorised officer. It provides for the repatriation of employees working in other territories.

Labour Ordinance (*No.* 6 *of* 1943)

This regulates contracts of employment, requires contracts in writing to be approved by the District Commissioner, and makes provision for deeds of apprenticeship.

There is no old age pension scheme in Aden, but small grants from a Poor Relief Fund are made to the aged destitute.

Food

435

Butter, Rs. 2.4.0 per lb.
Cheese, Rs. 1.1.0 per 12-oz. tin.
Fish, about 1 anna for a fish of the herring type and size, or less for coarser fish.
Flour, 5 as. per lb.
Ghee, Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8.0 per lb.
Meat, 10 as. to 12 as. per lb.
Potatoes, 4 as. per lb.
Rice, 7 as. per lb.
Soap (Key Pale), 6 as. per 250-gram cake.
Sugar, brown, 5 as. per lb.
white, 6 as. per lb.
Tea, Rs. 1.14.0 per lb.

Clothing

Sheeting, coloured, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Shirt, Rs. 5.
Shirting, white, Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 1.12.0 per yard.
Tropical suit, Rs. 60 and upwards.

Utilities and Petrol

Electric light, 5 as. per unit.
Water, 4 as. per 100 gallons.
Petrol, Rs. 1.6.0 per gallon.

Rents are high and accommodation scarce.

There is no separate Labour Department and efforts to secure a Welfare and Labour Officer during the year were not successful. The District Commissioner acts as Labour Officer and investigates such complaints as are brought to his notice. [362 647]

No labour legislation was passed during the year. The following are the more important Ordinances in force:

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (*No.* 20 *of* 1938) 464 466

This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age, and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18 years of age on nightwork or in specified occupations. 465

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This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (*No.* 17 *of* 1940)

This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation.

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, 463
coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance. Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately 2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which women are employed in Aden.

There is no agriculture in the Colony, and the only local product 241
is salt obtained from the sea by solar evaporation. This industry 317
employs some 750 regular and 550 casual workers.

There is no heavy industry in Aden apart from some ship repairing 438
(including floating docks). The light industries are confined to
finishing processes using imported materials. The most important 463
of these light industries are the production of aluminium, hollow-ware,
soap, calico printing, and a little dyeing and weaving of cotton fabric,
the manufacture of furniture and cigarettes. Machinery is used in the
aluminium and cigarette factories, and to some extent in furniture
making. The textile trade is primitive in the extreme and is entirely 286
hand work. The weaving is done in the home, using primitive looms
with hand-thrown shuttles.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering 463
and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent
crafts. Figures more recent than those of the 1946 census are not
available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in [265]
catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops and in
hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is
explained by the large number of immigrant male workers (whose
families remain at home) and by the local custom of sending out for
cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly
small boys employed in homes where purdah prevents the women
from marketing.

There is a great deal of casual employment, comparatively few 464
workers have permanent work, unskilled labour is entirely immigrant and dependent to a certain extent on economic conditions in nearby territories. Immigrant workers, whose families remain in their villages, usually return there after about two years.

Standards of craftsmanship are low, and the rate of production, 461
quality of tools, and methods of work in general leave much to be
desired. Mechanisation is almost unknown and a large labour force
is thus employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, and
working salt in the pans, as well as, for example, in the building trade
where even the wheelbarrow is rarely seen. Commercial firms and [466]
the very large number of small locally-owned workshops do not use
any proper apprenticeship system. Boys pick up some knowledge as 874
helpers, but are casually employed and may frequently change employment. A general all-round improvement is expected with the opening
of the Government Technical College, where night classes for adults

874 will soon be available as well as the full-time course for younger students.

465 Wages remained stable throughout 1950, but towards the end of the
year some increases were reported by employers in the building trade.
The legal minimum wages remain as fixed by Regulation in April, 1949.
There are probably some employers who still pay less than the required
[435] minimum to unskilled labourers, usually immigrants from the Yemen.
A comparative table of prices of a few commodities (*see* p. 11) indicate
a fairly general rise in prices, and it is to be expected that in the near
future there may be a general demand for increased wages.

466 Efforts have been made throughout the year to create better
industrial relations by personal contact, visits and inspections of all
468 places of work, and by some talks, posters, and leaflets. There are no
trade unions in the Colony, and the workpeople have no conception
of organisation or collective bargaining. Trade stoppages reported
during 1950 numbered five, and about 2,000 working days were lost.
The disputes were in all cases of a purely local nature involving one
concern and its employees. All were ended by agreement and conciliation. In no cases was the Trade Disputes Ordinance invoked.

466 The only labour legislation introduced was an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance requiring compulsory notice of certain non-fatal accidents. This became law on 31st December, 1950, and the effect cannot yet be judged. The Labour Officer, the Principal of the Government Technical College and the District Commissioner are Factory Inspectors for the Colony. During the year, 102 inspections were made of factories registered under the requirements of the Ordinance. The main objects of these visits were to educate employers and works managers in the requirements of the Ordinance, and to suggest the use of guards for the more dangerous machinery. An attempt to organise first-aid classes for foreman and workers had to be abandoned owing to complete lack of support.

745 There are no Government schemes either contributory or otherwise for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pensions for the ordinary worker. Apart from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for its employees, only four commercial concerns are known to have contributory schemes for employee gratuities. Scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms provide some medical services, and at their discretion give gratuities to long service employees.

647 Towards the end of 1950 the Labour Advisory Board was freshly constituted. In the absence of any workers' organisations, special effort was made to nominate some non-employers on the Board. This Board should be a most useful body which will continuously have under examination all labour problems in the Colony.

463 *Factory Workers*

Permanent and semi-casual :	
Managers and supervisors	83
Clerks	60
Artisans	824
Labourers and unskilled	1,051
Boys	322
Casual labour (approximate)	950
TOTAL	3,290

Employment Abroad

Contracts attested for Aramco (Saudi Arabia)	276
Contracts attested for other concerns	148
TOTAL	424

LABOUR LEGISLATION

466 The following are the more important ordinances in force :

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (*No.* 20 *of* 1938). This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age, and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18 years of age on night work or in specified occupations.

Factories Ordinance (*No.* 21 *of* 1938). This provides for the health and safety of persons working in factories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the appointment of factory inspectors.

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Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (*No.* 17 *of* 1940). This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation.

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (*No.* 23 *of* 1942). This legalises trade unions and makes provision for their registration and the audit of their accounts. The English law as regards " intimidation " is followed.

Contracts of Employment (*Indigenous Workers*) *Ordinance* (*No.* 45 *of* 1942). This provides for the employment of natives of Asia or Africa and requires contracts of employment for periods over six months to be in writing and approved by an authorised officer. It provides for the repatriation of employees working in other territories.

Labour Ordinance (*No.* 6 *of* 1943). This regulates contracts of employment, requires contracts in writing to be approved by the District Commissioner, and makes provision for deeds of apprenticeship.

Colony, and in particular to prohibit entry without a permit. Previously 167
there was virtually no power to control immigration into the Colony. 671

The Official Secrets Ordinance, which replaces the Indian Official Secrets Act of 1923, and is based on the provisions of the United Kingdom Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1920.

The Registration of Clubs Ordinance, which provides for the 575
compulsory registration of "clubs," as widely defined in the Ordinance. 671
It empowers the Registrar, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, to refuse registration in any particular instance, and enables the Governor in Council to cancel the registration of a club.

The Civil Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for the 698
setting-up of a District Court with power to hear proceedings of a civil 671
nature (with certain exceptions) of a value below Rs. 2,000. For staff reasons, the Court has not yet been formed.

1950

In 1950 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following 671
were the more important :

The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, which enables the Com- 625
missioner of Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to appoint special police officers. Previously such officers could only be appointed by a magistrate when a disturbance had actually arisen or was apprehended. This gave little time for organisation or training ; special police may now be organised at any time for use should an emergency arise. The Ordinance also prohibits the wearing of uniforms in connection with political organisations or objects, and further prohibits the formation of quasi-military organisations.

The Registration of Persons Ordinance, which provides for the 671
registration of all persons lawfully resident in the Colony at the time 641
registration comes into force, and the issue to them of identity cards. The Ordinance is intended to supplement the new immigration control, under which all persons entering the Colony will be required to have a permit or pass. Registration has not yet been brought into force.

The Consular Conventions Ordinance, which confers certain powers 671
and privileges upon the Consular Officers of foreign states with which Consular Conventions have been concluded by His Majesty's Government.

The Pensions Ordinance, which repeals and replaces the Pensions Ordinance, Cap. 102, and the Pensions (Subordinate Officers) Ordinance, Cap. 103, and is therefore applicable to all pensionable officers of whatever grade. It also incorporates provisions to implement the revised conditions of service in so far as the latter relates to pensions or to gratuities.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, which 671
increases the compensation payable in cases of permanent incapacity 466
from 42 to 48 months' earnings. It also places an obligation on an employer to give notice to the Labour and Welfare Officer of any injury which a workman may suffer in the course of his employment.

Average rates of pay in the Building Trade 465

Young persons under 18	*Shs.* 3.44
Unskilled Labourers	3.13
Masons	10.73
Carpenters	10.87

The hours worked by harbour and wharf labourers are irregular, 466 depending on the movements of shipping in the Port. The usual hours, in workshops and in the larger concerns are 48 hours per week (six days), though in the building trade a 54-hour week is common. There is little night work except that necessary for the mooring and oil bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. Coal bunkering is not done at night. Sunday is the accepted day of rest. Paid holidays are not customary in Aden.

COST OF LIVING

An attempt was made by the Department of Economic Control to 511 compile a cost-of-living index but it was not published because it was doubtful whether it was sufficiently reliable. A new index was then 485 produced jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the Township Authority and the first index figure was published on 15th July, 1952 and the second on 1st October. The figure on 1st October, 1952 showed an average rise of 20.89 points above that ruling on 1st April, 1951, and an increase in cost-of-living allowances and an adjustment to daily wages were made.

A list of some price-controlled commodities at 31st December, 1952 is given in the table on page 11.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Department is still small, but work-places are as regularly 647 visited as possible with limited staff. Particular attention is paid to 466 the creation of better industrial relations, and to the assistance of workmen in settling their compensation claims and wage disputes. 464 Efforts are also made to prevent the employment of children, and inspection is carried out to control the employment of women and young persons. The Labour and Welfare Officer and the Principal of the Technical College are factory inspectors, and a qualified marine steam engineer is the boiler inspector. There are no employment exchange facilities.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The work-people of the Colony have no conception of labour 467 organisation or of collective bargaining. The only registered trade union is the Aden Harbour Pilots' Association with a membership of 11 European pilots.

The Labour Advisory Board of nominated members, employers and non-employers, met nine times during 1951–52. It has not yet proved possible to nominate any workers' representatives to the Board, owing

467 both to the absence of work-people's organisations and the lack of suitable individual representatives.

It is possible to report an improvement, especially during 1952, in industrial relations, in particular the attitude of the employers towards the Labour Department became more co-operative. Four Government departments have instituted standing committees representative of administration and employees. These committees are at various stages of development and have met with varying success. One large industrial concern has established a Works Committee and appointed a European labour officer. Trade dispute statistics are shown on page 12.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

1951

466 The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (No. 20 of 1938) was amended to define clearly the application of the Ordinance to persons engaged in the coal bunkering of ships by hand.

The schedules of the Minimum Wages and Wage Regulation Ordinance (No. 17 of 1940) were amended in order to raise minimum wages.

1952

The Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance is a new enactment which provides that trade disputes in essential public services must be referred to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision shall be binding on both employers and workers.

Under the Trades Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (No. 23 of 1942), the Trade Unions (Registration) Rules were issued, setting out registration procedure under the Ordinance.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance extends the application of the original Ordinance to locally engaged civilian staff of departments of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, and raises the amount of benefit to be received for injury.

Under the Minimum Wages and Wage Regulation Ordinance (No. 17 of 1940), amended schedules were issued in Government Notice No. 144 raising the minimum wages.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The safety, health and welfare of workers in the Colony are protected by the provisions of Chapters 47, 53, 75 and 143 of the Laws of Aden. Standards of safety and welfare are still unfortunately low and much remains to be done in implementing existing legislation. Happily the number of industrial accidents is not high, probably in part due to the comparatively leisurely pace of production; industrial accident statistics are given on page 12. A number of the bigger employers retain the part-time services of a medical officer, the biggest local concern has a full-time medical practitioner. Organised welfare services for employees are as yet virtually unknown. A notable exception is the Aden Port Trust which has an excellent voluntary contributory medical scheme for the families of its employees: a full-time lady doctor is employed, and the scheme increases steadily in popularity.

Workmen's compensation is now fairly generally understood by 466 work people, and an increasing number of employers avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Labour Department in settling their claims.

There is no provision for unemployment assistance. There are no 745 general schemes, either contributory or otherwise, for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pension for the ordinary worker. Apart 466 from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for their employees, only four industrial concerns are known to have contributory schemes and scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms at their discretion give gratuities to long-service employees.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

There are no training, rehabilitation, apprenticeship or training- 466 within-industry schemes. Towards the end of 1952, however, a committee of practical engineers and builders under the chairmanship of the Principal of the Technical College produced, as a result of considerable study, recommendations for apprenticeship and trade testing schemes.

PRICES OF CERTAIN CONTROLLED COMMODITIES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1952 435

	Unit	*Price*
Sugar, white	lb.	60*c.*
Sugar, brown	lb.	55*c.*
Flour, Australian	lb.	52*c.*
Butter	lb. tin	*Sh.* 4/63—*Sh.* 5/00
Cheese, Kraft	12 oz.	*Sh.* 2/55
Petrol	gallon	*Sh.* 2/64
Soap, Key Pale	cube of 250 grammes	52*c.*
Scotch Whisky	quart	*Sh.* 19/50
Kerosene	4 gallons	*Sh.* 10/15—*Sh.* 12/50
Rice, long, boiled, Burma	lb.	84*c.*
Coffee husk	lb.	80*c.*—*Sh.* 1/20
Eggs	each	19*c.*
Dry Ginger, West African	lb.	*Sh.* 2/88
Tamarind	lb.	57*c.*—67*c.*
Dry Chillies	lb.	*Sh.* 2/25—*Sh.* 3/00
Cumin seeds, Indian	lb.	*Sh.* 2/63
Cassia	lb.	*Sh.* 1/22
Tea, Calcutta fanning	lb.	*Sh.* 3/00
Milk, fresh	1¼lb. bottle	75*c.*
Firewood	traditional bundle	5*c.*
Matches, Key Brand	box	5*c.*
Charcoal	lb.	14*c.*—21*c.*
Loongies, various makes	each	*Sh.* 3/75—*Sh.* 17/50
Makramas, Sh. Othman (headkerchieves)	each	*Sh.* 3/75
Cigarettes, various brands	50	*Sh.* 2/50—*Sh.* 3/00
Bread (sold by baker)	lb.	56*c.*
White shirting, various makes	yard	*Sh.* 2/44—*Sh.* 3/19
White, drill, various makes	yard	*Sh.* 3/00—*Sh.* 5/44
Khaki, drill, various makes	yard	*Sh.* 3/00—*Sh.* 4/87

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1952

	Number	*Amount of Compensation*
466 *Fatal Accident Cases*:		
692 Claimed and settled in Court	5	*Sh.* 17,584
Pending	4	—
No claim by dependents	7	—
Permanent Partial Disability Cases:		
Settled in Court	17	20,453
Settled out of Court	27	14,879
Closed without award (no permanent injury and other reasons)	101	—
Pending	43	—

Classification by Trades

Accidents on wharfs, on lighters, etc.	85
„ in factories and workshops	63
„ on buildings under construction	56

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1952

468

Types of employment	*Date*	*Period of Stoppage*	*Number of men*	*Man days lost*
Factory	January	8 days	144	1,152
Dock Labour	February	2 „	500	1,000
Factory	March	2 „	50	100
Factory	May	1 day	50	50
Dock Labour	June	3 hours	250	90
Dock Labour	October	3 days	150	450
Building Construction	October	3 „	50	150
Building Construction	December	1 day	24	24
			TOTAL	3,016

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

651

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR 1949–50 TO 1951–52

	1951–52 £	1950–51 £	1949–50 £
1. Direct Taxation	702,716	418,607	316,351
2. Customs and Excise	295,206	246,179	215,012
3. Stamps, Licences, etc.	43,871	47,275	41,374
4. Receipt for or in aid of specific Government Services	129,899	44,854	38,230
5. Contributions and Local Reimbursements	27,372	20,784	15,931

466

factory or office or in their homes, and there was a sad lack of
468 mutual respect, understanding and consultation. Negotiating
machinery in industry, as we understand it in this country,
did not exist and efforts made during the first years of my term
of office as Governor to persuade Managements to modernise
their outlook were largely unavailing. The employers had
• 467 no federation or co-ordinating authority for their labour
relations and labour was leaderless. Up to 1952 there was only
one Trade Union in the Colony. Then suddenly Trades
Union became fashionable and everyone wanted to have these
new toys, with the result that by March 1956 some twenty-five
Unions had been registered, the majority of whom had been
in existence for only a few months. The Trades Union leaders
were mostly young men and were, without exception, inexperienced
and in some cases more interested in power than
they were in the proper functioning of the Unions. The
Unions were mostly House Unions and in their dealings with
Managements their leaders often behaved in an ill-mannered
and provocative manner and conducted themselves generally
like people with an inferiority complex rather out of their
depth, which is precisely what they were. One thing the
Union leaders had no doubt about was that they would not
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every radio news broadcast, blared forth in the Colony eating
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Utilities and Petrol

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Water, 4 as. per 100 gallons.
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Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Statement of Revenue for 1947–48 as compared with the Revenue of the previous years 651

	1947–48 Rs.	1946–47 Rs.	1945–46 Rs.
1. Direct Taxation . .	37,15,064	44,33,434	59,44,407
2. Customs and Excise .	25,48,427	22,18,674	18,58,189
3. Stamps and Licences .	4,85,761	5,34,891	5,44,097
4. Receipts for or in aid of specific Government Services . . .	4,88,239	7,05,990	6,34,710
5. Contribution and Local Reimbursements . .	2,13,131	2,15,670	2,29,917
6. Reimbursements by His Majesty's Government .	2,60,007	2,57,036	2,47,027
7. Posts and Telephones .	9,96,441	9,46,785	6,33,211
8. Miscellaneous	13,23,696	11,19,402	7,90,499
9. Water Supply . . .	6,93,671	7,01,587	7,02,787
10. Electricity Supply . .	11,72,954	11,38,254	10,10,567
11. Land Sales . . .	1,68,363	14,049	27,301
12. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund . .	46,667	—	—
TOTAL Rs.	1,21,12,421	1,22,85,772	1,26,22,712

Average rates of pay in the Building Trade 465

Young persons under 18 . . .	*Shs.* 3.44
Unskilled Labourers . . .	3.13
Masons	10.73
Carpenters	10.87

The hours worked by harbour and wharf labourers are irregular, 466 depending on the movements of shipping in the Port. The usual hours, in workshops and in the larger concerns are 48 hours per week (six days), though in the building trade a 54-hour week is common. There is little night work except that necessary for the mooring and oil bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. Coal bunkering is not done at night. Sunday is the accepted day of rest. Paid holidays are not customary in Aden.

COST OF LIVING

An attempt was made by the Department of Economic Control to 511 compile a cost-of-living index but it was not published because it was doubtful whether it was sufficiently reliable. A new index was then 435 produced jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the Township Authority and the first index figure was published on 15th July, 1952 and the second on 1st October. The figure on 1st October, 1952 showed an average rise of 20.89 points above that ruling on 1st April, 1951, and an increase in cost-of-living allowances and an adjustment to daily wages were made.

A list of some price-controlled commodities at 31st December, 1952 is given in the table on page 11.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Department is still small, but work-places are as regularly 647 visited as possible with limited staff. Particular attention is paid to the creation of better industrial relations, 466 and to the assistance of workmen in settling their compensation claims and wage disputes. 464 Efforts are also made to prevent the employment of children, and inspection is carried out to control the employment of women and young persons. The Labour and Welfare Officer and the Principal of the Technical College are factory inspectors, and a qualified marine steam engineer is the boiler inspector. There are no employment exchange facilities.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The work-people of the Colony have no conception of labour 467 organisation or of collective bargaining. The only registered trade union is the Aden Harbour Pilots' Association with a membership of 11 European pilots.

The Labour Advisory Board of nominated members, employers and non-employers, met nine times during 1951–52. It has not yet proved possible to nominate any workers' representatives to the Board, owing

●467 both to the absence of work-people's organisations and the lack of suitable individual representatives.

It is possible to report an improvement, especially during 1952, in industrial relations, in particular the attitude of the employers towards the Labour Department became more co-operative. Four Government departments have instituted standing committees representative of administration and employees. These committees are at various stages of development and have met with varying success. One large industrial concern has established a Works Committee and appointed a European labour officer. Trade dispute statistics are shown on page 12.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

1951

466 The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (No. 20 of 1938) was amended to define clearly the application of the Ordinance to persons engaged in the coal bunkering of ships by hand.

The schedules of the Minimum Wages and Wage Regulation Ordinance (No. 17 of 1940) were amended in order to raise minimum wages.

1952

The Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance is a new enactment which provides that trade disputes in essential public services must be referred to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision shall be binding on both employers and workers.

Under the Trades Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (No. 23 of 1942), the Trade Unions (Registration) Rules were issued, setting out registration procedure under the Ordinance.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance extends the application of the original Ordinance to locally engaged civilian staff of departments of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, and raises the amount of benefit to be received for injury.

Under the Minimum Wages and Wage Regulation Ordinance (No. 17 of 1940), amended schedules were issued in Government Notice No. 144 raising the minimum wages.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The safety, health and welfare of workers in the Colony are protected by the provisions of Chapters 47, 53, 75 and 143 of the Laws of Aden. Standards of safety and welfare are still unfortunately low and much remains to be done in implementing existing legislation. Happily the number of industrial accidents is not high, probably in part due to the comparatively leisurely pace of production ; industrial accident statistics are given on page 12. A number of the bigger employers retain the part-time services of a medical officer, the biggest local concern has a full-time medical practitioner. Organised welfare services for employees are as yet virtually unknown. A notable exception is the Aden Port Trust which has an excellent voluntary contributory medical scheme for the families of its employees: a full-time lady doctor is employed, and the scheme increases steadily in popularity.

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period. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's bunkering and installation workers went on strike without serious consequences to anyone. Our really bad labour trouble was to come later. 466 [468]

Government set up a Labour and Welfare Department, and labour ordinances which had lain unenforced for years were brought into reality, much to the disgust of some factory owners whose premises were a danger to their employees and a disgrace to the Colony. So the progress went on, first one problem was tackled and then another, but I believe the working people derived most benefit from the housing schemes which were introduced. The Port Trust led the way in this field with a bold scheme to house the majority of their permanent labour force. I was glad to have been able to initiate that scheme, and I was even better pleased before I left Aden in 1956 to see completed the Government housing scheme at Ma'alla where 1,500 flats had been erected on a very modern housing estate planned primarily for Government employees. Even housing, like the measles, is catching and the major commercial undertakings followed the lead given them and it became usual rather than unusual for most permanent employees to be housed by their employers. 657 466 178 657 362

While all this building was going on in Tawahi and Crater, the outskirts of the Colony were not forgotten and Government erected over 1,000 houses at Sheikh Othman to relieve overcrowding.

This is not meant to be just a list of the achievements of Government and employers in the labour field, but an indication of the all-round efforts which were made in a comparatively short space of time to improve the working conditions and the housing of the workers in the Colony, especially those who were the least well provided for financially. All this activity, beneficial though it was, failed in one vital respect. Only in a few exceptional cases was there any real improvement in master and man relations. The employers remained out of touch with their men just when the closest co-operation and understanding was essential. They took little interest in their employees as individuals either inside the 466

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

466

factory or office or in their homes, and there was a sad lack of mutual respect, understanding and consultation. Negotiating machinery in industry, as we understand it in this country, did not exist and efforts made during the first years of my term of office as Governor to persuade Managements to modernise their outlook were largely unavailing. The employers had no federation or co-ordinating authority for their labour relations and labour was leaderless. Up to 1952 there was only one Trade Union in the Colony. Then suddenly Trades Union became fashionable and everyone wanted to have these new toys, with the result that by March 1956 some twenty-five Unions had been registered, the majority of whom had been in existence for only a few months. The Trades Union leaders were mostly young men and were, without exception, inexperienced and in some cases more interested in power than they were in the proper functioning of the Unions. The Unions were mostly House Unions and in their dealings with Managements their leaders often behaved in an ill-mannered and provocative manner and conducted themselves generally like people with an inferiority complex rather out of their depth, which is precisely what they were. One thing the Union leaders had no doubt about was that they would not hesitate to make full use of their new authority. They had not long to wait. At this time strikes were very much in the air literally, with news of labour unrest a feature of practically every radio news broadcast, blared forth in the Colony eating houses and coffee shops. The atmosphere was certainly conducive to strikes, and I am afraid that many of the Trades Union leaders did not view the possibility of their advent with that concern, and indeed dismay, which they would have had they been more experienced and responsible. They had all got their toys and maybe some of the children wanted to wind them up and see what would happen. • 468 467

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The employers, on the other hand, were inexperienced in dealing with Trades Union and resented, often with cause, the attitude of the Trades Union officials. With the exception of the "Shipping Conference" which was composed of representatives of the shipping companies and was mainly concerned

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with freight rates and stevedoring charges, the employers were 468
disorganised and were, for the most part, in active competition (474)
with each other. They were very conscious of the considerable (477)
improvements in living and working conditions which had been made by them and they felt that they were entitled to expect, if not the gratitude of their workmen, at least a period of industrial calm free from further demands. They were alarmed at the increase in the number of the Trades Union, which meant only one thing to them and that was more and more and bigger and bigger demands by labour until commercial life became impossible. It seemed quite clear to the majority of the employers that the Unions would have to be fought and brought to their senses or broken, and that this must be done before they became too strong.

Although the continued anti-British broadcasts from Cairo 466
had undoubtedly had their effect on the general atmosphere in the Colony, which the activities of the nationalist National United Front Party had done nothing to improve, labour as a whole was behaving reasonably well. There were, of course, some differences of opinion between individuals and Managements, but the two main labour problems were being dealt
with. The first of these problems, which was not in any way 466
extraordinary and concerned shift rates for stevedores, was 465
under discussion between employers and the Labour Department of Government, and a satisfactory settlement was in
sight. The second problem was out of the ordinary and was a 468
direct result of the improved housing conditions which many 362
workmen now enjoyed. Put simply the trouble was that the 511
provision of better and modern housing had increased the cost of living of the occupants to a point where, on their wage scales, they could not make both ends meet and were distinctly worse off financially than they had been before the new houses and flats were available. The reason for this curious state of affairs was not increased rent, because although there had been an increase it had been cushioned by subsidisation by Government, the Refinery, the Port Trust and the commercial houses which provided housing for their employees. Previously many of the workmen concerned had been living three or four families

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511 together in one room, or verandah, or in a scrap-wood and corrugated iron hut on the hillside. They had no washing facilities and used public latrines, and when the kerosene oil in the lamp was exhausted they went to sleep. The new accommodation had running water laid on, a bathroom and waterborne sanitation and electric light. This was as it should be, but this was where the trouble arose because water and electricity in Aden had both to be paid for, and investigation showed that the provision of these necessities increased the workman's monthly expenditure by fifteen per cent. There was also some social rivalry among the families and trying to live up to the Joneses never does reduce expenditure.

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871 Yet another cause of increased expenditure, which was universal and did not apply specifically to the dwellers in the new houses and flats, was that more children were going to school.

In 1921 there were 359 boys in Government schools, by 1948 this had increased to 4,000 boys and girls, and by 1956 no less than 10,000 children were attending Government schools and many more were going to other educational establishments. Primary and Intermediate education were free and even at Aden College and the Technical Institute the boys of poor parents were able to continue their education with Government scholarships, so the trouble was not with school fees. The parents' financial burden was added to because the boys and the girls had to be decently dressed in clean clothes to go to school, instead of wearing any old thing to hang about the town in or run errands.

• 468
[465] The Aden Government and the Refinery Management were alive to the difficulties of their employees and we and they were taking steps to solve the problem by a revision of some of the wage scales to relieve the financial pressure on the less well paid men. If our plans could have been completed before an unfortunate dispute between a Management and Trades Union officials lighted the fuse to set off a chain of strikes, which were exploited by the National United Front for their own ends, it is probable that the trouble when it came, and come it probably would have done in the atmosphere then prevailing in the Colony, would have been quite limited

in its extent and the Refinery would not have been directly 468
involved. As it was there was general confusion, with neither side acting rationally. Labour relations, never good, became chaotic with the employers determined to fight anything in the nature of a demand, however reasonable it might be; and many of the Union leaders were equally determined to have a strike, unjustified though it might be. Members of some Unions were brought out on strike before any demands had been put forward by the leaders to the Managements concerned and without any clear idea of why they were striking.

The only measure of agreement there was between the two 664
parties was their condemnation of the conduct of my Govern- 466
ment. One side, I leave you to guess which, said that the whole 468
trouble was Communist inspired, or if not actually Commun- 641
ist then the work of the Nationalists which was much the same thing, and anyway the strikes were purely political in cause and conduct, and were not in any way industrial. In their view Government were dreadfully weak and lamentably biased and were doing nothing when they should have been deporting the rascally political leaders disguised as Trades Union officials. They had a great deal more to say, but it all amounted to one thing, that Government was gravely at fault. The opposite party was just as outspoken and did not hesitate to describe Government officials as harsh and the police as overbearing and tyrannical and, in fact, murderers. In their view the workmen were grossly oppressed and there was a distressing lack of sympathy for the downtrodden and so on and so forth. They considered that Government should force the employers to grant every single Union demand, reasonable or unreasonable, simply because it was a Trades Union demand.

In fact, of course, we did everything we could to prevent 468
the strikes and to stop them spreading when once they started. The Labour Commissioner worked day and night to bring the parties together and try and solve their difficulties which were, whatever anyone may say, fundamentally industrial in origin. I, myself, met both sides time and time again, but 579
to no avail. They were beyond rational thought.

At the same time the first essential was to maintain law and 689

579 order in the Colony, and this was done with the minimum
689 of force by the police supported by the military forces in the Colony. The fact that on two occasions the police were forced to open fire on rioters indicates how serious the situation was. It also indicates our determination to let nothing hinder us in the execution of our duty. Mercifully there were only two or three casualties, one of whom was a schoolboy who was killed by a stray shot while watching a crowd being prevented from storming the Tawahi Police Station in order to release a workman who, very properly, had been arrested. It was a tragic business. Some innocent person almost inevitably suffers on these occasions. I was, by chance, in Tawahi when the boy's funeral procession passed along the road and after it had gone by an elderly man, an Arab, walked up to me and said:

"You are responsible. It was murder."

Emotion had distorted his judgment, poor fellow, and I mention the incident only to indicate the unreasonableness that prevailed.

468 The Refinery Management kept their heads and showed good sense, as did some of the leading members of the Aden Trades Union Congress, several of whom worked indefatiguably to end the strikes. Without their help and understanding things would have been very much worse. As it was, normal conditions at the Refinery were restored in a comparatively short space of time, and then the pieces all fell into place again and the strikes were over, except in one or two cases where one side or the other was particularly stupid and unyielding.

625 In my opinion it was the Civil and Military security forces who came best out of this sorry affair. They were firm at the right time and lenient at the right time and their patience was admirable at all times. It was due to them that the situation did not become very much worse. It is only right that I should say so and that they should receive a few halfpence when they deserve them—they get enough kicks when they don't.

468 I ordered a Commission to be set up to inquire into the
466 cause of the strikes and to make recommendations for the

468
466

future. The Commission was composed of the Attorney-General who presided, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, a European both knowledgeable and far-sighted, two influential Arab members of the Legislative Council, a Trade Union official from the only Union that did not take any part in the strikes, and Mr. James Young, the well-known British Trade Unionist, who was selected by the Trades Union Congress in London in response to a request from us, and who flew out to Aden. Aden owes a considerable debt of gratitude to Mr. Young. The verdict of the Commission was that the strikes were basically industrial in origin but that one political party had done their utmost to exploit them for their own purposes.

The young Trades Union must learn to keep politics in their proper place which, in my view, should be outside the Union, and at the same time to be more responsible in their words and deeds. The employers must be more patient and more adaptable to the changing world about them. Patience, sympathy and common sense is the right mixture for both sides and should be prescribed in large doses. If it is taken regularly there will not be any serious labour trouble in Aden.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

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874 will soon be available as well as the full-time course for younger students.

465 Wages remained stable throughout 1950, but towards the end of the year some increases were reported by employers in the building trade. The legal minimum wages remain as fixed by Regulation in April, 1949. There are probably some employers who still pay less than the required [435] minimum to unskilled labourers, usually immigrants from the Yemen. A comparative table of prices of a few commodities (*see* p. 11) indicate a fairly general rise in prices, and it is to be expected that in the near future there may be a general demand for increased wages.

466 Efforts have been made throughout the year to create better industrial relations by personal contact, visits and inspections of all ● 468 places of work, and by some talks, posters, and leaflets. There are no trade unions in the Colony, and the workpeople have no conception of organisation or collective bargaining. Trade stoppages reported during 1950 numbered five, and about 2,000 working days were lost. The disputes were in all cases of a purely local nature involving one concern and its employees. All were ended by agreement and conciliation. In no cases was the Trade Disputes Ordinance invoked.

466 The only labour legislation introduced was an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance requiring compulsory notice of certain non-fatal accidents. This became law on 31st December, 1950, and the effect cannot yet be judged. The Labour Officer, the Principal of the Government Technical College and the District Commissioner are Factory Inspectors for the Colony. During the year, 102 inspections were made of factories registered under the requirements of the Ordinance. The main objects of these visits were to educate employers and works managers in the requirements of the Ordinance, and to suggest the use of guards for the more dangerous machinery. An attempt to organise first-aid classes for foreman and workers had to be abandoned owing to complete lack of support.

745 There are no Government schemes either contributory or otherwise for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pensions for the ordinary worker. Apart from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for its employees, only four commercial concerns are known to have contributory schemes for employee gratuities. Scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms provide some medical services, and at their discretion give gratuities to long service employees.

647 Towards the end of 1950 the Labour Advisory Board was freshly constituted. In the absence of any workers' organisations, special effort was made to nominate some non-employers on the Board. This Board should be a most useful body which will continuously have under examination all labour problems in the Colony.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1952

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	Number	Amount of Compensation
Fatal Accident Cases :		
Claimed and settled in Court	5	*Sh.* 17,584
Pending	4	—
No claim by dependents	7	—
Permanent Partial Disability Cases :		
Settled in Court	17	20,453
Settled out of Court	27	14,879
Closed without award (no permanent injury and other reasons)	101	—
Pending	43	—

Classification by Trades

Accidents on wharfs, on lighters, etc.	85
" in factories and workshops	63
" on buildings under construction	56

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1952

● 468

Types of employment	Date	Period of Stoppage	Number of men	Man days lost
Factory	January	8 days	144	1,152
Dock Labour	February	2 "	500	1,000
Factory	March	2 "	50	100
Factory	May	1 day	50	50
Dock Labour	June	3 hours	250	90
Dock Labour	October	3 days	150	450
Building Construction	October	3 "	50	150
Building Construction	December	1 day	24	24
			TOTAL	3,016

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

651

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR 1949–50 TO 1951–52

	1951–52 £	1950–51 £	1949–50 £
1. Direct Taxation	702,716	418,607	316,351
2. Customs and Excise	295,206	246,179	215,012
3. Stamps, Licences, etc.	43,871	47,275	41,374
4. Receipt for or in aid of specific Government Services	129,899	44,854	38,230
5. Contributions and Local Reimbursements	27,372	20,784	15,931

651 The Tobacco Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1951), which allowed a draw-back of tax in the case of export of tobacco by air as well as by sea, defined more clearly the meaning of importation and removed any doubt that it is an offence for any person to deal in tobacco issued to Her Majesty's Forces at duty-free or reduced duty rates.

494 The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 of 1951), which empowered the licensing authority to suspend the registration of a motor vehicle until any defects in such vehicle are satisfactorily remedied. It also made provision for a fixed date for the expiration and renewal of driving licences.

657 The Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1951), which extended the present option of officials to retire or be retired at the age of 45 years for a further period of three years until 31st March, 1955.

651 The Stamp Duty (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1951), which exempted from stamp duty receipts given in respect of sums of money exceeding *Shs.*30 paid by way of salary, wages, pensions or allowances. This exception applies to members of Her Majesty's Forces as well as to persons in civilian employment.

1952

In 1952, 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important :

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1952), which granted additional relief in respect of expenses incurred by a tax-payer in sending a child to school or other training establishment outside the Colony, where no suitable educational institution exists in the Colony.

453 The Banking Ordinance (No. 2 of 1952), which is designed to control the establishment and operation of banks in the Colony. It is a measure intended to protect the public from persons carrying on banking business with inadequate financial resources or of whose financial reliability there may be reasonable doubt.

468 The Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance (No. 4 of 1952), which provided safeguards against the dangers which might arise to the life and health of the community if certain essential services were interrupted. Such services include the provision of water and electricity, health services, etc. It provided that reference of trade disputes in essential services should be made to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision would be binding on both employers and employees, and also that lockouts by employers in such services and strikes by their employees were an offence.

This Ordinance is binding on the Crown as there are essential services in the Colony operated by the Government or by Her Majesty's Forces.

The Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation.

687 The Prevention of Corruption Ordinance (No. 5 of 1952), which introduced more effective measures to combat bribery and corruption.

494 The Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1952), which introduced compulsory insurance of motor vehicles in

221 kinds of fish are taken in fair quantity but no one species appears to predominate. Crawfish are reported as numerous on rocky bottoms, but they are only taken locally for sale fresh to Europeans. Oysters abound on the rocks between tidemarks and could no doubt be cultivated in several landlocked bays where markets are available.

In general, the fisheries appear to be promising but localised and seasonal, the fishermen tending to follow the shoals along the coast. A fishery based on a harbour might have to employ vessels of considerable ranged storage capacity if landings were to be kept constant throughout the year.

226 654 During the greater part of 1947 the Fisheries Officer was still under training in the United Kingdom, but the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office himself spent a fortnight in the Colony and Protectorate early in the year and was much impressed by the quantity of fish available. By November an extensive survey of the fisheries resources of this area had been planned in London and a party, consisting of a fish oils chemist, a canning expert, a Political Officer and the permanent Fisheries Officer, arrived in Aden towards the end of the month. They were later joined by the Fisheries Adviser and a second Fisheries Officer was expected early in 1948.

By the end of the year, the two technical experts and the Political Officer were at work at Mukalla and the Fisheries Officer was at Aden starting to equip two vessels for experimental fishing.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 [167 464] As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

438 433 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing-plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471 563 As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownerships in Aden, the following are the main concerns and their proprietorship:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.
Soap Works	French.
Dyeing and Printing . . .	French, Indian.
Button Factory . . .	Italian.
Aluminium Factory . . .	Indian.
Shipping Agencies . . .	British, Indian.
Ship-owning	French, Arab, Indian.
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.

471
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The most important developments in 1947 were the restriction of out- 288
put of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure 433
the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries
of button-cutting and aluminium-pressing.

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 231
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The 311
following statement shows the imports and exports of animals:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Mules*
By land . .	34,048	4,870	85	12	—
By sea . .	101,677	180	—	2	29
TOTAL .	135,725	5,050	85	14	29

231
439

TOTAL EXPORTS OF ANIMALS (BY SEA)

Sheep and goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Dogs*
2,697	28	—	4

Total Exports of Animals by Military . Sheep and goats, 180

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are three kinds of schools in the Colony: Government schools 871
under the Director of Education, which are financed directly from Colony [658]
funds; schools which Government recognises and assists by means of grants-in-aid both on capital and recurrent costs; and a number of indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls. The public demand for education continued to expand, and applications for admittance to schools outnumbered the available places. To meet this demand it was possible to arrange for a number of extra streams of pupils to be started, as well as for a "special" class for a group of successful candidates

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; con- 494
versely, the 65 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are 422
in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in 471
Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their 568
proprietors: 162

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.	
Soap Works	French.	474
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.	281
Aluminium Factory	Indian.	
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French.	
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian.	

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 231
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.
Animals were imported as follows:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Donkeys*	*Dogs*
By land	41,393	5,031	44	6	1	Nil
By sea	105,729	76	3	Nil	Nil	13
TOTAL	147,122	5,107	47	6	1	13

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of School. Schools directly maintained by Government provide 871
primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic,
the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher
secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of
English is begun in the first standard of the lower secondary school,
the suggestion for its introduction into the primary schools having been
rejected by reason of pressure for fuller teaching of Arabic.

Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujrati, Hebrew and Urdu.

There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion was very impressive. There was much pleasure expressed at the provisions of the Five-Year Plan but this was tempered with much scepticism. The "special" class worked well and all pupils passed into the Government Secondary School.

The Island of Perim was visited early in 1950, when a good haul of sharks was made by the fishery vessel. Shark lines have been lent to the inhabitants, but the poorness of their boats, the bad weather and the roughness of the bottom led to the loss of many hooks. The Administrator of Perim has been granted funds to provide a motor sambuk during 1951, of which the Perim water-plant foreman will be engineman. 654 228

OTHER INDUSTRIES

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There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories. 471 438

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

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As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors: 471

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. 433 234

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conversely, the 60 buses are almost all individually owned. Taxis are
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As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in
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proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning Firms	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies.

311 Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is
231 confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Department and Policy

647 The Department comprises the Director of Education, the Arab
658 Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer, the British Education Officer for the Protectorate, and the Accountant. Stores are issued from the Department, but the two Government colleges, Aden College and the Technical College, maintain their own stores under supervision.

The policy of the Department is to provide primary and intermediate education for all boys and girls within the Colony, and higher education on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad; to give as full training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching profession; and to provide within and beyond the framework of the system aids to education and to a good cultural background. The Department also gives financial and other assistance to a considerable number of assisted and independent schools.

871 The educational programme in Government schools, which is followed closely by other schools, consists of four years of primary schooling, three of intermediate, and four of secondary. A selective examination is held for entry into the Government Intermediate School at the end of the primary course, and another selective examination

11: Melamid S-3 (no date) 1954 MLl Yemen ML1
HADHRAMAUT MM2
ADEN MM1
OMAN MK1

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expanded and dried fish and fish oils are now exported regularly. The new 433
exports have more than compensated for the decline in the revenues from 439
incense, the supply of which has suffered from excess cutting and tapping
of the few forested areas.

A
Indirectly, Aden colony has been a beneficiary of the Iranian oil dis- 471
pute. The former concessionaire in Iran has begun construction of a 382
100,000 barrel per day petroleum refinery in Aden which is to supply the 433
general area of the Indian Ocean with petroleum products formerly supplied by the now expropriated and shut-down refinery at Abadan. The estimated cost of this project is about $140 million. At present over 12,000 workers are employed on various construction jobs connected with the refinery, including over 8,000 natives and nearly 1,000 Indian nationals. Some 3,000 local inhabitants and about 200 Europeans will be permanently employed in this largest industrial establishment in southern Arabia.

To build and operate this refinery an entirely new town, complete with all modern services, has been established at Little Aden, about six miles from the old port city of Aden. Sufficient water for the domestic requirements of the new town was discovered ten miles away; sweet water for industrial purposes must be obtained by distillation of sea water. A hospital, the largest in Arabia, has also been set up. In general, local trade is benefiting tremendously from the activities of the new oil company. A new port for the discharge and loading of oil tankers is also being built.

O
Because of the decline in incense production in the Aden territories, 471
Dhofar is now the most important exporter of this commodity. A petro- 382
leum concession in this province has been granted to two American oil 433
companies (Cities Service and Richfield) which have hitherto not participated in Middle East oil development.[7] A large airfield for supplies, etc.
O
has been established near Salala, and thorough exploration of the area is
151 to commence within a few months. The outlook for the discovery of oil 135
is reported to be very favorable, since the oil-rich geological strata of the Saudi Arabian or Qatar oil fields may extend into Dhofar.

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[7] A concession for the area was formerly held by a subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Co.

A 165 731 1,000 live births in the 4 years 1945-48, and subsequently declined to 162 in 1949 and to 166 in 1950. As in the case of population death rates, the infant mortality statistics A [167] are exaggerated by the inclusion of immigrant deaths.

A 165 Figures for the 5 years 1946-50 indicate that deaths among children under 5 years of age accounted for 34 to 38 per cent of the total deaths. The stillbirth rate varied from 54 to 73 per 1,000 births; the maternal mortality rate, from 4 to 7 per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.

H 165 Few statistical studies have been made in the Aden protectorates. The total death and infant mortality rates are believed to be generally higher than those of the Colony, but in the absence of authentic records, inadequate data are available for measuring the actual health status of the people. Evidence obtained from the interrogation of 76 women, from 15 to 45 years of age, in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40[20] suggests an average infant mortality of 245 per 1,000 live births, varying from 80 to over 500 in different localities. Infancy was not accurately defined, however, and any baby breast-fed and unable to walk was classified as an infant. The mortality among children H under 5 years of age was 25 to 100 per cent 165 greater in most areas. Malnutrition and 146 ignorance of the fundamental principles of 854 child care are important factors contributing to the high mortality in infancy and early childhood in both the Colony and the Protectorate.

SOCIAL ECONOMY

A 433 439 The economy of the Colony is based almost entirely upon shipping and trade. Not only is Aden a prominent fueling station for ocean and coastwise vessels, but it derives considerable wealth from the transshipment of goods to and from Yemen and adjacent territories, usually by means of A 439 317 dhows and camel caravans. The production of salt in evaporation beds along the coast A 441 surrounding Aden harbor is the only export industry. Numerous small plants have been

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ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

established to supply the local market—for A
the processing of soaps, pressed aluminum 471
utensils, cigarettes, pottery and textiles,
the extraction of sesame oil, the cutting of
buttons from trochas shells and the build-
ing of dhows. Fishing is of potential impor- A
tance, but its development is handicapped 328
by primitive methods of procurement and 241
handling and inadequate local transport fa-
cilities. The agricultural resources of the
Colony are limited to market gardens and
date groves on the oasis of Sheikh Othman.

Agriculture and fishing are the principal H
occupations of the tribesmen of the Pro- 235
tectorate. The fisheries of the eastern dis- 241
tricts are reputed to be among the richest
in the Middle East, while the drying and
salting of fish and the manufacture of
fish oils, fodder and manure are valuable
industries in the coast towns. A large pro- H
portion of the people in Western Aden 241
Protectorate and the Hadhramaut engage in 361
agriculture, although the tribes of the
steppe country are mainly nomadic pas-
toralists. The expansion of farming is cur-
tailed by uncertain rainfall and shortage of
water supply. In the Eastern Aden Protec- H
torate, cultivation is restricted mainly to 241
the middle portions of the Hadhramaut val- 311
ley, where the river flows for part of the [a 415]
year. This region is historically famous as
a source of frankincense and myrrh. Elabo-
rate terracing and irrigation are employed
in many areas for the conservation and the
utilization of the limited water resources
available. It was estimated in 1948 that less
than 0.5 per cent of the total land area was
suitable for farming, but the relative extent
of pasturage and desert has not been deter- H
mined. Systems of peasant ownership, ten- 423
ancy farming and tribal land tenure prevail 654
in different localities. The improvement of
agriculture and expansion of irrigation are
prominent among the development pro-
grams for the Protectorate. A co-operative
project for the cultivation of cotton and
other crops by modern methods has recently
been initiated on 5,000 acres in the Abyan
area in Western Aden Protectorate. Little 860

skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/ 647
interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate
but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April,
1953.

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better 226
materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly
discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of
co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run
markets are contemplated.

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was [654]
created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks;
corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood; more and more
fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines; and better
shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preserv- 227
atives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line
fishermen.

Fisheries Committee

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to 647
direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the progress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 504
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 472
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemen 167
Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home,
and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The 472
chief products are soap, soft drinks, aluminium pressed domestic 433
utensils, cigarettes and dyed and printed cloth. These supply local 439
demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal 286
one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms 249
which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, 463
with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

501 The craft used are of two kinds, the sambuk, which is a planked surf-boat of up to 35 feet long, and the huri, a dugout canoe imported from India to which a topstrake is usually added locally. Huris range from 8 to 30 feet and are popular because they can withstand neglect and rough usage. No power-craft are yet used for fishing. During 1948 there were 34 sambuks and 341 huris in the Colony.

286 Nets are all hand-braided locally. There are several types which
226 operate by surrounding a shoal of pelagic fish which are then induced to gill themselves. Beach seins are also used and cast-nets are popular for small shoaling fish. Handlines are used extensively but longlines are not known.

435 Although prices are generally higher for consumption fresh than for salting, lack of transport prevents fish from reaching the Colony's markets in any quantity from outside a few miles radius. In consequence, landings are spasmodic and prices fluctuate widely, to the detriment of both fisherman and consumer. There is no provision for dealing with temporary gluts except by salting for export. Salt fish is beyond the means of the poorer people, as loss of weight during curing increases its price.

226 In short, the Colony's fishing industry is not at present able to maintain a steady supply of fish for a community of 80,000 people. A Fishery Officer has, however, been appointed and it is hoped that he will be able to improve the position in years to come.

The island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea is part of the Crown
[439] Colony. The Perim fishing community comprises between 20 and 30 families, who salt and export their surplus fish to an annual value of between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000. The Perim pearl fisheries have not been let since 1946, when the lessee is reported to have lost money on the enterprise.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

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factory or office or in their homes, and there was a sad lack of
468 mutual respect, understanding and consultation. Negotiating machinery in industry, as we understand it in this country, did not exist and efforts made during the first years of my term of office as Governor to persuade Managements to modernise their outlook were largely unavailing. The employers had
467 no federation or co-ordinating authority for their labour relations and labour was leaderless. Up to 1952 there was only one Trade Union in the Colony. Then suddenly Trades Union became fashionable and everyone wanted to have these new toys, with the result that by March 1956 some twenty-five Unions had been registered, the majority of whom had been in existence for only a few months. The Trades Union leaders were mostly young men and were, without exception, inexperienced and in some cases more interested in power than they were in the proper functioning of the Unions. The Unions were mostly House Unions and in their dealings with Managements their leaders often behaved in an ill-mannered and provocative manner and conducted themselves generally like people with an inferiority complex rather out of their depth, which is precisely what they were. One thing the Union leaders had no doubt about was that they would not hesitate to make full use of their new authority. They had not long to wait. At this time strikes were very much in the air literally, with news of labour unrest a feature of practically every radio news broadcast, blared forth in the Colony eating houses and coffee shops. The atmosphere was certainly conducive to strikes, and I am afraid that many of the Trades Union leaders did not view the possibility of their advent with that concern, and indeed dismay, which they would have had they been more experienced and responsible. They had all got their toys and maybe some of the children wanted to wind them up and see what would happen.

468 The employers, on the other hand, were inexperienced in
466 dealing with Trades Union and resented, often with cause, the
[474] attitude of the Trades Union officials. With the exception of the "Shipping Conference" which was composed of representatives of the shipping companies and was mainly concerned

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with freight rates and stevedoring charges, the employers were 468
disorganised and were, for the most part, in active competition [474] •
with each other. They were very conscious of the considerable [477]
improvements in living and working conditions which had
been made by them and they felt that they were entitled to
expect, if not the gratitude of their workmen, at least a period
of industrial calm free from further demands. They were
alarmed at the increase in the number of the Trades Union,
which meant only one thing to them and that was more and
more and bigger and bigger demands by labour until commercial
life became impossible. It seemed quite clear to the
majority of the employers that the Unions would have to be
fought and brought to their senses or broken, and that this must
be done before they became too strong.

Although the continued anti-British broadcasts from Cairo 466
had undoubtedly had their effect on the general atmosphere in
the Colony, which the activities of the nationalist National
United Front Party had done nothing to improve, labour as a
whole was behaving reasonably well. There were, of course,
some differences of opinion between individuals and Managements,
but the two main labour problems were being dealt
with. The first of these problems, which was not in any way 466
extraordinary and concerned shift rates for stevedores, was 465
under discussion between employers and the Labour Department
of Government, and a satisfactory settlement was in
sight. The second problem was out of the ordinary and was a 468
direct result of the improved housing conditions which many 362
workmen now enjoyed. Put simply the trouble was that the 511
provision of better and modern housing had increased the cost
of living of the occupants to a point where, on their wage scales,
they could not make both ends meet and were distinctly worse
off financially than they had been before the new houses and
flats were available. The reason for this curious state of affairs
was not increased rent, because although there had been an
increase it had been cushioned by subsidisation by Government,
the Refinery, the Port Trust and the commercial houses which
provided housing for their employees. Previously many of the
workmen concerned had been living three or four families

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.	471
Soap Works	French.	
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.	563
Button Factory	Italian.	
Aluminium Factory	Indian.	
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian.	
Ship-owning	French, Arab, Indian.	
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.	

The most important developments in 1947 were the restriction of output 288
of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure 483
the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries
of button-cutting and aluminium-pressing.

There are no co-operative societies. 474 ●

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 231
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The 311
following statement shows the imports and exports of animals:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Mules*	231
By land	34,048	4,870	85	12	—	439
By sea	101,677	180	—	2	29	
TOTAL	135,725	5,050	85	14	29	

TOTAL EXPORTS OF ANIMALS (BY SEA)

Sheep and goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Dogs*
2,697	28	—	4

Total Exports of Animals by Military . Sheep and goats, 180

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are three kinds of schools in the Colony: Government schools 871
under the Director of Education, which are financed directly from Colony [658]
funds; schools which Government recognises and assists by means of grants-in-aid both on capital and recurrent costs; and a number of indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls. The public demand for education continued to expand, and applications for admittance to schools outnumbered the available places. To meet this demand it was possible to arrange for a number of extra streams of pupils to be started, as well as for a "special" class for a group of successful candidates

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; con- 494
versely, the 65 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are 4221
in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in 471
Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their 568
proprietors:

Salt Works . . .	Italian, Indian.	162
Soap Works . . .	French.	474 ●
Dyeing and Printing .	French, Indian.	281
Aluminium Factory . .	Indian.	
Shipping Agencies . .	British, Indian, French.	
Ship-owning . . .	British, French, Arab, Indian.	

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 231
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. Animals were imported as follows:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Donkeys*	*Dogs*
By land . .	41,393	5,031	44	6	1	Nil
By sea . .	105,729	76	3	Nil	Nil	13
TOTAL .	147,122	5,107	47	6	1	13

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of School. Schools directly maintained by Government provide 871
primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the lower secondary school, the suggestion for its introduction into the primary schools having been rejected by reason of pressure for fuller teaching of Arabic.

Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujrati, Hebrew and Urdu.

There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion was very impressive. There was much pleasure expressed at the provisions of the Five-Year Plan but this was tempered with much scepticism. The "special" class worked well and all pupils passed into the Government Secondary School.

The Island of Perim was visited early in 1950, when a good haul of sharks was made by the fishery vessel. Shark lines have been lent to the inhabitants, but the poorness of their boats, the bad weather and the roughness of the bottom led to the loss of many hooks. The Administrator of Perim has been granted funds to provide a motor sambuk during 1951, of which the Perim water-plant foreman will be engineman. 654 228

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money. 471 464

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories. 471 438

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 60 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis. 493 471

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors: 471

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies. 474 ●

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. 433 234

466

with freight rates and stevedoring charges, the employers were 468
disorganised and were, for the most part, in active competition [474]
with each other. They were very conscious of the considerable [477]
improvements in living and working conditions which had been made by them and they felt that they were entitled to expect, if not the gratitude of their workmen, at least a period of industrial calm free from further demands. They were alarmed at the increase in the number of the Trades Union, which meant only one thing to them and that was more and more and bigger and bigger demands by labour until commercial life became impossible. It seemed quite clear to the majority of the employers that the Unions would have to be fought and brought to their senses or broken, and that this must be done before they became too strong.

Although the continued anti-British broadcasts from Cairo 466
had undoubtedly had their effect on the general atmosphere in the Colony, which the activities of the nationalist National United Front Party had done nothing to improve, labour as a whole was behaving reasonably well. There were, of course, some differences of opinion between individuals and Managements, but the two main labour problems were being dealt
with. The first of these problems, which was not in any way 466
extraordinary and concerned shift rates for stevedores, was 465
under discussion between employers and the Labour Department of Government, and a satisfactory settlement was in
sight. The second problem was out of the ordinary and was a 468
direct result of the improved housing conditions which many 362
workmen now enjoyed. Put simply the trouble was that the 511
provision of better and modern housing had increased the cost of living of the occupants to a point where, on their wage scales, they could not make both ends meet and were distinctly worse off financially than they had been before the new houses and flats were available. The reason for this curious state of affairs was not increased rent, because although there had been an increase it had been cushioned by subsidisation by Government, the Refinery, the Port Trust and the commercial houses which provided housing for their employees. Previously many of the workmen concerned had been living three or four families

Dhow Building

Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami merchants 396
settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the
average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are 501
constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well 477
built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and the Malabar coast) 505
and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian
ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition
of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers
and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company). Monsieur
Besse now maintains a fleet of dhows in addition to his motor
vessels. Many of these dhows are equipped with auxiliary engines

Soap Manufacturing

A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur Besse in 388
December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap
is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local
labour of 40 men is employed, and the output is about 50 cases
daily, each case containing 200 cakes, which are disposed of locally
or exported to the Red Sea Ports.

Dyeing

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth and 386
each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There are in 439
addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The
dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Massowa,
Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by Jews 277
and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt. 563

VII.—COMMERCE

Customs

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties. 651

Trade

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment as the port is a centre 439
for trade between all ports of the world and the neigbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells and salt. The total value of the seaborne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December, 1938) exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs. 12,16,02,203 (imports Rs. 8,02,17,766, and exports Rs. 4,13,84,437), showing a decrease of Rs. 42,91,828 as compared

Motor Transport

On 31st December, 1938, there were 198 licensed public cars and 494 56 licensed omnibuses. The number of private cars was 404 and there were 86 licensed lorries and trucks.

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the above motor vehicles :—

	No. of vehicles.
1. British Empire	254
2. United States of America	413
3. French	9
4. Italian	44
5. German	24
Total	744

Trade with the interior is conducted mainly by camel caravans, but as roads and routes in the Aden Protectorate are being developed more and more cars and lorries are being brought into use.

Blue Tours.—A motor coach service in Aden known as the "Blue 494 Tours" introduced for the conveyance and transport of passengers 485 from ships is progressing satisfactorily. The three coaches in use have seating accommodation for 21 passengers each who are taken round the most important parts of the town and environs during the ship's stay in the harbour.

Post Office

The Postmaster at Steamer Point is responsible for the postal 205 services under the general control of the Finance Officer. The offices in the Colony are situated at Steamer Point, Camp and Khormaksar. In addition there are sub-offices on Kamaran Island in the Red Sea and at Mukalla in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The Hadhramaut has also a number of postal agencies.

Prior to the 1st April, 1937, Aden was included in the Indian Postal System and Indian postage stamps were used. As from the date mentioned, Aden became a separate postal administration with its own issue of stamps.

The stamp design includes a vignette of an Arab dhow, a type of craft which has been associated with Aden from time immemorial. The denominations of stamps are : Annas ½, ¾, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 8 ; and rupees 1, 2, 5 and 10.

Aden, being on the main shipping route between Europe and the Far East, is an important office of exchange. Mails from Europe and India arrive weekly on the P. & O. mail steamer. Bags for British Somaliland are transhipped to local steamer sailings for Berbera. Mails for East Africa are unloaded and warehoused in

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MM1

625 The standard of literacy is very low and many of the recruits can neither read nor write Arabic. 212 Only a few are able to read and write simple English. Evening schools were started in June, 1952, by arrangement with the Director of Education who provided teachers and allowed the use of classrooms at three schools.

Athletics were revived and a very good meeting was held in December, 1952.

CRIME

674 SERIOUS AND MINOR CASES IN 1952

Offences under the Indian Penal Code	*Cases Reported*	*Taken to Court*	*Convicted*	*Under Investigation*	*No. of Juveniles Convicted*
Homicide	3	1	1	1	—
Other offences against the person :					
(*a*) Attempted Murder	2	2	2	—	—
(*b*) Rape and unlawful carnal knowledge	1	1	—	—	—
(*c*) Unnatural offences	7	4	4	—	—
(*d*) Other offences	191	158	116	10	5
Malicious injury to property	5	2	2	—	—
Other offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injury to property) :					
(*a*) Theft	717	347	264	38	25
(*b*) House-breaking	186	63	49	4	5
(*c*) Criminal & house trespass	42	28	23	3	—
(*d*) Other	255	121	106	3	2
TOTAL	1,409	727	567	59	37
Minor Acts	5,429	5,229	3,589	14	18

1952 saw an increase of 33 per cent in serious crime compared with 1951. The rise in crime coincided with an apparent very marked increase in the population. Thefts rose by 43 per cent and house breakings by 34 per cent.

368 *Other Police Duties*

625 *Fire Fighting.* Twelve fires were attended and dealt with by the police.

167 *Immigration and Passports.* There was an increase in 1952 of 30 per cent in the number of immigrants as compared with 1951. 486 Seven hundred and four new entry permits were issued and over 19,000 people were dealt with by the Immigration Officers. Over 10,770 people left the Colony.

The number of travel documents issued in 1952 was 4,250, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year. The work increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to employ an officer on full-time duty from August, 1952.

636
643

nominated to succeed him as Sultan. Thus there came to the head of affairs in the premier State a young man, well educated, much travelled and full of promise. During the time I was Governor a great deal of progress was made in Lahej by the new Sultan, who as His Highness Sir Ali bin Abdul Karim, K.B.E., has taken considerable interest in the political development of the area and the economic prosperity of his State. Lahej was the first of the States to introduce a Legislative Council and now it is one of the major cotton growing areas, being blessed with the only perennial river in the whole of the western part of the Protectorate.

LOWER YAFA

131 Beyond the rich agricultural lands of the northern part of the Abiyan plain the Lower Yafa State stretches far up into the mountains to the highlands of Upper Yafa, a country of wild and hardy mountaineers who are more independent and [361] individualistic than any other of the Protectorate tribes. The Lower Yafa State has two capitals, one in the lowland plains at Al Hasn and the other in the hills at Al Qara. This latter town is quite the most extraordinary one that I have seen anywhere [487] in the world. It is built on the circular limestone cap of a very steep hill which looks like a truncated cone, and the town can be reached only by two very rough tracks, up which camels and donkeys can, with difficulty, make their way.

I was determined to visit Al Qara, partly out of sheer curiosity and partly because I was anxious to increase our influence in even the most remote areas of the Protectorate. Having obtained the willing agreement of the Sultan, the arrangements were made and my party, which consisted of the Director of Agriculture, the Director of the Protectorate Health Service, a Geologist who was making a survey of the Protectorate, a Political Officer or Assistant Adviser who was in charge of the expedition, and a personal friend, covered the first part of the journey by car from Aden along the Khormaksar beach and across the Abiyan plain to where the Bana river emerges from the hills. There we spent the night at a

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

Aden

000 I should not have been at all surprised to hear that my old friend Ash Shami had had a hand in the matter. We were not far from the Yemen border and the presence of the Governor of Aden in the Lower Yafa hills where only one of my predecessors had been before, and that nearly twenty-five years previously, implying as it did a potential extension of our direct influence, must have been disturbing to that astute gentleman.

• 487 The path down the hill was still impassable for animals
312 when we left Al Qara to return to Aden two days later, so
we were obliged to leave by the other track on the other side
562 of the hill which is used by the women to bring water from the
wells in the valley far below.

643 We started the return journey in the early morning after
793 bidding our host, the Sultan, farewell and thanking him for his
778 kindness to us during the visit. We left him there alone, the
descendant of the old priest kings of pagan pre-Islamic times,
534 surrounded by his wild tribesmen who in times of trouble
789 venerate him as they would a God, for is he not the custodian
of the drum of the Yafais which is kept in some secret chamber
in Al Qara only to be sounded when the Yafa nation is in sore
distress, and has he not the magical gift of rain-making in times
of drought, like his ancestors before him. These things they
believe, but when the rainfall is sufficient and the Yafa people
are free from want or oppression then they treat him with
scant ceremony, which is the fate of all gods, ancient or
modern, in the East or in the West.

•00 The return journey, being downhill all the way, was much easier and quicker and we had to spend only one night in the open. On the second and last day of the return journey something went wrong with the lunch-time arrangements and I, mounted once again on the Sultan's donkey, rode past the rendezvous and did not realise that I had done so until I had travelled some distance. Loath to retrace my steps, I decided to forgo lunch and to push on to the Government Guard Post below which, on the way up, we had left our motor transport. I rode alone for most of the way, except for the Jemadar and his bosom companion, an elderly Qadhi, who had travelled up

152 very intense, though usually of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

654 Meteorological records are maintained at the European General
204 Hospital and the data are published in the Aden Colony Gazette weekly.

History

504 Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible.

487 Prior to the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century the trade followed much the same course as the main trade route between the East and the West does today, i.e. across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. From the earliest times the great Empires of the world realised the importance of Aden. During the time of the Romans at least two endeavours were made by them to capture the Red Sea trade and they sent an unsuccessful expedition against Aden. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden
175 was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, and was for a time occupied by them. It was captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years until the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove them out. Aden thus passed under the Imams of Sana' who have never renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the Ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate. The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when it was only a village of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden resulted in an expedition being sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The fortress was captured on 19th January, 1839, and Captain Haines became the first British Resident.

The replacement of sailing ships by steam vessels was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British, and the revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for the town its old importance. As a result of the
[161] increased prosperity of Aden since the British occupation the population has risen from 500 to 46,000. The modern commercial
504 prosperity of Aden is primarily due to the fact that it is an important fuelling station, originally for coal and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian

491 3·4 miles having been laid down in 1947, but the majority are in water-bound macadam. There are in addition some 10 miles of streets in the two townships which have not yet been made up.

All bituminous and water-bound macadam roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing "earth roads" are made up. The usual specification is as follows: the carriageway is composed of 4 inches of bituminous macadam in two coats, 3 inches of coarse and 1 inch of fine, on 12 inches of hardcore foundation with [487] 12 × 6 inches of rough chisel-dressed kerbing. Footpaths are of bituminous macadam or cement concrete on suitable foundations.

The mileage of roads in the Colony is as shown below:

Bituminous macadam roads	*Water-bound macadam roads*	*Unmade roads*	*Total*
30·80 miles	10·40 miles	18·70 miles	59·90 miles

The Development Committee recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony should be used for improving the roads, and £15,000 of this was provided in the 1948–49 Estimates.

The roads are well signposted, and traffic lines painted where necessary. Reflecting road studs are on order, and the use of these will reduce the cost of painting traffic lines. Street lighting is by electricity and the main roads in the built-up areas are well lit.

The maintenance of existing roads and the construction of new roads is carried out by the Public Works Department, and the total expenditure on this account during 1947 was £17,500.

493 The following vehicles have been registered:

	No.
Taxis	196
Omnibuses	64
Private Cars	990
Commercial Vehicles	472
Motor-Cycles	73
Horse Gharries	24
Camel Carts	44
TOTAL	1,863

Figures for bicycles are not available as they are not registered.

AIR

509 There are no internal air services, but two services of the British Overseas Airways Corporation and Clairways connect the Colony with Kamaran, Eritrea, Ethiopia, British Somaliland, Somalia (Mogadishu), Kenya, Sudan, Egypt and the United Kingdom. There is also a fortnightly service between Aden and Riyan (Eastern Aden Protectorate).

The Ethiopian Air Lines run a service between Aden and Addis

All roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing unmade roads are surfaced. 491

The Colony has: 499

Bituminous Macadam Roads	*Water bound Macadam Roads*	*Unmade Roads*	*Total*
56·07 miles	6·30 miles	11·9 miles	74·27 miles

The Development Committee has recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony be used for improving roads, and £37,500 of this sum was spent in making up new roads in 1949 and 1950.

The roads are well sign-posted and traffic lines provided where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on dangerous bends and some narrow roads. All street lighting is by electricity, and most main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are lighted. 491 487

The expenditure on roads during the years 1949 and 1950 was £74,000. 653

The following vehicles were registered at the Police Traffic Office: 493

	1949	1950
Taxis	196	196
Omnibuses	61	61
Private cars	1,419	1,115
Commercial vehicles ..	337	322
Motor cycles	76	74
Horse gharries	12	6
Camel carts:		
Water carts	30	36
Loading carts	58	64
Bicycles	132	126

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world is maintained mainly by the use of the British Overseas Airways Corporation services. 205

Cable & Wireless Ltd. provide cable and telegraphic communication with all parts of the world and operate a wireless telegraph station which works to Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and to adjacent countries, i.e. French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, Yemen, etc. 206

The overseas radio-telephone service with the United Kingdom was formally opened on 17th July, 1950, by the Secretary of State and His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion. The service is also extended to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and it is hoped that eventually it will be available to India.

The automatic telephone exchange continues to be congested and there can be no substantial improvement until a new exchange

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMl AdenMMl

All buildings in course of erection are inspected periodically to ensure that they comply with the regulations in force. Seventy-eight permanent building permits were issued in 1947, compared with 21 in the previous year. 453

Crown Lands

The Director of Public Works is also Commissioner and Registrar of Lands, and all transfers of immovable property made during the year were duly registered after the various titles had been carefully scrutinised. 421

Eighteen parcels of Crown land were also leased during the year to the general public for various building purposes, compared with two in 1946.

Stores

All work is carried out departmentally by direct labour, and consequently large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Deliveries of most goods from the United Kingdom during 1947 were much better than in the previous year, and stores to the value of £55,000 were issued to the various works during the year under review. 488

Labour

Little or no difficulty was experienced in obtaining artisans or labourers until the latter part of the year, when a large number of masons and carpenters left for more lucrative employment in the Persian Gulf. The standard of tradesmen is not high, and the establishment of a Trade School which Government have under consideration would go a long way to raise the standard of local craftsmen to a higher level. 464

BROADCASTING

There has been no broadcasting service since the Aden Station ZNR closed down at the end of 1945. Towards the end of 1947 the re-introduction of this service, at least for emergency purposes, was proposed, and the possibility of reviving broadcasting, whether for emergency purposes or as a regular service, considered. 207

Number of wireless receiving licenses	625
Number of radio diffusion subscribers	Nil

Chapter 11: Communications

ROADS

There are no railways in the Colony, and communication between the various townships is by road. 496

The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and average 20 feet in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed, 491

the message was not sent through the proper channels. There is 743
none of that nonsense. Too often are we in the West inclined 648
to connect the Royal Air Force with destruction and death alone, bombing and rocketing and such-like punitive measures, but the tribesman in the Protectorate does not make that mistake. He is only too well aware of the other side of their work—the humane side—which is the least spectacular and seldom achieves the headlines in the daily papers in this country. The tribesman has seen the doctor arrive by air to tend the wounded and the sick, he has seen sick relatives borne off to hospital and he has seen food dropped from 'planes to the starving people in famine areas, and he does not always forget a kindness.

The most humanising and pacifying influence which any 491
administration can exert is to encourage the construction of 648
roads through previously inaccessible territory, and I was very keen on providing the Protectorate with as many good roads as possible, thereby following the excellent example of my predecessors and that great philanthropist Saiyid Sir Abu Bakr Al Kaff, K.B.E. who, at his own expense, to the tune of more than £1,000,000, constructed the first motor road from the Wadi Hadhramaut to Mukalla, thus linking the Wadi directly with the sea for the first time. Later, a second road was constructed farther to the east with funds provided by the Colonial Development Fund, and in the Western Protectorate the Aden-Dhala road was improved and plans made and funds earmarked to build a road from Aden to Beidha in the Yemen via Abiyan and up the great Audhali escarpment, and to improve the existing Aden-Yemen road through Lahej.

It was one thing to plan a road, to find the money for its 489
construction and carry out the actual work, but it was quite 492
another to ensure the safety of travellers along the new road. 493
A lorry can carry several tons and a camel only three hundred pounds, so that one medium-sized lorry was equivalent to more than a dozen camels. Lorries average 20 miles an hour even on a bad road and can travel continuously day and night, while the camel can only manage 2½ miles an hour, and even less when heavily laden, and has to be given adequate rest. The 000

• 489 The
178 new displacing the old is an inevitable process and provided it
is done at a reasonable pace need not be disturbing and is often
imperceptible. It is the speed of change which matters, and that
is what caused the trouble in the Protectorate. In England the
change from horse-drawn transport to motor transport took
twenty years or more and there was ample time for readjustment.
In Aden it took as many days from the time a new major
road was open to motor traffic, and the unemployed camel
men sat nursing their rifles and wondering how to prevent
their animals and themselves from starving. It was not long
before they noticed the weapon in their hands and commenced
to use it to drive the lorries off the roads. The State
and Political Authorities intervened before too much damage
was done and negotiations resulted in agreements which restricted
the use of lorries to named kinds of merchandise, and
so time was gained for readjustment.

[184] The Eastern Aden Protectorate was more affected than the
Western by road development and on more than one occasion
troops had to be used to persuade the camel men and their
friends to be sensible and not to interfere with the lorry traffic
133 which might have had very serious consequences. The Wadi
312 Hadhramaut, that vast cut through the limestone plateau of the
241 Jöl filled with palm groves and white-walled towns, peopled
231 by the most astute and the hardest business men in the world,
441 was subject to droughts which twice in living memory had
731 led to famine: the reason for this had been that the whole
361 irrigation system depended on the availability of bullocks to
134 draw water from the shallow wells and when, during the
droughts, the corn crops had failed, the animals had either to
be fed on seed grain or be left to die of starvation; in the former
case it meant that when the rains did come, there was no seed
to sow, in the latter that there were no animals to draw water.
402 The solution was to eliminate the dependence on bullocks and
177 make available to farmers and date garden owners small diesel
241 pumps with which to irrigate their land. They paid cash for
[432] the pumps if they could, or if they couldn't they put down a
deposit and paid the balance in monthly instalments. A maintenance
service, based on a central workshop, which had been set

A 165 731 1,000 live births in the 4 years 1945-48, and subsequently declined to 162 in 1949 and to 166 in 1950. As in the case of population death rates, the infant mortality statistics A [167] are exaggerated by the inclusion of immigrant deaths.

A 165 Figures for the 5 years 1946-50 indicate that deaths among children under 5 years of age accounted for 34 to 38 per cent of the total deaths. The stillbirth rate varied from 54 to 73 per 1,000 births; the maternal mortality rate, from 4 to 7 per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.

H 165 Few statistical studies have been made in the Aden protectorate. The total death and infant mortality rates are believed to be generally higher than those of the Colony, but in the absence of authentic records, inadequate data are available for measuring the actual health status of the people. Evidence obtained from the interrogation of 76 women, from 15 to 45 years of age, in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40[20] suggests an average infant mortality of 245 per 1,000 live births, varying from 80 to over 500 in different localities. Infancy was not accurately defined, however, and any baby breast-fed and unable to walk was classified as an infant. The mortality among children H 165 146 854 under 5 years of age was 25 to 100 per cent greater in most areas. Malnutrition and ignorance of the fundamental principles of child care are important factors contributing to the high mortality in infancy and early childhood in both the Colony and the Protectorate.

Social Economy

A 433 487 The economy of the Colony is based almost entirely upon shipping and trade. Not only is Aden a prominent fueling station for ocean and coastwise vessels, but it derives considerable wealth from the transshipment of goods to and from Yemen and adjacent territories, usually by means of A 459 317 dhows and camel caravans. The production of salt in evaporation beds along the coast A 471 surrounding Aden harbor is the only export industry. Numerous small plants have been

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

"Ya Toosh, is it true that there is a truce?" would ask the leader. 000

"Yes," replied the Political Officer.

"Do you swear it on your face?" was the next inquiry from one of the tribesmen who thrust his face into that of the Political Officer and spoke as if he was half a mile away, and his hearer was hard of hearing.

"I do," was the answer.

"Praise be to God," and with joy and more hand-shaking the tribesmen went back to their hills and a new future.

"You get on well with these chaps," I said to Alistair McIntosh, known throughout the Protectorate as "Toosh", the nearest the tribesmen could get to his name.

"Yes, we have much in common," said Alistair.

"What?" I asked, with surprise.

My companion was a well covered, apple-cheeked, and particularly comfortable looking scholar, who had looked forward to an academic career at his old University, where he had studied Oriental languages until the World War disrupted the even tenor of his life. Our recent visitors were certainly not scholars nor were they rosy-cheeked and comfortable; far from it, a more savage and ill-nourished looking lot of people it would be hard to find.

"My ancestors were cattle thieves like theirs, and our way of life was much the same," was the answer.

We followed the new road north from Mahfidh to Yeshbum, [491] a road made with difficulty and much hard manual labour by the Aden Protectorate Levies and the Government Guards aided by Aulaki tribesmen, a road linking these hitherto remote areas with the Aden Colony and the outer world. This was the road which later was destined to be blocked for many months by the wanton action of a few bigoted and misguided tribesmen of the Lower Aulaki encouraged and rewarded by the Imam's Governor of the Beidha area, the Qadhi Muhammed Abdullah Ash Shami. These temporary setbacks are a nuisance, but they are really not more than this because roads have come to stay and newer and better roads have been planned which will drive through the Protectorate, some taking a new line,

• 491 others following the old, but all opening up the country and making possible better security and greater trade.

794 At Yeshbum I stayed the night with a family of influential
184 Saiyids. They were very pleasant people indeed on the surface,
[178] though the opening up of the country must have been disagreeable to all but the broad-minded among them, and Saiyids like other religious leaders, are not renowned for their broadness of mind. Inviolate as Saiyids, descendants of the Prophet Muhammed, shrewd business men who lend money against property mortgages, educated among an ignorant people, and by tradition the mediators in family and tribal disputes, they were powerful people whose influence was bound to be affected adversely as contact with the outer world increased and education became effective. My host of the evening was Sheikh Ali Jifri, a charming elderly gentleman much afflicted with rheumatism, who was far-sighted enough to recognise the inevitable and to accept a change which he knew to be in the interests of the Aulaki people. Unfortunately, he died not long after my visit and his kindly influence was removed from his brother and his sons and nephews. They have always been difficult and resentful and have never really co-operated in the setting up of the Aulaki administration and have not used their influence in the right direction in the Council Chamber.
[185] Political interests in the neighbourhood of Aden and in the Colony itself and the acquisition of agricultural land in the rich cotton areas, have been their pursuits. Nasser of Egypt is their idol and independence is their goal. What a pity learned students of religion cannot be content with the greatest of all occupations, the bringing of the word of God to the people of this tortured earth. The truth is that the false gods of wealth and power attract descendants of the Prophet in the same way as other people, for after all, they are but human.

184 The following day we drove up the Wadi Yeshbum to Said,
- the capital of the State beneath whose ancient towers I was to be greeted by the Amir, his brothers and the tribal leaders.
[541] They were all ready for us where the Wadi broadens just below the town and they formed a procession, firing their rifles in the traditional manner, while their poets composed

the message was not sent through the proper channels. There is 743
none of that nonsense. Too often are we in the West inclined 648
to connect the Royal Air Force with destruction and death alone, bombing and rocketing and such-like punitive measures, but the tribesman in the Protectorate does not make that mistake. He is only too well aware of the other side of their work—the humane side—which is the least spectacular and seldom achieves the headlines in the daily papers in this country. The tribesman has seen the doctor arrive by air to tend the wounded and the sick, he has seen sick relatives borne off to hospital and he has seen food dropped from 'planes to the starving people in famine areas, and he does not always forget a kindness.

The most humanising and pacifying influence which any 491
administration can exert is to encourage the construction of 648
roads through previously inaccessible territory, and I was very keen on providing the Protectorate with as many good roads as possible, thereby following the excellent example of my predecessors and that great philanthropist Saiyid Sir Abu Bakr Al Kaff, K.B.E. who, at his own expense, to the tune of more than £1,000,000, constructed the first motor road from the Wadi Hadhramaut to Mukalla, thus linking the Wadi directly with the sea for the first time. Later, a second road was constructed farther to the east with funds provided by the Colonial Development Fund, and in the Western Protectorate the Aden-Dhala road was improved and plans made and funds earmarked to build a road from Aden to Beidha in the Yemen via Abiyan and up the great Audhali escarpment, and to improve the existing Aden-Yemen road through Lahej.

It was one thing to plan a road, to find the money for its 489
construction and carry out the actual work, but it was quite 492
another to ensure the safety of travellers along the new road. 493
A lorry can carry several tons and a camel only three hundred pounds, so that one medium-sized lorry was equivalent to more than a dozen camels. Lorries average 20 miles an hour even on a bad road and can travel continuously day and night, while the camel can only manage 2½ miles an hour, and even less when heavily laden, and has to be given adequate rest. The

505 *Wilh. Wilhelmsen.*—Do not usually discharge at Aden outward. Homeward from Australian ports to Aden, Port Sudan, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Stavanger, Oslo; route sometimes varies to include a Spanish port or other Scandinavian ports.

Hamburg Amerika Linie.—Homeward. Dutch East Indian ports via Aden to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg.

Deutsche Ost. Afrika Linie.—Outward and homeward as occasion offers. Outward: Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Southampton, Lisbon, Ceuta, Malaga, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Capetown and above ports via Aden to Hamburg.

Hansa Line.—Bremen, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said, Suez, Yambo, Jeddah, Port Sudan, Djibouti, Aden, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Durban, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Bander Shahpur, Mohammerah and Basrah. Homeward: Suez, Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam or Amsterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Coasting Vessels.—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and the Halal Shipping Company, Limited, maintain a fleet of five and three steamers respectively which run between Aden and Mukalla, Shehr, Berbera, Zeila, Perim, Djibouti, Mocha, Kamaran, Hodeidah, Gizan, Medi and Port Sudan. Many dhows also trade to and from these ports, and, in addition, sail to many other small ports in the southern Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf, and also to Socotra.

Many other shipping lines make occasional calls at Aden in connection with cargo, and other lines call at Aden for bunkers only.

The only ports to which the direct service is poor are those in the Levant, Spain and Portugal.

Roads

496 505 There are no railways in the Colony and all transport is by road or by sea. The sea transport is not great and consists of the carriage of salt and building materials from Little Aden to Tawahi and Maala.

491 It is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the road mileage as the side roads in the town which are used principally by pedestrians and camels do not require to be kept up, and the Royal Air Force maintain certain of the roads which lie in the Military Area. The Aden Settlement maintain 13 miles of bituminous macadam road and 19 miles of water-bound macadam road.

Every effort was made during the year to improve the surface of the main roads. There are 50 miles of roads within the civil limits of Aden, but only 18·24 miles are treated with bitumastic compounds. Until camel carts are fitted with solid rubber or pneumatic tyres much of the effort spent on road maintenance is nullified by the damage done to the new surface by steel shod wheels.

five and three steamers respectively which run between Aden 505
and Mukalla, Shehr, Berbera, Zeila, Perim, Djibouti, Mocha, Kamaran, Hodeidah, Gizan, Medi and Port Sudan. Very frequent services of dhows also trade to and from these ports and in addition to many other little ports on both sides of southern Red Sea, Gulf of Aden up to Persian Gulf and also to Socotra.

Many other shipping lines make occasional calls at Aden in connection with cargo, and other lines call at Aden for bunkers only.

The only ports for which there is a poor direct service are the Levant Spanish and Portuguese ports. Cargo is sent with transhipment at Port Said.

Roads.

There are no railways in the Colony and all transport is by 496
road or by sea. The sea transport is not great and consists of 438
the carriage of salt and building materials from Little Aden to Tawahi and Maala.

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Motor Transport.

On the 31st December, 1937, there were 198 licensed public 454
cars and 53 licensed omnibuses. The number of private cars was 367 and there were 66 licensed lorries and trucks.

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the 439
above motor vehicles:— 454

		No. of vehicles.
1.	British Empire	234
2.	United States of America...	391
3.	French	9
4.	Italian	36
5.	German	14
	Total	684

Trade with the interior is conducted mainly by camel caravans, but as roads and routes in the Aden Protectorate are being developed more and more cars and lorries are being brought into use.

Post Office.

The Postmaster at Steamer Point is responsible for the postal 655
services under the general control of the Finance Officer. The 205
offices in the Colony are situated at Steamer Point, Camp and

All buildings in course of erection are inspected periodically to ensure 653 that they comply with the regulations in force. Seventy-eight permanent building permits were issued in 1947, compared with 21 in the previous year.

Crown Lands

The Director of Public Works is also Commissioner and Registrar of 421 Lands, and all transfers of immovable property made during the year were duly registered after the various titles had been carefully scrutinised.

Eighteen parcels of Crown land were also leased during the year to the general public for various building purposes, compared with two in 1946.

Stores

All work is carried out departmentally by direct labour, and conse- 488 quently large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Deliveries of most goods from the United Kingdom during 1947 were much better than in the previous year, and stores to the value of £55,000 were issued to the various works during the year under review.

Labour

Little or no difficulty was experienced in obtaining artisans or labourers 464 until the latter part of the year, when a large number of masons and carpenters left for more lucrative employment in the Persian Gulf. The standard of tradesmen is not high, and the establishment of a Trade School which Government have under consideration would go a long way to raise the standard of local craftsmen to a higher level.

BROADCASTING

There has been no broadcasting service since the Aden Station ZNR 207 closed down at the end of 1945. Towards the end of 1947 the re-introduction of this service, at least for emergency purposes, was proposed, and the possibility of reviving broadcasting, whether for emergency purposes or as a regular service, considered.

Number of wireless receiving licenses	625
Number of radio diffusion subscribers	Nil

Chapter 11: Communications

ROADS

There are no railways in the Colony, and communication between the 491 various townships is by road.

The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and average 491 20 feet in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed,

491 3·4 miles having been laid down in 1947, but the majority are in water-bound macadam. There are in addition some 10 miles of streets in the two townships which have not yet been made up.

All bituminous and water-bound macadam roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing "earth roads" are made up. The usual specification is as follows: the carriageway is composed of 4 inches of bituminous macadam in two coats, 3 inches of coarse and 1 inch of fine, on 12 inches of hardcore foundation with [487] 12 × 6 inches of rough chisel-dressed kerbing. Footpaths are of bituminous macadam or cement concrete on suitable foundations.

The mileage of roads in the Colony is as shown below:

Bituminous macadam roads	*Water-bound macadam roads*	*Unmade roads*	*Total*
30·80 miles	10·40 miles	18·70 miles	59·90 miles

The Development Committee recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony should be used for improving the roads, and £15,000 of this was provided in the 1948–49 Estimates.

The roads are well signposted, and traffic lines painted where necessary. Reflecting road studs are on order, and the use of these will reduce the cost of painting traffic lines. Street lighting is by electricity and the main roads in the built-up areas are well lit.

The maintenance of existing roads and the construction of new roads is carried out by the Public Works Department, and the total expenditure on this account during 1947 was £17,500.

493 The following vehicles have been registered:

	No.
Taxis	196
Omnibuses	64
Private Cars	990
Commercial Vehicles	472
Motor-Cycles	73
Horse Gharries	24
Camel Carts	44
TOTAL	1,863

Figures for bicycles are not available as they are not registered.

AIR

509 There are no internal air services, but two services of the British Overseas Airways Corporation and Clairways connect the Colony with Kamaran, Eritrea, Ethiopia, British Somaliland, Somalia (Mogadishu), Kenya, Sudan, Egypt and the United Kingdom. There is also a fortnightly service between Aden and Riyan (Eastern Aden Protectorate).

The Ethiopian Air Lines run a service between Aden and Addis

Labour

464 1948 was a difficult year for labour. Due to the considerable increase in the cost of living, several strikes took place, and wages had to be increased to offset this rise.

There was a shortage of skilled carpenters and masons, early in the year, but due to Government's action in limiting the number of exit permits granted to these tradesmen to go to the Persian Gulf, where more lucrative employment was available with work in connection with oil development, the position became easier, and most of the buildings scheduled for 1948 were completed.

Chapter 11: Communications

[496] There are no railways in the Colony and communications between the various townships is by road.

491 The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriageways are 20 feet in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed, but the majority are in water bound macadam. There are also about eight miles of streets in the bazaar area which have not yet been made up.

All bituminous and water-bound macadam roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing "earth roads" are made up. The usual specification is as follows: the carriageway is composed of 4 inches of bituminous macadam in two coats, 3 inches of coarse and 1 inch of fine, on 12 inches of hardcore foundation with 12 × 6 inches of rough chisel-dressed kerbing. Footpaths are of bituminous macadam or cement concrete on suitable foundations.

The Colony has:

Bituminous macadam roads	*Water-bound macadam roads*	*Unmade roads*	*Total*
34 miles	10 miles	16 miles	60 miles

652
491 The Development Committee recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony should be used for improving the roads, and £15,000 of this sum was spent in making up roads in the bazaar area in 1948.

The roads are well signposted, and traffic lines superimposed where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on some dangerous corners.

Street lighting is by electricity, and all the main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are well lit.

The expenditure on roads during 1948 was £30,000.

Mechanical Workshop

655 A vehicle workshop is maintained where all Government motor
495 vehicles are serviced and repaired. Animal drawn vehicles such as
refuse carts, night soil carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

655
Furniture

322 The Government instituted a scheme to manufacture and repair
furniture on hire to officials residing in Government houses. Two
thousand two hundred and fifty pounds was spent during 1949 and 1950
on new furniture made in the workshop and obtained from contractors.

653
Building Plans

331 Building plans submitted by the general public for approval are
checked and then forwarded to the Township Authority for sanction.
All buildings in course of erection are inspected at regular intervals to
ensure that they comply with regulations. Two hundred and seventy-six
permanent building permits were issued during the two years.

Crown Lands

423 The Director of Public Works, who is also Commissioner and
427 Registrar of Lands, scrutinises various titles submitted to him for trans-
653 fers of immoveable property. All transfers are registered. One hundred
and forty-five plots of land were leased to the public for the erection of
residential, commercial and industrial buildings in the period under
review.

653
Stores

As many new works and all maintenance works are carried out by direct labour, large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Stocks valued at £91,200 in 1949 and £78,000 in 1950 were issued from the Central Stores Depot.

464
Labour

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining skilled artisans but plenty of labourers were available. The standard of tradesmen is not high, but it is hoped that the new Technical College will go a long way to raise the standard.

Chapter 11: Communications

ROADS

[496] There are no railways in the Colony and the communication between
●491 the townships is by road.

The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the
499 carriage-ways vary in width from 20 feet to about 40 feet. Some
secondary roads are similarly constructed. There are about eight
miles of streets in the bazaar areas which have not yet been made up.

All roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing unmade roads are surfaced. 491

The Colony has : 499

Bituminous Macadam Roads	*Water bound Macadam Roads*	*Unmade Roads*	*Total*
56·07 miles	6·30 miles	11·9 miles	74·27 miles

The Development Committee has recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony be used for improving roads, and £37,500 of this sum was spent in making up new roads in 1949 and 1950.

The roads are well sign-posted and traffic lines provided where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on dangerous bends and some narrow roads. All street lighting is by electricity, and most main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are lighted. 491 487

The expenditure on roads during the years 1949 and 1950 was £74,000. 653

The following vehicles were registered at the Police Traffic Office : 493

	1949	1950
Taxis	196	196
Omnibuses	61	61
Private cars	1,419	1,115
Commercial vehicles ..	337	322
Motor cycles	76	74
Horse gharries	12	6
Camel carts :		
Water carts	30	36
Loading carts	58	64
Bicycles	132	126

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world is maintained mainly by the use of the British Overseas Airways Corporation services. 205

Cable & Wireless Ltd. provide cable and telegraphic communication with all parts of the world and operate a wireless telegraph station which works to Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and to adjacent countries, i.e. French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, Yemen, etc. 206

The overseas radio-telephone service with the United Kingdom was formally opened on 17th July, 1950, by the Secretary of State and His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion. The service is also extended to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and it is hoped that eventually it will be available to India.

The automatic telephone exchange continues to be congested and there can be no substantial improvement until a new exchange

505 Port of Aden during 1951 was 4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839 and in 1952 the number was 4,620 with a tonnage of 20,477,679.

The number of country craft which entered the port during 1951 was 1,816 with an aggregate tonnage of 145,916 and in 1952 the number was 1,685 with a tonnage of 130,003.

The following table shows the nationality, number and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during 1951 and 1952 :

	1951		1952	
Nationality	*Number*	*Tonnage*	*Number*	*Tonnage*
British . . .	2,355	11,115,667	2,381	11,451,779
French . . .	107	569,062	121	628,009
Italian . . .	295	895,565	329	1,153,827
American . .	216	981,976	214	948,655
Others . . .	1,365	5,153,569	1,575	6,295,409
	4,338	18,715,839	4,620	20,477,679

ROADS

[496] There are no railways in the Colony and communication between the townships is by road.

491 The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriage-ways vary in width from 20 feet to about 40 feet. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed. There are about eight miles of streets in the bazaar areas which have not yet been made up. As and when funds and materials permit, existing unmade roads are surfaced.

The Colony has :

Bituminous Macadam Roads	*Water-bound Macadam Roads*	*Unmade Roads*	*Miles Total*
57.20	7.30	11.97	76.47

[494] The total number of licensed vehicles was 3,215.

CIVIL AVIATION

508 There are two airfields in the Colony, Khormaksar, the official airport, and Sheikh Othman, maintained as a stand-by. Khormaksar
509 is controlled by the Royal Air Force which provides the Air Traffic Control, Flight Information and Meteorological facilities.

The construction of a civil airport within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormaksar was completed early in 1952 and the new terminal building was officially opened by the Governor on 1st May, 1952. Arrangements are being concluded for International Aeradio Limited to instal and operate a Civil Aviation Aeromobile Communication Service and three W/T point-to-point circuits connecting with Karachi and Bahrein, Nairobi and Mogadishu, and Khartoum and Asmara. These services will commence early in 1953.

509 The Colony has been served by five international airlines : Aden

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MM1

439 Restrictions imposed by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden were causing some dissatisfaction.

● 491 494 505 506 205 436 The Colony is served by good roads which extend to Shaikh Othman and Lahej. Increasing use is being made of motor vehicles on some 700 miles of tracks in the Western Aden Protectorate, but communications with the Hadramaut coast are almost entirely by sea or air. Since the Colony ceased to be administered by the Government of India in 1937, it has had its own postal administration and issued its own stamps. When India became independent in 1947, the Aden Government began to consider abandoning the rupee as the legal currency, but the change to the East African shilling (divided into 100 cents) was not effected until October 1951, when Aden came under the jurisdiction of the East African currency board.

651 652 The main sources of revenue are income tax, excess profits and other direct taxes, and excise duties. Revenue for 1951–2 was £1,577,646 and expenditure £1,597,400 plus a contribution of £1 million to the development fund. The development plan, as revised in 1949, envisaged the expenditure in three years of £2,023,000, of which 53 per cent was to be provided by the Colony's own surplus balances and 15 per cent by the British Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, while it was hoped to raise the remainder (£660,000) as loans in London. Further proposals for development until 1956–7 at an additional cost of nearly £4 million were being considered by the Colonial Office at the end of 1952. In 1953 development plan expenditure approved[1] for the Colony and Protectorates reached a total of £6,270,000, of which £850,000 came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and 658 £5,420,000 from local loans and resources.[2] Meanwhile, under [873 874] the educational part of the 1949 programme (16 per cent of the total) an Aden College of upper secondary status and a technical college have been built, and a number of primary and secondary schools built or enlarged. In 1952 3,152 boys and 1,562 girls were receiving primary, and 1,552 boys and 256 girls secondary education in government or private schools. Egyptian women teachers were being employed in post-primary schools owing to the shortage of qualified Aden women. Overseas scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Great

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[1] In principle, but subject to further revision.

[2] In December of that year the Aden Government floated a public loan for the first time for the financing of development works, including a new power station, a new telephone exchange, and major water improvements. A total of £1,330,000 was issued in 4½ per cent stock of which £480,000 was taken up for Colonial Government funds, £100,000 reserved for public subscription in Aden, and £750,000 was placed on the London market.

LITTLE
is known of the mineral reserves of this A
region, and most of the local industries are 135
small and primitive. Salt is the chief export 438
of the Colony; tobacco, honey and fish A
products, of the Protectorates. 439

The port of Aden is visited regularly by A
ships from all parts of the world. Within 504
the last few years, the Colony has also be- 509
come a regional center for air services to
Cairo and other cities in the Near East
and East Africa. Communications between A
the Colony and the interior are mainly by 491
roads and caravan trails, supplemented by 492
a coastwise dhow trade. Camels and don-
keys are the primary means of transport,
but the use of motor vehicles is increasing H
along the main routes. Roads suitable for A
motor traffic link Aden Colony with certain 491
population centers in Western Aden Pro-
tectorate, and Mukalla with the larger
towns of the Hadhramaut and adjacent N
coastlands. Access to the interior is also [509]
provided by military air services.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

A
Aden Colony is a cosmopolitan com- 262
munity, in which a variety of food habits 439
is found among the peoples of different ra- 146
cial and economic groups. With the excep- 464
tion of fish, milk and limited supplies of
garden vegetables, all foodstuffs are im-
ported. Undernutrition is prevalent among
the poorer inhabitants, and particularly
among the transient laborers from the
interior.

N
Food supplies are never abundant in the 511
Protectorate, where cultivation is restricted 433
by the nature of the terrain and the scarcity 731
of water in many areas. Anything which
interferes with normal production, such as
droughts or an invasion of locusts, may
result in local food shortages, often ap-
proaching famine conditions. The Hadhra-
maut was seriously affected during the
widespread drought in 1943, and children
were evacuated from some of the famine
areas to relief camps in Mukalla.

N
The average Arab diet is simple, while 262
that of the pastoral tribes is almost invari-

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

the message was not sent through the proper channels. There is 743
none of that nonsense. Too often are we in the West inclined 648
to connect the Royal Air Force with destruction and death alone, bombing and rocketing and such-like punitive measures, but the tribesman in the Protectorate does not make that mistake. He is only too well aware of the other side of their work—the humane side—which is the least spectacular and seldom achieves the headlines in the daily papers in this country. The tribesman has seen the doctor arrive by air to tend the wounded and the sick, he has seen sick relatives borne off to hospital and he has seen food dropped from 'planes to the starving people in famine areas, and he does not always forget a kindness.

The most humanising and pacifying influence which any 491
administration can exert is to encourage the construction of 648
roads through previously inaccessible territory, and I was very keen on providing the Protectorate with as many good roads as possible, thereby following the excellent example of my predecessors and that great philanthropist Saiyid Sir Abu Bakr Al Kaff, K.B.E. who, at his own expense, to the tune of more than £1,000,000, constructed the first motor road from the Wadi Hadhramaut to Mukalla, thus linking the Wadi directly with the sea for the first time. Later, a second road was constructed farther to the east with funds provided by the Colonial Development Fund, and in the Western Protectorate the Aden-Dhala road was improved and plans made and funds earmarked to build a road from Aden to Beidha in the Yemen via Abiyan and up the great Audhali escarpment, and to improve the existing Aden-Yemen road through Lahej.

It was one thing to plan a road, to find the money for its 489
construction and carry out the actual work, but it was quite 492
another to ensure the safety of travellers along the new road. 493
A lorry can carry several tons and a camel only three hundred pounds, so that one medium-sized lorry was equivalent to more than a dozen camels. Lorries average 20 miles an hour even on a bad road and can travel continuously day and night, while the camel can only manage 2½ miles an hour, and even less when heavily laden, and has to be given adequate rest. The

63:Simmons et al G-6 (1941-1951) 1954
M1 Middle East
ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

LITTLE
is known of the mineral reserves of this H
region, and most of the local industries are 135
small and primitive. Salt is the chief export 438
of the Colony; tobacco, honey and fish A H
products, of the Protectorates. 439

The port of Aden is visited regularly by A
ships from all parts of the world. Within 504
the last few years, the Colony has also be- 509
come a regional center for air services to
Cairo and other cities in the Near East
and East Africa. Communications between A
the Colony and the interior are mainly by 491
roads and caravan trails, supplemented by 492
a coastwise dhow trade. Camels and don-
keys are the primary means of transport,
but the use of motor vehicles is increasing H
along the main routes. Roads suitable for A
motor traffic link Aden Colony with certain 491
population centers in Western Aden Pro-
tectorate, and Mukalla with the larger
towns of the Hadhramaut and adjacent H
coastlands. Access to the interior is also [509]
provided by military air services.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

A
Aden Colony is a cosmopolitan com- 262
munity, in which a variety of food habits 439
is found among the peoples of different ra- 146
cial and economic groups. With the excep- 464
tion of fish, milk and limited supplies of
garden vegetables, all foodstuffs are im-
ported. Undernutrition is prevalent among
the poorer inhabitants, and particularly
among the transient laborers from the
interior.

Food supplies are never abundant in the H 511
Protectorate, where cultivation is restricted 433
by the nature of the terrain and the scarcity 731
of water in many areas. Anything which
interferes with normal production, such as
droughts or an invasion of locusts, may
result in local food shortages, often ap-
proaching famine conditions. The Hadhra-
maut was seriously affected during the
widespread drought in 1943, and children
were evacuated from some of the famine
areas to relief camps in Mukalla.

The average Arab diet is simple, while H 262
that of the pastoral tribes is almost invari-

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the message was not sent through the proper channels. There is 743
none of that nonsense. Too often are we in the West inclined 648
to connect the Royal Air Force with destruction and death alone, bombing and rocketing and such-like punitive measures, but the tribesman in the Protectorate does not make that mistake. He is only too well aware of the other side of their work—the humane side—which is the least spectacular and seldom achieves the headlines in the daily papers in this country. The tribesman has seen the doctor arrive by air to tend the wounded and the sick, he has seen sick relatives borne off to hospital and he has seen food dropped from 'planes to the starving people in famine areas, and he does not always forget a kindness.

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administration can exert is to encourage the construction of 648
roads through previously inaccessible territory, and I was very keen on providing the Protectorate with as many good roads as possible, thereby following the excellent example of my predecessors and that great philanthropist Saiyid Sir Abu Bakr Al Kaff, K.B.E. who, at his own expense, to the tune of more than £1,000,000, constructed the first motor road from the Wadi Hadhramaut to Mukalla, thus linking the Wadi directly with the sea for the first time. Later, a second road was constructed farther to the east with funds provided by the Colonial Development Fund, and in the Western Protectorate the Aden-Dhala road was improved and plans made and funds earmarked to build a road from Aden to Beidha in the Yemen via Abiyan and up the great Audhali escarpment, and to improve the existing Aden-Yemen road through Lahej.

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less when heavily laden, and has to be given adequate rest. The ooo

221 kinds of fish are taken in fair quantity but no one species appears to predominate. Crawfish are reported as numerous on rocky bottoms, but they are only taken locally for sale fresh to Europeans. Oysters abound on the rocks between tidemarks and could no doubt be cultivated in several landlocked bays where markets are available.

In general, the fisheries appear to be promising but localised and seasonal, the fishermen tending to follow the shoals along the coast. A fishery based on a harbour might have to employ vessels of considerable ranged storage capacity if landings were to be kept constant throughout the year.

226 654 During the greater part of 1947 the Fisheries Officer was still under training in the United Kingdom, but the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office himself spent a fortnight in the Colony and Protectorate early in the year and was much impressed by the quantity of fish available. By November an extensive survey of the fisheries resources of this area had been planned in London and a party, consisting of a fish oils chemist, a canning expert, a Political Officer and the permanent Fisheries Officer, arrived in Aden towards the end of the month. They were later joined by the Fisheries Adviser and a second Fisheries Officer was expected early in 1948.

By the end of the year, the two technical experts and the Political Officer were at work at Mukalla and the Fisheries Officer was at Aden starting to equip two vessels for experimental fishing.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 [167 464] As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

438 433 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing-plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471 563 As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownerships in Aden, the following are the main concerns and their proprietorship:

491 3·4 miles having been laid down in 1947, but the majority are in water-bound macadam. There are in addition some 10 miles of streets in the two townships which have not yet been made up.

All bituminous and water-bound macadam roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing "earth roads" are made up. The usual specification is as follows: the carriageway is composed of 4 inches of bituminous macadam in two coats, 3 inches of coarse and 1 inch of fine, on 12 inches of hardcore foundation with
[487] 12 × 6 inches of rough chisel-dressed kerbing. Footpaths are of bituminous macadam or cement concrete on suitable foundations.

The mileage of roads in the Colony is as shown below:

Bituminous macadam roads	*Water-bound macadam roads*	*Unmade roads*	*Total*
30·80 miles	10·40 miles	18·70 miles	59·90 miles

The Development Committee recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony should be used for improving the roads, and £15,000 of this was provided in the 1948–49 Estimates.

The roads are well signposted, and traffic lines painted where necessary. Reflecting road studs are on order, and the use of these will reduce the cost of painting traffic lines. Street lighting is by electricity and the main roads in the built-up areas are well lit.

The maintenance of existing roads and the construction of new roads is carried out by the Public Works Department, and the total expenditure on this account during 1947 was £17,500.

493 The following vehicles have been registered:

	No.
Taxis	196
Omnibuses	64
Private Cars	990
Commercial Vehicles	472
Motor-Cycles	73
Horse Gharries	24
Camel Carts	44
TOTAL	1,863

Figures for bicycles are not available as they are not registered.

AIR

509 There are no internal air services, but two services of the British Overseas Airways Corporation and Clairways connect the Colony with Kamaran, Eritrea, Ethiopia, British Somaliland, Somalia (Mogadishu), Kenya, Sudan, Egypt and the United Kingdom. There is also a fortnightly service between Aden and Riyan (Eastern Aden Protectorate).

The Ethiopian Air Lines run a service between Aden and Addis

The Island of Perim was visited early in 1950, when a good haul of 654
sharks was made by the fishery vessel. Shark lines have been lent to 228
the inhabitants, but the poorness of their boats, the bad weather and the roughness of the bottom led to the loss of many hooks. The Administrator of Perim has been granted funds to provide a motor sambuk during 1951, of which the Perim water-plant foreman will be engineman.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

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the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 464
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

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chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, manu- 438
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Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors ; 493 ●
conversely, the 60 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis 471
are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in 471
Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors :

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 433
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. 234

All roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing unmade roads are surfaced. 491

The Colony has: 499

Bituminous Macadam Roads	*Water bound Macadam Roads*	*Unmade Roads*	*Total*
56·07 miles	6·30 miles	11·9 miles	74·27 miles

The Development Committee has recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony be used for improving roads, and £37,500 of this sum was spent in making up new roads in 1949 and 1950.

The roads are well sign-posted and traffic lines provided where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on dangerous bends and some narrow roads. All street lighting is by electricity, and most main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are lighted. 491 487

The expenditure on roads during the years 1949 and 1950 was £74,000. 653

The following vehicles were registered at the Police Traffic Office: 493 ●

	1949	1950
Taxis	196	196
Omnibuses	61	61
Private cars	1,419	1,115
Commercial vehicles ..	337	322
Motor cycles	76	74
Horse gharries	12	6
Camel carts:		
Water carts	30	36
Loading carts	58	64
Bicycles	132	126

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world is maintained mainly by the use of the British Overseas Airways Corporation services. 205

Cable & Wireless Ltd. provide cable and telegraphic communication with all parts of the world and operate a wireless telegraph station which works to Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and to adjacent countries, i.e. French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, Yemen, etc. 206

The overseas radio-telephone service with the United Kingdom was formally opened on 17th July, 1950, by the Secretary of State and His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion. The service is also extended to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and it is hoped that eventually it will be available to India.

The automatic telephone exchange continues to be congested and there can be no substantial improvement until a new exchange

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231 confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Department and Policy

647 The Department comprises the Director of Education, the Arab
658 Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer, the British Education Officer for the Protectorate, and the Accountant. Stores are issued from the Department, but the two Government colleges, Aden College and the Technical College, maintain their own stores under supervision.

The policy of the Department is to provide primary and intermediate education for all boys and girls within the Colony, and higher education on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad ; to give as full training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching profession; and to provide within and beyond the framework of the system aids to education and to a good cultural background. The Department also gives financial and other assistance to a considerable number of assisted and independent schools.

871 The educational programme in Government schools, which is followed closely by other schools, consists of four years of primary schooling, three of intermediate, and four of secondary. A selective examination is held for entry into the Government Intermediate School at the end of the primary course, and another selective examination

Facing p. 46 (B)

365

NEW POWER STATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE COLONY

493

STREET SCENE IN THE COLONY

3.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

Motor Transport

On 31st December, 1938, there were 198 licen[illegible] public cars and 494
56 licensed omnibuses. The number of private cars was 404 and there were 86 licensed lorries and trucks.

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the above motor vehicles:—

	No. of vehicles.
1. British Empire	254
2. United States of America	413
3. French	9
4. Italian	44
5. German	24
Total	744

Trade with the interior is conducted mainly by camel caravans, but as roads and routes in the Aden Protectorate are being developed more and more cars and lorries are being brought into use.

Blue Tours.—A motor coach service in Aden known as the "Blue 474
Tours" introduced for the conveyance and transport of passengers 485
from ships is progressing satisfactorily. The three coaches in use have seating accommodation for 21 passengers each who are taken round the most important parts of the town and environs during the ship's stay in the harbour.

Post Office

The Postmaster at Steamer Point is responsible for the postal 205
services under the general control of the Finance Officer. The offices in the Colony are situated at Steamer Point, Camp and Khormaksar. In addition there are sub-offices on Kamaran Island in the Red Sea and at Mukalla in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The Hadhramaut has also a number of postal agencies.

Prior to the 1st April, 1937, Aden was included in the Indian Postal System and Indian postage stamps were used. As from the date mentioned, Aden became a separate postal administration with its own issue of stamps.

The stamp design includes a vignette of an Arab dhow, a type of craft which has been associated with Aden from time immemorial. The denominations of stamps are: Annas ½, ¾, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 8; and rupees 1, 2, 5 and 10.

Aden, being on the main shipping route between Europe and the Far East, is an important office of exchange. Mails from Europe and India arrive weekly on the P. & O. mail steamer. Bags for British Somaliland are transhipped to local steamer sailings for Berbera. Mails for East Africa are unloaded and warehoused in

five and three steamers respectively which run between Aden 505
and Mukalla, Shehr, Berbera, Zeila, Perim, Djibouti, Mocha, Kamaran, Hodeidah, Gizan, Medi and Port Sudan. Very frequent services of dhows also trade to and from these ports and in addition to many other little ports on both sides of southern Red Sea, Gulf of Aden up to Persian Gulf and also to Socotra.

Many other shipping lines make occasional calls at Aden in connection with cargo, and other lines call at Aden for bunkers only.

The only ports for which there is a poor direct service are the Levant Spanish and Portuguese ports. Cargo is sent with transhipment at Port Said.

Roads.

There are no railways in the Colony and all transport is by 496
road or by sea. The sea transport is not great and consists of 438
the carriage of salt and building materials from Little Aden to Tawahi and Maala.

It is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the road mileage 491
as the side roads in the town which are used principally by pedestrians and camels do not require to be kept up, and the Royal Air Force maintain certain of the roads which lie in the Military Area. The Aden Settlement maintain 13 miles of bituminous macadam road and 19 miles of water-bound macadam road.

Motor Transport.

On the 31st December, 1937, there were 198 licensed public 494
cars and 53 licensed omnibuses. The number of private cars was 367 and there were 66 licensed lorries and trucks.

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the 439
above motor vehicles:— 494

		No. of vehicles.
1.	British Empire	234
2.	United States of America...	391
3.	French	9
4.	Italian	36
5.	German	14
	Total	684

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versely, the 65 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are 422
in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in 471
Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their 568
proprietors: 162

Salt Works . . .	Italian, Indian. 474
Soap Works . . .	French.
Dyeing and Printing .	French, Indian. 281
Aluminium Factory . .	Indian.
Shipping Agencies . .	British, Indian, French.
Ship-owning . . .	British, French, Arab, Indian.

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 231
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. Animals were imported as follows:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Donkeys*	*Dogs*
By land . .	41,393	5,031	44	6	1	Nil
By sea . .	105,729	76	3	Nil	Nil	13
TOTAL .	147,122	5,107	47	6	1	13

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of School. Schools directly maintained by Government provide 871
primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the lower secondary school, the suggestion for its introduction into the primary schools having been rejected by reason of pressure for fuller teaching of Arabic.

Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujrati, Hebrew and Urdu.

There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion was very impressive. There was much pleasure expressed at the provisions of the Five-Year Plan but this was tempered with much scepticism. The "special" class worked well and all pupils passed into the Government Secondary School.

625 police duties, the protection of persons and property, and the prevention and detection of crime. They also police the very important and busy
647 harbour of Aden. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration, the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants.

494 In addition, the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences and the control and issue of permits to public service vehicles.

625 The Armed Police are a semi-military armed force and are responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disturbances. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran.

674 Criminal cases for the year 1948 showed a decrease of 344 as compared with the year 1947, a decrease in Penal Code offences of almost 33⅓ per cent. This decrease may be considered exceptionally high, but the figures for 1947 were swollen by cases arising from the 1947 riots. However, there has been a distinct drop in Penal Code offences in the year [167]
under review by comparison with the years 1946 and 1945 and it is considered that the reduction is largely due to the implementation in 1947–48 of a closer degree of control over expelled undesirables and the
685 readier detection of them on their return to the Colony. In 1948 there were 522 cases of offences against property compared with 736 such cases in 1947. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 234,644 of which property to the value of Rs. 119,439 (just over 50 per cent) was recovered.

625 691 During the year under review a total of 5,991 cases was also dealt with by Police under local Ordinances. This shows an increase over the year 1947, but is largely due to the fact that more energetic action has been taken by Police in the matter of dealing with beggars, street vendors and other minor offenders.

PRISON

697 Dr. N. M. Hodivalla, O.B.E., part-time Superintendent, proceeded to India on leave, in October, 1948, and charge of the Prison till the end of the year was taken over by the Jailer.

The Aden Prison is the only Prison in the Colony, and therefore receives all classes of convicted offenders, in addition to persons committed to trial, and deportees and vagrants awaiting deportation.

Approximately 80 per cent of convicted prisoners are from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and other territories. The administration follows closely, modified where desirable by local conditions, the practice adopted in India.

The prison buildings are situated in a walled compound which ensures complete segregation from the general public. They consist of widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, workrooms, storerooms, kitchens, hospital and office.

Extention to the present office, construction of a range of six superior individual cells for "A" and "B" class prisoners, five cells for the accommodation of lunatic prisoners, and compound walls to four prison

494

The following vehicles have been registered:

	No.
Taxis	196
Omnibuses	64
Private cars	1,142
Commercial vehicles	279
Motor-cycles	50
Horse gharies	14
Camel carts:	
Water carts	30
Loading carts	55
Bicycles	147

AIR

Aden is the centre of a network of air services. Aden Airways, a local B.O.A.C. subsidiary, operates scheduled services twice weekly to Cairo through Djibouti, Kamaran, Asmara, Khartoum, Port Sudan and Jeddah. Weekly services are operated to Addis Ababa and to Nairobi via Hargeisa and Mogadishu. During the summer monsoon there is a fortnightly service to Mukalla in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Frequent charter flights are undertaken to Mukheiras in the Western Aden Protectorate. 507

Ethiopian Air Lines operate scheduled services between Addis Ababa and Aden through Dire Dawa and Djibouti. In addition this company undertakes charter flights to India and Pakistan.

Indian Overseas Air lines pass through Aden on charter flights between India and East Africa.

SHIPPING

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1948 was 2,994 with an aggregate tonnage of 11,818,392. The number of country craft entering the port during 1948 was 2,260 with an aggregate tonnage of 142,858. 505

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review:

Nationality	*No.*	*Tonnage*
British	1,674	7,255,452
French	64	372,093
Italian	212	375,174
American	137	630,171
Others	907	3,185,502
TOTAL	2,994	11,818,392

651 The Tobacco Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1951), which allowed a draw-back of tax in the case of export of tobacco by air as well as by sea, defined more clearly the meaning of importation and removed any doubt that it is an offence for any person to deal in tobacco issued to Her Majesty's Forces at duty-free or reduced duty rates.

494 The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 of 1951), which empowered the licensing authority to suspend the registration of a motor vehicle until any defects in such vehicle are satisfactorily remedied. It also made provision for a fixed date for the expiration and renewal of driving licences.

657 The Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1951), which extended the present option of officials to retire or be retired at the age of 45 years for a further period of three years until 31st March, 1955.

651 The Stamp Duty (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1951), which exempted from stamp duty receipts given in respect of sums of money exceeding *Shs.*30 paid by way of salary, wages, pensions or allowances. This exception applies to members of Her Majesty's Forces as well as to persons in civilian employment.

1952

In 1952, 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important :

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1952), which granted additional relief in respect of expenses incurred by a tax-payer in sending a child to school or other training establishment outside the Colony, where no suitable educational institution exists in the Colony.

453 The Banking Ordinance (No. 2 of 1952), which is designed to control the establishment and operation of banks in the Colony. It is a measure intended to protect the public from persons carrying on banking business with inadequate financial resources or of whose financial reliability there may be reasonable doubt.

468 The Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance (No. 4 of 1952), which provided safeguards against the dangers which might arise to the life and health of the community if certain essential services were interrupted. Such services include the provision of water and electricity, health services, etc. It provided that reference of trade disputes in essential services should be made to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision would be binding on both employers and employees, and also that lockouts by employers in such services and strikes by their employees were an offence.

This Ordinance is binding on the Crown as there are essential services in the Colony operated by the Government or by Her Majesty's Forces.

The Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation.

687 The Prevention of Corruption Ordinance (No. 5 of 1952), which introduced more effective measures to combat bribery and corruption.

494 The Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1952), which introduced compulsory insurance of motor vehicles in

respect of injury to third parties. This legislation is similar to that 494
which has existed in the United Kingdom for many years.

The Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1952), 759
which made it an offence for a person to practice medicine in the Colony unless registered under the Ordinance. It has also deleted the provision under which the practice of native systems was permitted, since treatment by qualified practitioners is now available in the Colony.

The Ordinance also made provision for the control of the sale and [278]
publication of advertisements of cures.

The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance (No. 9 of 648
1952), which was based on the Distribution of German Enemy Property 425
Act, 1949, of the United Kingdom, and which made local provision for the collection, realisation and distribution of property in the Colony which belonged to German owners on 3rd September, 1939. It provided that creditors in the Colony should have a first charge on such assets in Aden.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Ordinance 231
(No. 12 of 1952), which prohibited the carriage or conveyance of animals in such a manner as to cause them unnecessary suffering. It also enabled rules to be made to regulate the conditions under which animals should be carried by sea.

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 204
14 of 1952), which made it obligatory for persons publishing newspapers to give security for any damages which a court may award against them in a libel suit. It also provided for the correction of articles and other reports in local newspapers which contain factual statements which either are false or distorted.

The Port Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952), which amended and con- 505
solidated the law relating to the Port of Aden and matters ancillary thereto. It replaced the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and also the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927.

The Port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1952), which authorised the Trustees of the Port of Aden to raise money by way of loans or temporary borrowing in order to carry out the duties imposed upon them under the principal Ordinance. It also gave statutory recognition to the practice that all port dues, fees and charges should be credited to the Trustees.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 464
of 1952), which brought within the scope of the principal Ordinance 465
locally engaged civilian staff of departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In Aden this virtually means local civilians employed by Her Majesty's Forces.

It also increased the minimum payment of compensation, in the case of injury to a workman resulting in permanent total incapacity, from *Shs.*1,050 to *Shs.*1,500 and the maximum from *Shs.*15,000 to *Shs.*18,000 which latter amount represents 24 months' earnings of a workman whose monthly earnings do not exceed *Shs.*750.

This Ordinance has not yet been brought into force.

The Government Guards (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1952), 703
which provided mainly for the better enforcement of discipline in the Force

Licensing of Vehicles. £19,756 was collected in fees in 1952 and 651
£15,386 in 1951. The increase was mainly due to the arrival of vehicles 194
in the Colony in connection with the construction of the refinery at Little Aden.

The number of driving licences issued in 1952 was 1,423 compared with 968 in 1951.

Traffic Accidents. There were 384 accidents on the roads of the 165
Colony in 1952 and 242 in 1951. The number of persons killed was 25 in 1952 and 11 in 1951.

Licensing of Arms. Very strict control over the licensing of arms is 411
maintained and licences to possess arms are only issued after the most 659
careful enquiries have been made. An amnesty was proclaimed in October, 1952, advising persons in possession of unlicensed firearms to license them or hand them over to the Police.

PRISONS

General

The Aden Prison is the only penal institution in the Colony and 697
provides accommodation for all convicted offenders, irrespective of age and length of sentence, persons committed to prison on remand, and deportees awaiting deportation. In addition, the prison is declared a place of detention for persons of unsound mind with criminal tendencies.

Approximately 73 per cent of the convicted prisoners come from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and neighbouring territories. Almost all of them are illiterate and very primitive.

Administration of the prison follows the practice adopted in Indian and most colonial prisons and is governed by the Prison Ordinance.

Staff

The prison is under the control of a part-time Superintendent who is assisted by a jailer, an assistant jailer and two clerks. The warders, including instructors, numbered 38.

Prisoners

The total committals to prison was 2,184 in 1952, compared with 1,949 in 1951. The daily average of prisoners of all classes was 179 in 1952 as against 134 in 1951. Prisoners admitted to prison on conviction are divided into two categories, first offenders and recidivists. The percentages of first offenders and recidivists were 54 and 46 respectively.

Discipline

Order and discipline among the prisoners were well maintained during the period.

Health

The general state of health of all prisoners was satisfactory. The daily average sick was 3.2 in 1952, as against 3.3 in 1951. There was no serious illness among the prison inmates during 1952. A Medical

505 Port of Aden during 1951 was 4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839 and in 1952 the number was 4,620 with a tonnage of 20,477,679.

The number of country craft which entered the port during 1951 was 1,816 with an aggregate tonnage of 145,916 and in 1952 the number was 1,685 with a tonnage of 130,003.

The following table shows the nationality, number and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during 1951 and 1952 :

	1951		1952	
Nationality	*Number*	*Tonnage*	*Number*	*Tonnage*
British . . .	2,355	11,115,667	2,381	11,451,779
French . . .	107	569,062	121	628,009
Italian . . .	295	895,565	329	1,153,827
American . .	216	981,976	214	948,655
Others . . .	1,365	5,153,569	1,575	6,295,409
	4,338	18,715,839	4,620	20,477,679

ROADS

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The Colony has :

Bituminous Macadam Roads	*Water-bound Macadam Roads*	*Unmade Roads*	*Miles Total*
57.20	7.30	11.97	76.47

[494] The total number of licensed vehicles was 3,215.

CIVIL AVIATION

508 There are two airfields in the Colony, Khormaksar, the official airport, and Sheikh Othman, maintained as a stand-by. Khormaksar
509 is controlled by the Royal Air Force which provides the Air Traffic Control, Flight Information and Meteorological facilities.

The construction of a civil airport within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormaksar was completed early in 1952 and the new terminal building was officially opened by the Governor on 1st May, 1952. Arrangements are being concluded for International Aeradio Limited to instal and operate a Civil Aviation Aeromobile Communication Service and three W/T point-to-point circuits connecting with Karachi and Bahrein, Nairobi and Mogadishu, and Khartoum and Asmara. These services will commence early in 1953.

509 The Colony has been served by five international airlines : Aden

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MM1

439 Restrictions imposed by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden were causing some dissatisfaction.

491 The Colony is served by good roads which extend to Shaikh
Othman and Lahej. Increasing use is being made of motor
494 vehicles on some 700 miles of tracks in the Western Aden Pro-
505 tectorate, but communications with the Hadramaut coast are
506 almost entirely by sea or air. Since the Colony ceased to be
205 administered by the Government of India in 1937, it has had
436 its own postal administration and issued its own stamps. When
India became independent in 1947, the Aden Government began to consider abandoning the rupee as the legal currency, but the change to the East African shilling (divided into 100 cents) was not effected until October 1951, when Aden came under the jurisdiction of the East African currency board.

651 The main sources of revenue are income tax, excess profits
652 and other direct taxes, and excise duties. Revenue for 1951–2
was £1,577,646 and expenditure £1,597,400 plus a contribution of £1 million to the development fund. The development plan, as revised in 1949, envisaged the expenditure in three years of £2,023,000, of which 53 per cent was to be provided by the Colony's own surplus balances and 15 per cent by the British Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, while it was hoped to raise the remainder (£660,000) as loans in London. Further proposals for development until 1956–7 at an additional cost of nearly £4 million were being considered by the Colonial Office at the end of 1952. In 1953 development plan expenditure approved[1] for the Colony and Protectorates reached a total of £6,270,000, of which £850,000 came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and
658 £5,420,000 from local loans and resources.[2] Meanwhile, under
[873 the educational part of the 1949 programme (16 per cent of the
874] total) an Aden College of upper secondary status and a technical college have been built, and a number of primary and secondary schools built or enlarged. In 1952 3,152 boys and 1,562 girls were receiving primary, and 1,552 boys and 256 girls secondary education in government or private schools. Egyptian women teachers were being employed in post-primary schools owing to the shortage of qualified Aden women. Overseas scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Great

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[1] In principle, but subject to further revision.

[2] In December of that year the Aden Government floated a public loan for the first time for the financing of development works, including a new power station, a new telephone exchange, and major water improvements. A total of £1,330,000 was issued in 4½ per cent stock of which £480,000 was taken up for Colonial Government funds, £100,000 reserved for public subscription in Aden, and £750,000 was placed on the London market.

Mechanical Workshop

655 A vehicle workshop is maintained where all Government motor
495 vehicles are serviced and repaired. Animal drawn vehicles such as
refuse carts, night soil carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

655
Furniture

322 The Government instituted a scheme to manufacture and repair furniture on hire to officials residing in Government houses. Two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds was spent during 1949 and 1950 on new furniture made in the workshop and obtained from contractors.

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Building Plans

331 Building plans submitted by the general public for approval are checked and then forwarded to the Township Authority for sanction. All buildings in course of erection are inspected at regular intervals to ensure that they comply with regulations. Two hundred and seventy-six permanent building permits were issued during the two years.

Crown Lands

423 The Director of Public Works, who is also Commissioner and
427 Registrar of Lands, scrutinises various titles submitted to him for trans-
653 fers of immoveable property. All transfers are registered. One hundred
and forty-five plots of land were leased to the public for the erection of residential, commercial and industrial buildings in the period under review.

653
Stores

As many new works and all maintenance works are carried out by direct labour, large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Stocks valued at £91,200 in 1949 and £78,000 in 1950 were issued from the Central Stores Depot.

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Labour

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining skilled artisans but plenty of labourers were available. The standard of tradesmen is not high, but it is hoped that the new Technical College will go a long way to raise the standard.

Chapter 11: Communications

ROADS

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505 *Wilh. Wilhelmsen.*—Do not usually discharge at Aden outward. Homeward from Australian ports to Aden, Port Sudan, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Stavanger, Oslo; route sometimes varies to include a Spanish port or other Scandinavian ports.

Hamburg Amerika Line.—Homeward. Dutch East Indian ports via Aden to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg.

Deustche Ost. Afrikha Linie.—Outward and homeward as occasion offers. Outward: Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Southampton, Lisbon, Ceuta, Malaga, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Capetown and above ports via Aden to Hamburg.

Hansa Line.—Bremen, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said, Suez, Yambo, Jeddah, Port Sudan, Djibouti, Aden, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Durban, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Bander Shahpur, Mohammerah and Basrah. Homeward: Suez, Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam or Amsterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Coasting Vessels.—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and the Halal Shipping Company, Limited, maintain a fleet of five and three steamers respectively which run between Aden and Mukalla, Shehr, Berbera, Zeila, Perim, Djibouti, Mocha, Kamaran, Hodeidah, Gizan, Medi and Port Sudan. Many dhows also trade to and from these ports, and, in addition, sail to many other small ports in the southern Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf, and also to Socotra.

Many other shipping lines make occasional calls at Aden in connection with cargo, and other lines call at Aden for bunkers only.

The only ports to which the direct service is poor are those in the Levant, Spain and Portugal.

Roads

496 505 There are no railways in the Colony and all transport is by road or by sea. The sea transport is not great and consists of the carriage of salt and building materials from Little Aden to Tawahi and Maala.

491 It is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the road mileage as the side roads in the town which are used principally by pedestrians and camels do not require to be kept up, and the Royal Air Force maintain certain of the roads which lie in the Military Area. The Aden Settlement maintain 13 miles of bituminous macadam road and 19 miles of water-bound macadam road.

Every effort was made during the year to improve the surface of the main roads. There are 50 miles of roads within the civil limits of Aden, but only 18·14 miles are treated with bitumastic compounds. Until camel carts are fitted with solid rubber or pneumatic tyres much of the effort spent on road maintenance is nullified by the damage done to the new surface by steel shod wheels.

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The only ports for which there is a poor direct service are the Levant Spanish and Portuguese ports. Cargo is sent with transhipment at Port Said.

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Motor Transport.

On the 31st December, 1937, there were 198 licensed public 454
cars and 53 licensed omnibuses. The number of private cars was 367 and there were 66 licensed lorries and trucks.

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the 439
above motor vehicles:— 494

		No. of vehicles.
1.	British Empire	234
2.	United States of America...	391
3.	French	9
4.	Italian	36
5.	German	14
	Total	684

Trade with the interior is conducted mainly by camel caravans, but as roads and routes in the Aden Protectorate are being developed more and more cars and lorries are being brought into use.

Post Office.

The Postmaster at Steamer Point is responsible for the postal 655
services under the general control of the Finance Officer. The 205
offices in the Colony are situated at Steamer Point, Camp and

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3(1947) 1949 MMI AdenMM!

All buildings in course of erection are inspected periodically to ensure 453 that they comply with the regulations in force. Seventy-eight permanent building permits were issued in 1947, compared with 21 in the previous year.

Crown Lands

The Director of Public Works is also Commissioner and Registrar of 421 Lands, and all transfers of immovable property made during the year were duly registered after the various titles had been carefully scrutinised.

Eighteen parcels of Crown land were also leased during the year to the general public for various building purposes, compared with two in 1946.

Stores

All work is carried out departmentally by direct labour, and conse- 428 quently large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Deliveries of most goods from the United Kingdom during 1947 were much better than in the previous year, and stores to the value of £55,000 were issued to the various works during the year under review.

Labour

Little or no difficulty was experienced in obtaining artisans or labourers 424 until the latter part of the year, when a large number of masons and carpenters left for more lucrative employment in the Persian Gulf. The standard of tradesmen is not high, and the establishment of a Trade School which Government have under consideration would go a long way to raise the standard of local craftsmen to a higher level.

BROADCASTING

There has been no broadcasting service since the Aden Station ZNR 207 closed down at the end of 1945. Towards the end of 1947 the re-introduction of this service, at least for emergency purposes, was proposed, and the possibility of reviving broadcasting, whether for emergency purposes or as a regular service, considered.

Number of wireless receiving licenses	625
Number of radio diffusion subscribers . . .	Nil

Chapter 11 : Communications

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The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and average 411 20 feet in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed,

6;GL Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MM |

Labour

464 1948 was a difficult year for labour. Due to the considerable increase in the cost of living, several strikes took place, and wages had to be increased to offset this rise.

There was a shortage of skilled carpenters and masons, early in the year, but due to Government's action in limiting the number of exit permits granted to these tradesmen to go to the Persian Gulf, where more lucrative employment was available with work in connection with oil development, the position became easier, and most of the buildings scheduled for 1948 were completed.

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All bituminous and water-bound macadam roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing "earth roads" are made up. The usual specification is as follows: the carriageway is composed of 4 inches of bituminous macadam in two coats, 3 inches of coarse and 1 inch of fine, on 12 inches of hardcore foundation with 12 × 6 inches of rough chisel-dressed kerbing. Footpaths are of bituminous macadam or cement concrete on suitable foundations.

The Colony has:

Bituminous macadam roads	*Water-bound macadam roads*	*Unmade roads*	*Total*
34 miles	10 miles	16 miles	60 miles

652 491 The Development Committee recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony should be used for improving the roads, and £15,000 of this sum was spent in making up roads in the bazaar area in 1948.

The roads are well signposted, and traffic lines superimposed where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on some dangerous corners.

Street lighting is by electricity, and all the main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are well lit.

The expenditure on roads during 1948 was £30,000.

Mechanical Workshop

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The following table shows the nationality, number and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during 1951 and 1952 :

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The Colony has :

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The Colony has : 499

Bituminous Macadam Roads	*Water bound Macadam Roads*	*Unmade Roads*	*Total*
56·07 miles	6·30 miles	11·9 miles	74·27 miles

The Development Committee has recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony be used for improving roads, and £37,500 of this sum was spent in making up new roads in 1949 and 1950.

The roads are well sign-posted and traffic lines provided where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on dangerous bends and some narrow roads. All street lighting is by electricity, and most main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are lighted. 491 487

The expenditure on roads during the years 1949 and 1950 was £74,000. 653

The following vehicles were registered at the Police Traffic Office : 493

	1949	1950
Taxis	196	196
Omnibuses	61	61
Private cars	1,419	1,115
Commercial vehicles ..	337	322
Motor cycles	76	74
Horse gharries	12	6
Camel carts :		
Water carts	30	36
Loading carts	58	64
Bicycles	132	126

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world is maintained mainly by the use of the British Overseas Airways Corporation services. 205

Cable & Wireless Ltd. provide cable and telegraphic communication with all parts of the world and operate a wireless telegraph station which works to Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and to adjacent countries, i.e. French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, Yemen, etc. 206

The overseas radio-telephone service with the United Kingdom was formally opened on 17th July, 1950, by the Secretary of State and His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion. The service is also extended to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and it is hoped that eventually it will be available to India.

The automatic telephone exchange continues to be congested and there can be no substantial improvement until a new exchange

B/Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3(1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

Dhow Building

Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami merchants 396
settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the 501
average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are 477
constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well
built and last. They sail to India (Bombay and the Malabar coast) 505
and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian
ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition
of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers
and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company). Monsieur
Besse now maintains a fleet of dhows in addition to his motor
vessels. Many of these dhows are equipped with auxiliary engines

Soap Manufacturing

A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur Besse in 388
December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local labour of 40 men is employed, and the output is about 50 cases daily, each case containing 200 cakes, which are disposed of locally or exported to the Red Sea Ports.

Dyeing

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth and 386
each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There are in 489
addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Massowa, Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by Jews 277
and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt. 543

VII.—COMMERCE

Customs

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties. 651

Trade

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment as the port is a centre 439
for trade between all ports of the world and the neighbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells and salt. The total value of the seaborne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December, 1938) exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs. 12,16,02,203 (imports Rs. 8,02,17,766, and exports Rs. 4,13,84,437), showing a decrease of Rs. 42,91,828 as compared

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by 317 solar evaporation in a series of pans acres in extent. The export in 1947 439 amounted to 320,770 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, now under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, the other three Indian. The year 1947 showed a considerable improvement in business as compared with the previous two years. This was due to improved shipping which enabled more salt to be marketed in India. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

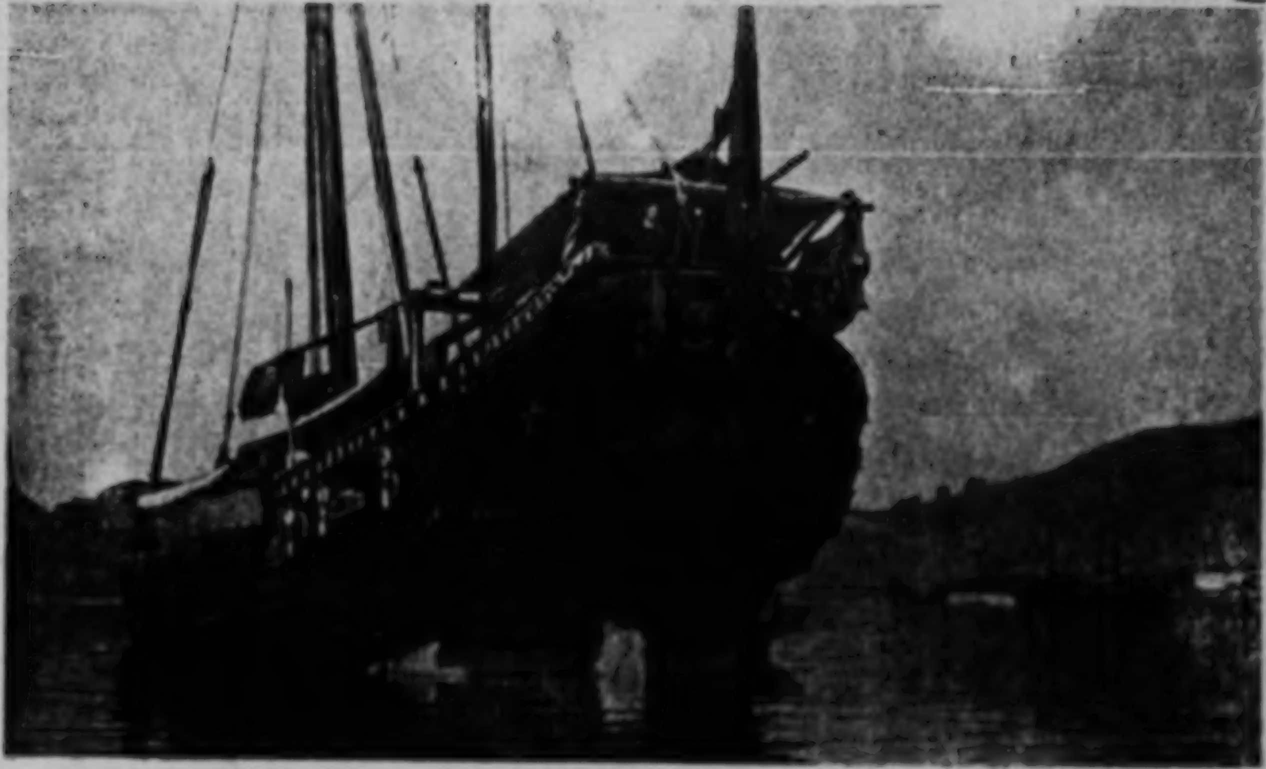
Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1943	199,236
1944	205,308
1945	139,945
1946	113,042
1947	194,549

FISHERIES

The present primitive fishing industry employs numerous canoes and 226 a few small dhows propelled by oars and sails. Nets are small as only 501 hand-braided netting is available, capital is limited and the life of the twine is short because no preservatives are used. Only single-hook lines 439 are employed. No accurate estimate of the annual catch has been made, but Dr. Bertram in his 1944 report reckoned it at between 25,000 and 50,000 tons. Much of this is exported, in a dried or salted condition, to India, Africa and Ceylon, but there is a considerable local consumption inland. Most observers agree that this figure could be greatly exceeded without affecting the stock of fish. The technical difficulties in so doing are considerable but not insuperable. They include lack of harbours, lack of fresh water, the political situation and the distance to markets.

The most extensive fishery is for sardines of the general *Sardinella* and *Dussumieria* types which abound on the Eastern Aden Protectorate coast during the winter months. These are taken in cast-nets and beach seines and are sun-dried for fertiliser and camel fodder. The sardine shoals are followed by Kingfish (*Scomberomorus*), which are caught in large quantities and exported, mostly wet-salted as "maleh." Various species of tunny are also caught. Sharks are exported salted and sun-dried, the carcases to Africa and the fins to China. The town of Qu'aiti specialises in this fishery and other communities pursue it seasonally. An anchovy (*Stolephorus indicus*) abounds on the Western Aden Protectorate coast in winter and is exported sun-dried in some quantity. Other 226

Fol— J P. 38(D)



S.O. Brit. Colonial Office C-3(1967) 1960 [illegible] Aden 11(4)

AN ADEN DHOW AT MAALLA

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden M MI

501 The craft used are of two kinds, the sambuk, which is a planked surf-boat of up to 35 feet long, and the huri, a dugout canoe imported from India to which a topstrake is usually added locally. Huris range from 8 to 30 feet and are popular because they can withstand neglect and rough usage. No power-craft are yet used for fishing. During 1948 there were 34 sambuks and 341 huris in the Colony.

286 226 Nets are all hand-braided locally. There are several types which operate by surrounding a shoal of pelagic fish which are then induced to gill themselves. Beach seine are also used and cast-nets are popular for small shoaling fish. Handlines are used extensively but longlines are not known.

435 Although prices are generally higher for consumption fresh than for salting, lack of transport prevents fish from reaching the Colony's markets in any quantity from outside a few miles radius. In consequence, landings are spasmodic and prices fluctuate widely, to the detriment of both fisherman and consumer. There is no provision for dealing with temporary gluts except by salting for export. Salt fish is beyond the means of the poorer people, as loss of weight during curing increases its price.

226 In short, the Colony's fishing industry is not at present able to maintain a steady supply of fish for a community of 80,000 people. A Fishery Officer has, however, been appointed and it is hoped that he will be able to improve the position in years to come.

[439 The island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea is part of the Crown Colony. The Perim fishing community comprises between 20 and 30 families, who salt and export their surplus fish to an annual value of between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000. The Perim pearl fisheries have not been let since 1946, when the lessee is reported to have lost money on the enterprise.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 473 167 As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

433 473 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochus shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

286 149 Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

463 The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

S.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office. G-3 (1948) 1950 MMS Aden M.M.]

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With acknowledgments to J. [illegible]

THE FIRST STEP IN BUILDING A DHOW: LAYING THE KEEL

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

258 There are four salt works, which are owned by private companies.
439 Export of salt to India has been discontinued as India is now producing almost all the salt it needs. Japan is still buying large quantities at competitive prices. The tonnage produced during the two years is as follows:

Year	*Tons*
1951 . .	304,302
1952 . .	376,079

FISHERIES

Fishing Areas and Methods

133 The Colony coast extends for approximately 16 sea miles in a straight line but is heavily indented with rocky bays and sandy beaches. Fish-
226 ing is almost totally coastal and shoals of small fish are caught in the shallow waters of the inner harbour. The only deep-sea fishing carried out is just inside the 100-fathom line on rocky heads in the otherwise sandy bottom at distances up to 16 miles from the coast. No inland fisheries exist because of the arid geography of the Colony.

226 Fishing methods are mostly ancient having been handed down
501 through generations of fishermen. Dugout canoes from 9 feet to 30 feet long and sewn or nailed planked surf boats (sambuks) up to 35 feet long are the principal fishing craft. The small canoes (houris) are fished by one man with handline for rock fish and trolling for migratory shoaling fish. The larger houris are used by a crew of three or four with cotton nets for shoals of a type of mackerel, and with handlines on the rocky coast. In addition, beach seines and rectangular bottom set nets are set by this type of craft. The surf boats are mostly used during the summer months with a crew of eleven using encircling gill nets, and during the months of March, April and May for deep-sea hand lining.

Principal methods used are hand lines, trolling lines, fine cotton gill nets, a form of encircling gill triangular net in cotton or heavy Indian twine, a rectangular bottom set net with leader, lift nets and various tangle and beach seine nets.

Organization

226 The fishing industry is split into net and line fishermen. The latter
426 are mostly self-supporting and generally take their own fish to market. The net fishermen are almost all completely indebted to substantial salt fish exporters who advance money to the captain (nakhodas) of

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML1

locally in increasing the prestige of the Imam. As a threat to Y 712
anyone they are not worthy of consideration and should prove
an easy target for aircraft should the need to obliterate them ever A
arise. Perim is no longer of any military importance and has 712
not been garrisoned since 1928 and has had no commercial
importance since Lambert Brothers or the Perim Coal Company A
closed down some twenty years ago. The only claim to 502 •
be of use that the island can make is that it is the site of two
essential lighthouses, and even in this respect it is a nuisance
as the presence of the lighthouses necessitates the maintenance
on the island of a detachment of Armed Police. As there is no
water on the island a condenser has to be manned and maintained
to provide the lighthouse crews and the police with
drinking water. Altogether Perim has become rather more of
a liability than an asset.

I think it most unlikely that there ever has been any intention 800
of the Yemen or Egypt to construct a submarine base at the
southern end of the Red Sea. It would be most uncomfortable
in the summer, within easy range of aircraft from Aden and
altogether rather pointless. Submarines will probably visit
Hodeidah if they have Commanders sufficiently skilful and intrepid
to navigate through the reefs which surround that place,
and they may call at Mocha farther south, but I see no menace
to anyone in this and can only hope that Russian and Chinese
gold and dollars will be wasted on so fruitless an enterprise. A

The highlights of this otherwise rather gloomy picture are 701
the loyalty of the Protectorate Forces and the renewed interest 703
of the Protectorate States in the Federation plan. The Aden
Protectorate Levies and the Government Guards consist, as we
know, entirely of Arabs from the Protectorate States with
British and Arab officers; in the Government Guards of equal
status in the higher ranks. Their bravery and devotion to duty
under continuous and almost intolerable strain has been outstanding,
and they have won the admiration and respect of
everyone by their work for their country in whose defence
they have always been ready to lay down their lives. A

Under the continued spur of Yemen aggression and subversion 642
the States of the Protectorate seem at last to have realised 178

DESCRIPTION.

The Aden peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there 131
are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward
and north-west of the peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are 368
constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valleys
between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the 361
main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles
from the modern harbour and lies in the extinct volcano on
the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain on which has been laid out
the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Naval wire-
less station, the Aden Protectorate Levy lines, and he golf
course. Owing to lack of building space at Tawahi, dwelling-
houses for senior Government officials have recently ben con-
structed here. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point
near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the 241
form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to he Aden
Settlement. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Settlement.

PERIM.

Perim island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is 133
bare, rocky, and rather flat in appearance; its highest point,
about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet 134
(65 m.) high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry
watercourses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs,
the subsoil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim larbour
and False Bay, a small shoal bight, lie on the southern sde of the
island. Perim was at one time of importance as a coaling station, [206
and also from the Eastern Telegraph Company's station and 502
Lloyd's signal station being situated there. 504]

Climate.

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden 654
under the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of 132
the European General Hospital. The maximum day temperature
recorded was 100·3 in June, and the minimum was 68·1
in December. The rainfall totalled 8 centimetres. Hot
sandy winds prevailed as usual during the south-west monsoon.
There are no crops in Aden, which depends on supplies from 437
other countries, principally India and the interior. 441

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e. during the 132
north-east monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from
November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e.
from June to September, a hot sandy wind known as Shimal
prevails on the peninsula, but on its western side the breezes are

The revenue derived from the taxation of motor vehicles 651
accrues to the Aden Settlement, which body undertakes the maintenance and improvement of roads.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Port Administration.

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for 647
vessels up to 33 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can 504
be handled by working the tides) is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Port Trust Act V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, who is also Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and seven non-officials. The Trustees are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the 504
approach channel and inner mooring basin except the four deep-water berths is 32′ 6″; there are four oil-berths connected to the land installation by submarine pipe-lines, and two have been dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet at L.W. There are two other berths dredged to a similar depth available for the supply of bunker coal and for general purposes.

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one 502
Harbour Master and five pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publish a separate administration 647
report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by a Port Officer. The present incumbent is an officer of the Royal Indian Navy and is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Aden Port Trust Finance.

Statement showing the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending the 31st March, 1938:—

	Rs.
Opening Balance on the 1st April, 1937	23,18,521
Receipts for the year 1937–38	18,30,598
	41,49,119
Expenditure for the year 1937–38	10,17,871
Closing Balance on the 31st March, 1938	31,31,248

Note.—The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year. The above figures are therefore based on the working of the financial year.

S-Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden

PORT ADMINISTRATION

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up 504 to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working 647 the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the chairman and eight non-officials. The Trustees with the exception of the chairman are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor. The Board publishes an Aden Port Trust Administration Report annually.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and the Inner Mooring Basin, is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe-lines: all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour 502 Master and seven pilots.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The 505 present incumbent is a retired Officer of the Royal Navy, who is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with 652 actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1947:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1946 .	Rs.	3,08,462	0	2
Receipts for the year 1946–47 . .		29,16,513	1	2
	Rs.	32,24,975	1	4
Expenditure for the year 1946–47 .		26,87,504	10	1
Closing balance on 31st March, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

General

During 1947 the Department of Public Relations and Information 647 continued to be under the direct control of His Majesty's Government. In conformity with the need for economy the services of a full-time Public Relations Officer was dispensed with in the second half of the year, and the Protectorate Education Officer appointed to hold the position in addition to his other duties. Reductions were also made in clerical

&Gt. Brit .Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MAI

632 services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Aden public, and the control of building operations. 435 It has still been found necessary to maintain foodstuffs stalls in the municipal markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

362 During 1948 the Township Authorities were able to build a further 40 houses in Sheikh Othman for working class families, and recently 40 families were moved into them, their former insanitary mud and wattle hovels being destroyed thus removing a source of danger to public health. In Crater 12 houses were completed and allocated.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

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The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

[502] The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publishes a separate Administration Report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by th. Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

652 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1948:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3
Receipts for the year 1947–48 . .		41,34,740	8	9
	Rs.	46,72,211	0	0
Expenditure for the year 1947–48 .		39,74,764	8	2
Closing balance on 31st March, 1948 .	Rs.	6,97,446	7	10

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

632 *Qat Tax*

651 Yield in 1949 .. Rs. 2,58,578.
Yield in 1950 .. Rs. 3,55,706.

[276] The tax on qat (a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants) is collected at the Sheikh Othman Township Office. The tax was assessed at Rs. 1-14-0 per 20 lb., but was increased to Rs. 2-12-0 from January, 1950.

Vehicles

Yield in 1949 .. Rs. 1,739.
Yield in 1950 .. Rs. 1,765.

The Township Authority registers all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a Registration Fee varying between Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per annum is charged. Vehicles fitted entirely with rubber tyres are, however registered free of charge in order to encourage the use of rubber tyres so that wear and tear on road surfaces can be decreased. Bicycles are not registered at present.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who collect the taxes, issue licences, etc.

Trade Licences

Yield in 1949 .. Rs. 86,260.
Yield in 1950 .. Rs. 87,063.

Licensing of general traders was introduced during the war as an aid to control, the fee being only Rs. 1 a quarter, except for wholesalers and traders in tobacco and dangerous substances, who pay much higher rates.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 647 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

504 The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are 647 connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes. The 502 Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master

and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses. 647 502

The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years. 504

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION OFFICE

The Public Relations and Information Office continued under the part-time supervision of the District Commissioner with an Advisory Committee representing local opinion. In accordance with their recommendations the main activity has been the showing of news and documentary films, in English and Arabic, at clubs and in public open spaces. 647 208

A regular series of Bulletins, in English and Arabic and occasionally Gujerati, was published on departmental activities and matters of local interest, and these are now issued from time to time on special topics. Regular news sheets were issued in 1949 and early in 1950, but these have now been replaced by occasional press conferences with Heads of Departments as the local Arab press is increasing in circulation and experience and becoming more qualified to give publicity to Government intentions and achievements. 204

There is no local broadcasting system, news and entertainment being offered direct by the B.B.C. Arabic Service and the broadcasting stations of Cairo, Delhi, Damascus, Baghdad and other Arab countries. 207
A public address system, with loud-speakers in open spaces in the main centres of population, is used for announcements of importance. 203

Public reading rooms in the Colony, which had been set up by the Ministry of Information during the war, were closed as a measure of economy in 1948, but three were maintained in the Protectorate. 217

The routine activities of the Office which includes the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year. 208 647

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities. 804

PORT ADMINISTRATION

A
504
617 The Port of Aden is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951). The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

A
502
505 The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

A
504 The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years.

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Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

A
804 Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Reading List for Colony and Protectorate

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113
H
113

BELHAVEN, Master of. *The Kingdom of Melchior.* London, Murray, 1949.
BURCKHARDT, J. L. *Travels in Arabia.* 2 vols. London, Henry Colburn, 1829.
BURY, G. W. *The Land of Uz.* London, Macmillan, 1911.
FORBES, H. O. *The Natural History of Sacotra and Abd-el-Kuri.* Liverpool, 1903.
HUNTER, F. M. *An Account of the British Settlement of Aden in Arabia.* London, Trubner, 1877.
INGRAMS, W. H. *Arabia and the Isles.* London, Murray, 1942.
INGRAMS, DOREEN A. *Survey of Social and Economic Conditions in the Aden Protectorate.* Aden, 1949.
MEULEN, D. VAN DER. *Hadhramaut—some of its mysteries unveiled.* Leyden, 1932.
MEULEN, D. VAN DER. *Aden to the Hadhramaut.* London, Murray, 1947.
PHILBY, H. ST. J. B. *A Pilgrim in Arabia.* London, Hale, 1946.
SCOTT, HUGH. *In the High Yemen.* London, Murray, 1942.
STARK, FREYA. *Seen in Hadhramaut.* London, Murray, 1948.

Chairways, and the French Government to operate a number of scheduled 509 local services. Numerous charter flights were allowed.

Port Trust

The activity of the port continued to increase. Receipts under all 504 budget heads were expected to exceed the estimates and, in some cases, 503 by a considerable margin. It is too early to judge what effect the economic crisis may have on the port.

The supply of coal for bunkers continued to exceed pre-war figures by a large margin. The supply of oil-fuel for bunkers also exceeded pre-war figures.

Plans and estimates were undertaken for an extension of Maalla Wharf for lease to private interests and an order was placed in the United Kingdom for a small grab dredger.

Eighteen new harbour buoys were ordered from the United Kingdom and further anchors and mooring chains will be obtained in order to provide additional berths and modernise existing berths; provision is being made to accommodate vessels of greater length. The s.s. *Ile de France* visited Aden on several occasions. She is by far the largest vessel ever berthed at the port, her dimensions being 790 feet in length and over 34 feet in draught.

Posts and Telephones

There was a further increase in post office business during the year 651 and accrued revenue was nearly two and a half times that earned in the 205 last pre-war year.

There was a small increase in the transit mail services on behalf of the Somali Coast countries and Eritrea. Parcel mails in each direction between Aden and the United Kingdom were as extensively used as in 1946, and there was a slight increase in the number of gift parcels despatched from Aden to the United Kingdom.

There was a marked improvement in the frequency and in the time of transit of surface mails to and from India and Great Britain. Steadily increasing use was made of air mail services between Aden and overseas countries.

On 31st March, 1947, the pre-war Empire "All Up" air mail scheme which had been suspended since the outbreak of war in 1939, was abandoned by agreement of all participating countries, and was replaced by a new system of surcharged air mail and light letters. The annual subsidy to the Empire Air Mail Scheme was discontinued and from 1st April payment for the carriage of air mails was made by each postal administration in accordance with prescribed conveyance rates based on weight and mileage.

New air mail postage rates were introduced from 1st July. Substantial reductions were made in the rates for surcharged air mail to all countries and the light air letter rates were retained with a maximum of six annas to Empire countries.

Telephone development was completely checked by the delay in the 206

8: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957);
1958 MMI Aden MMI

Foreword

114 the first impression made on him by Aden was not favourable, and I have what in retrospect is a rather diverting recollection of how, about a week after his arrival, he asked leave to explain to me that he did not like the look of Aden, the look of its people or, in fact, anything about it, and that he wished to be sent back to India as soon as possible. As again in the case of many, indeed most, others whose lot it has been to live in Aden for some time, his feelings were soon reversed, and he developed an interest in Aden and its welfare and an affection for its people, which they, when they came to know him, warmly reciprocated.

The second appointment which Hickinbotham held in Aden gave him the opportunity to come into closer touch with the inhabitants of the Colony and their affairs. He became Civil Secretary, a post which has since disappeared but was analogous to the present Chief Secretaryship. To his responsibilities as Civil Secretary were added from time to time a surprising number of other divergent duties, which included Judge of the Sessions Court, Inspector of Education and Superintendent of Customs, Salt and Excise.

These functions must have helped him to expand his wide
[504] understanding of various aspects of Aden life. Next, after an interval of some years spent in countries neighbouring the Persian Gulf, Hickinbotham returned to Aden as Chairman of the Port Trust, a post of vital importance to the Colony whose commercial prosperity was founded on and is still dependent upon the activities of the port. It had been usual for this appointment to be held by an engineer, a qualification which Hickinbotham, in spite of his versatility, did not possess. But during the time that he had previously lived in Aden he had acquired an intimate acquaintance with the life of the harbour through his personal interest in ships and boats and in the local people who earned their living in Aden waters.
[125] This and a natural grasp of business and finance enabled him to preside over the semi-autonomous Port Trust Board with complete success, and this further widening of his practical dealing with Aden's administration led in 1951 to his appointment as Governor of Aden.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

CHAPTER TWO

Early Days

"ARRIVED at Aden at 4 p.m. The place is not as I had expected and I found I had forgotten all about it. It looked just like a penal settlement and the nearer one got the more unprepossessing the place became"; such was the entry in my diary for October 4th, 1931. 000

It was the normal reaction of most people who see Aden from the deck of a ship at the tail end of the summer, and, like most people, I knew very little about the town, less about the Protectorate, and nothing at all about the history of the place.

The first authentic recorded mention of Aden is to be found in the Bible at the 23rd verse of the 27th Chapter of Ezekiel, where it is written: "Haran, and Canneh, and Eden, the merchants of Sheba, Asshur and Chilmad, were thy merchants." When I read this verse I was puzzled by the rendering of Aden as "Eden", and I consulted my Arabic version of the Scriptures and was reassured by finding that the word "Eden" was spelt in precisely the same way as it is written in Arabic today. If additional evidence of the identity of this "Eden" with Aden is required, it is to be found in the very next verse which runs as follows: "These were thy merchants in all sorts of things, in blue clothes . . ." The reference is to the indigo impregnated [291]
cloth which is still worn by very many of the inhabitants of the [386]
Protectorate and was a common sight in the Colony a few [178]
years ago.

The early history of Aden is difficult to piece together, con- 175
sisting as it does of travellers' tales and records, some undoubt- 504 •
edly true, but others of dubious authenticity, but the one

175 504 undeniable fact is that Aden's importance in the past, and important it was, was due as it is today to its magnificent harbour. Curiously enough the harbour was, in bygone days, on the east side of the peninsula in what are now known as Front Bay and Holkat Bay. It was not until the middle of the last century that the present harbour on the west side was surveyed and brought into use as Front Bay gradually silted up and Holkat Bay, never a safe anchorage, was abandoned.

175 & 34 648 The prosperity and the wealth of Aden as a trading centre has always attracted the envious attention of the rulers of the Yemen be they Himyarites or Sabeans, as they were at the beginning of the Christian era, or Abyssinians, as they were five hundred years later when the Persians in their turn invaded that country, or Turks, as they have been twice during the last thousand years, or just plain Yemenis, as they are today. I do not propose at this stage to consider past and present relations between Aden and the Yemen; they will become apparent as my story unfolds.

175 648 The Imams of the Yemen were not alone in their wish to control the destiny of Aden. The Portuguese were the first European nation who attempted to establish themselves in the town. This they did on Easter Day in 1513 when Don Alphonso d' Albuquerque, who had arrived from Goa the previous day with a fleet of twenty ships, landed over a thousand soldiers with scaling ladders to storm the fortifications. The attempt failed, and after a four-day siege, during which Don Alphonso's men succeeded only in capturing an outwork and some thirty or forty pieces of ordnance, the troops were withdrawn and after cannonading the town in a fit of temper Don Alphonso sailed away up the Red Sea.

Three years later the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt sent his Commander, Rais Suleiman, to take the town by assault, but the attempt failed. The fortifications of Aden were so damaged, however, that the Governor was prepared to surrender the place to the Portuguese when they appeared on the scene again later in the same year. They had other preoccupations at the time and refused the offer, only to find later when they again returned that the fortifications had been repaired and the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

narrow confines of the rocky headland on which Aden lies into 006
the interior of the Protectorate; a land of hills and deserts and of wild and warlike people as lovable as they are childlike and wayward. I have met many people who have passed through Aden and they have all disliked it, while at the same time I have met almost as many people who have lived there and they have all spoken with affection of the place. Arabia is a hard mistress who conquers slowly but, having conquered, never, never relaxes her hold, nor does the victim wish for release.

The Colony of Aden, as it is known today, it was called the 131
Settlement when I first went there as a Government servant, 133
is quite a small area only 75 square miles in extent. In appear- 361
ance it resembles a lobster's claw, a maimed lobster, with one
half of the claw shorter than the other. The claw is open and
between the two halves lies the harbour. On one side of the [504]
harbour is the peninsula of Aden proper, and on the other the peninsula of Little Aden, now re-named Buraika—just two promontories jutting out into the Gulf of Aden. The one on which the town of Aden stands is connected to the mainland by a narrow isthmus, the other is almost part of the mainland. Both these promontories are hilly and are connected to each other by a narrow strip of plain running round the northern side of the harbour from Little Aden, widening considerably to include the town of Sheikh Othman and the village of Imad and eventually reaching the sea again at the Khormaksar beach some eight miles to the east of Aden town. The boundary of the Colony has been demarcated and has not been in dispute for many years. The island of Perim, which lies at the bottom end of the Red Sea, is part of the Colony, why, precisely, I have never been able to understand. Perim was at one time a relatively important coaling station, with a garrison of Indian Army troops, but now that coal has been superseded by oil it is deserted, except for the personnel of the two important lighthouses, a few fishermen, and a detachment of Armed Police from the Colony Police Force.

The main commercial centre of the Colony lies in the midst 566
of the old volcano and is appropriately called "Crater". The [133]
trading and maritime suburbs of Tawahi (Steamer Point to

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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Colonial Office in London. Another fence had been thrown 648
aside.

I must say a word here about that part of the guarantee 439
which ensured that Aden should remain a free port, for it is of
the greatest importance. Aden was at that time, and I am glad
to say still is, the great distributing centre for imports from the
West and the East round the shores of Arabia and down the
African coast. Cigarettes, piece-goods, provisions, machinery,
sugar and grain all come to Aden in ocean-going vessels from
all over the world and find their way by coastal steamers and
country craft up and down the Red Sea and round the neighbouring
coast. These steam coasters and country craft on their
return voyages bring gums, hides and skins and coffee to Aden
to be cleaned, sorted and graded, bagged or baled and exported
to Europe and the United States of America. Aden has maintained 504 •
her position as a great *entrepôt* by virtue of four factors
and they are, her geographical position, her natural harbour,
her security and her freedom from import and export duties.
Only an act of God could alter the configuration of Arabia or
fill the harbour by some tempestuous upheaval beyond the
control of man, and security will remain and be maintained
as long as Great Britain remains great. The only doubtful 651
factor at any time was freedom from customs duty, and the
Arab leaders and their advisers in 1937 knew how essential it
was to secure, in so far as they possibly could, this freedom as a
preliminary to the transfer. None of us in Aden knew what the
precise income of the new Colony would be and none of us
knew what it was going to cost to run a Colony efficiently,
especially a Colony which had been neglected for so long.
What we did know was that the imposition of import or
export duties, which might seem to be an obvious source of
revenue, would in fact have a disastrous effect on the trade of
the Colony. At the same time we were well aware that even
British Government Departments have been known to be very
short-sighted when pressed by the Treasury to find money to
meet a deficit. Everyone expected that there would be a deficit
if Aden was to have even half what she needed so badly—hence
the insistence of the Arabs led by Mackawee on this guarantee.

8: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

CHAPTER THREE

The Port Trust and the Legislative Council

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[647]

IN 1948 I was appointed Chairman of the Aden Port Trust by the Governor-in-Council.

When I took over my new duties the port was handling some 220 ocean-going ships of over 200 tons a month and was badly under-staffed. There were only six pilots and the Chief Engineer's Department was working night and day to maintain the floating craft. Oil was rapidly replacing coal as ships' bunkers, and 80 per cent of the ships using Aden harbour were calling primarily for fuel oil. Some years ago two men reached a bunkering agreement which was to be the foundation of Aden's prosperity. One was Lord Cadman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, now B.P. Ltd., and the other Lord Inchcape, Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The former said, in effect, if you put your ships in at Aden I will see that they are fuelled, and the latter agreed. Thus, almost overnight, Aden became a major oil re-fuelling port, whereas before she had depended principally on her coal-bunkering facilities to attract shipping.

Port dues and other charges had been kept as low as economic considerations would allow; the level of taxation in the Colony was reasonable and trade was brisk on a sellers' market as the shortages caused by the World War began to be made good and more and more commodities, unseen for years, came back on to the market. Shipping at Aden had reached the pre-war level and had continued to increase monthly as more and more vessels were released from their wartime occupations and came back to their peacetime trade, and the shipyards in the United Kingdom and elsewhere turned

8: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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their thoughts and hands to the production once again of 505
merchant ships.

It is interesting to note that immediately before the Suez crisis in 1956 over 5,000 ships a year, representing more than twenty-two million net registered tons of shipping were calling at Aden. They took some four million tons of oil away from the harbour in their bunkers, much of which was supplied by the Aden Refinery which was completed in 1954.

The consequence of all this was a considerable expansion 504
of business, not only in the port, but also in the Colony as a 505
whole, and more and more people flocked in from the main- 433
land and from overseas to supply the labour required by 441
merchants and by building contractors who were beginning to 167
make good the time that had been wasted during the war years, 464
when building in any form other than for purely military
purposes had been impossible. The consequences, or one of [862]
them, of this influx of people was to make the housing shortage worse and was to cause me, as a Legislative Councillor, many weary evenings on Committees. At the same time our shortage of staff and floating craft was a major preoccupation during my mornings and evenings in the Port Trust building. Skilled men were almost impossible to find, and high wages were not the solution to the problem, because everybody had been abroad during the war and now that it was over everyone wanted to stay at home; added to which there was the six-year gap represented by the war years in the production of skilled men, in particular in the engineering profession. It was a difficult time, but we overcame the major obstacles and the port was never forced to close even for an hour. Sickness reduced our ranks temporarily and tugs broke down and launches ran into each other, but the work went on, thanks to the supreme loyalty of the Port Trust employees.

Eventually more pilots were recruited and half-fledged 504
engineers found and pilot launches and a new tug ordered, but 505
as soon as the men could be found and the craft launched so [464]
the demand increased, and in 1951 when I left the Port Trust my task was still far from complete. All our time, however, was

• 504 not spent in the struggle for staff and the effort to keep abreast
505 of the shipping expansion. We found time to decasualise our
labour and to revise and improve our terms of service until
now they bear little resemblance to what they were ten years
[745] ago. A families' medical service was introduced, which was a
sort of modified National Insurance Scheme confined to the
families of our employees, and this was but one of the many
improvements which the wisdom of the Trustees enabled us
to make.

504 The future of the Port was never far from the minds of the Trustees, nor was the need to keep pace with the Suez Canal development and our rival across the Gulf of Aden, Djibouti, the capital of the French Somali Coast. Development plans were made by our consulting engineers in London and they included the deepening of some of the berths to thirty-nine feet. The deepest berths we had in 1948 were thirty-six feet. Land reclamation schemes to utilise the spoil from the necessary dredging were conceived and were approved. We had a busy time, for with all these preoccupations we had to plan and build accommodation for our own rapidly expanding staff. This was an immediate and urgent necessity and it was done.

The port development, dredging and land reclamation schemes, which started on paper in the late forties, have now either been completed by my successor, or are in the last stages of implementation. They do not contain any provision for deep-water alongside berths, although I, like practically all my predecessors, gave much consideration to this proposition and even went so far as to have a scheme prepared by our Consulting Engineers. However, after consultation with the Directors of the leading steamship Companies I abandoned the idea and decided instead to deepen the channel to Ma'alla Wharf to eighteen feet, and to extend that wharf so that large coasting vessels could come alongside there and load and discharge. The cost of alongside berths for the large passenger and cargo ships would be tremendous and unjustified unless and until Aden becomes a major terminal port with thousands and thousands of tons of cargo to be handled weekly.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

The Port Trust and the Legislative Council

The Board of Trustees who manage the Port are nominated 655
by the Governor and they represent financial, shipping, oiling 647
and trading interests in the Colony and the prosperity of 504
their own interests depends on the continued prosperity of the Port, just as the prosperity of the Colony depends on that of the Port. Government is represented on the Board by the Financial Secretary, the Royal Navy by the Resident Naval Officer, and the Air Officer Commanding has his own representative, so that the Chairman has a body of able men personally interested in the well-being of the port who have among their number experts in finance, business, shipping and naval and military affairs. Trading and shipping interests may on occasion clash, so normally their representatives are approximately equal in numbers and no particular interest is allowed to predominate. The system works very well, and I see no reason why it should not continue to do so, but some people may consider that the time has nearly come when the practice for all the Trustees to be the Governor's nominees should be modified. This is a matter of opinion, and there are certainly some people who would like to see the Chamber of Commerce and the Aden Shipping Federation directly represented. Labour, as such, is not represented on the Board and until their leaders have more experience and are more mature it would be unwise to experiment in this direction.

The Trustees meet at least once a fortnight, and are required to do so by the Act which gives them authority, and to encourage them not to neglect this duty they receive a fee for each attendance. The Act also lays down that the fee is payable only to such of the Trustees as are present from the beginning to the end of the meeting. It is not often that such common-sense is met with in official Acts.

In my time the Trustees always forgathered before the 600
meeting on the verandah of the Port Trust building, summer and winter alike. They refused to have anything to do with waiting in the comfortable and reasonably cool Board Room. They did not say anything; they just remained outside on the verandah and a few minutes before the time for the meeting it was customary for the Chairman to join them there.

8: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

closely on the heels of the implementation of the economic 315 bond. It is my view that these negotiations, which were still 656 continuing when I left Aden, should be pressed to a successful conclusion. I use the word "pressed" advisedly because human nature being what it is there may well be selfish and short-sighted Rulers who, with the example of Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain before their eyes, would be unwilling to share what is, after all, at this stage only the possibility of potential wealth with their neighbours. It would be intolerable if one or two States became fabulously wealthy while the rest of the Protectorate continued to depend almost for their very existence on the bounty of the United Kingdom taxpayer.

In a startlingly short time after the discovery of oil in 4000 commercial quantities, assuming that the revenue therefrom belonged to the Protectorate as a whole and not to individual States, I should expect to see the States federate, if they had not already done so. There would come further swift political development in a country which would be no less able financially to undertake the responsibilities of Dominion status than is Ghana. Integration with the Colony is an obvious step on the road to Dominion status. Aden, with its magnificent harbour 504 and its 5,000,000-ton Refinery, is the only natural outlet for 382 the oil on the coast of South Arabia, and it is the obvious capital for a future Dominion comprising the present Colony and Protectorate. In June 1933 Sir Samuel Hoare, at that time 000 Secretary of State for India, said in the House of Commons:

> "The reasons which suggest that Aden [he was referring to what is now the Colony] should not remain linked with India under the new constitution are, that it is an area geographically remote from India; that it would not naturally fit into the new federation; that it is already to some extent under Imperial control, *and that it is inseparable in practice from the Aden Protectorate*, which has already passed wholly out of Indian control."

I have never seen any reason to disagree with these words, in particular those which I have italicised, and I have never subscribed to the view that it would be possible or desirable

&: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1951-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI ●
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688 have more justified than this air attack which heartened our
friends as much as it dismayed their enemies.

Yet while it would be dangerous to underestimate the gravity
of the situation on the Aden-Yemen frontier, it would be most
unwise to lose a proper sense of proportion and exaggerate
unduly the magnitude of the operations which have so far
taken place. Operations which had they occurred between the
two World Wars on the north-west frontier of India would
have received but the most cursory attention from the Press
of this country. Nor must we disregard the internal condition
Y of the Yemen which must cause the Imam greater worry than
669 does that of the Protectorate the Governor of Aden. Only
recently has there been a disturbance in the neighbourhood of
Sana which the Imam is reported to have suppressed with his
usual vigour and that lonely man, who can place his trust in so
few, must realise how grave are the risks of serious internal
strife in his country which may result in his death or deriving
Y from his death.

648 Arms and ammunition are not the only things that the Yemen
411 has obtained from Russia and her satellites. Money and tech-
nicians for the development of the port at Hodeidah have been
504 provided, and rumour has linked Russia and Egypt with the
429 alleged building of a submarine base farther south and the
fortification of Sheikh Said overlooking the island of Perim
which is part of the Colony of Aden. Hodeidah will cost a
tremendous amount to develop into a safe harbour, and when
this has been done it will be years before there will be sufficient
trade to attract shipping in any quantity. Even though a port
is on a main trade route, shipowners will not put their vessels
in unless there are very substantial attractions such as cargo
A in quantities or, as at Aden, cheap bunkers.

Y It will be a long time, if ever, before Aden need fear a serious
● 504 set-back from Hodeidah's competition, though undoubtedly
648 some of the present coastal trade will be affected and the land
694 route from Aden to Taiz may feel the effect when the new road
from Taiz to Hodeidah is completed.

Y Sheikh Said may have been fortified to the extent of a
712 battery or so of guns, but their only value is in their effect

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Fukum, the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula, are situated 133
in this area.

(*d*) The Island of Perim.

DESCRIPTION

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 153
Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there are 504
some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward and 314
north-west of the peninsula. Crater, the main Arab town, is situated
at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the
crater of the extinct volcano on the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain which is barely ¾ mile wide at 157
its narrowest point near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at 211
Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden 241
belonging to the Aden Settlement, but except during the cold
weather months produce is very limited. There are no privately- 428
owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

PERIM

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, 155
rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile
northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet (65 m.) high. The
surface of the island is grooved with dry water courses and covered
with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the subsoil being sand and
conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and Pelee bay, a small shoal [204]
bight, lie on the southern side of the island. Perim was at one time
of importance as a coaling station, and the Eastern Telegraph
Company and Lloyd's were represented there. There are now no
commercial concerns on the island.

CLIMATE

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden under [154]
the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of the European 132
General Hospital. The minimum day temperature recorded was
69·1 in February, 1938, and the maximum was 101·3 in July, 1938.
The rainfall totalled 1·59 centimetres. Hot sandy winds prevailed
as usual during the south-west monsoon. There are no crops in [183]
Aden, which depends on supplies from other countries, principally
India and the interior.

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e., during the north-east monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e. in July and August, strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of May, June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and are often

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1938) 1940 [illegible] Aden [illegible]

152 very intense, though usually of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

654 Meteorological records are maintained at the European General
204 Hospital and the data are published in the Aden Colony Gazette weekly.

History

534 Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible.

487 Prior to the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century the trade followed much the same course as the main trade route between the East and the West does today, i.e. across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. From the earliest times the great Empires of the world realised the importance of Aden. During the time of the Romans at least two endeavours were made by them to capture the Red Sea trade and they sent an unsuccessful expedition against Aden. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden
175 was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, and was for a time occupied by them. It was captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 200 years until the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove them out. Aden thus passed under the Imams of Sana' who have never renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the Ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate. The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when it was only a village of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden resulted in an expedition being sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The fortress was captured on 19th January, 1839, and Captain Haines became the first British Resident.

The replacement of sailing ships by steam vessels was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British, and the revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for the town its old importance. As a result of the
[161] increased prosperity of Aden since the British occupation the population has risen from 500 to 46,000. The modern commercial
504 prosperity of Aden is primarily due to the fact that it is an important fuelling station, originally for coal and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian

3-Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 M041 Aden M041

Gulf, which enables oil to be supplied at favourable rates, and the 604 consequent inducement to ships to call for bunkers has also led to an increase of transit trade to the East African and Red Sea ports.

PERIM

The first trace of the occupation of Perim Island goes back as 175 far as 1738 when the French landed there after the bombardment of Mocha. It was not until 5th May, 1799, that the British took formal possession, but it is recorded that, owing to difficulties in maintaining a supply of water, they evacuated the island in September of that year.

Perim was reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, under 175 instructions from Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, to Sir 642 William Coghlan, Political Resident and Commander, Aden, and Lieutenant Templar in the "Mahi" was deputed to effect the occupation. The island was then placed under the control of an Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden. This arrangement continued until 1929, when the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent. On the closing down of the Perim Coal Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the Island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually performing the journey by air.

II.—GOVERNMENT

Prior to the 1st April, 1932, the territory now comprising the 642 Colony was administered by a Resident under the control of the Government of Bombay. From the 1st April, 1932, Aden became a Chief Commissionership, and control was transferred from the Government of Bombay to the Governor-General of India in Council, the Chief Executive Officer at Aden being styled Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commander-in-Chief. On the 1st April, 1937, Aden was constituted a Crown Colony and was removed from the control of the Government of India. The Colony is 643 administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, aided 645 by an Executive Council which at present comprises five members. The Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Political Secretary and Civil Secretary and such other persons as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint. At the present time, in addition to the ex-officio members, the Legal Adviser, the Finance Officer and the Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement have been appointed to the Council. There is no Legislative Council.

Military Garrison

The Military Garrison of the Colony is under the command of an 101 Air Officer Commanding.

There is a Naval Office in charge of the Naval Officer-in-Charge.

505 The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review :—

Nationality.	*No.*	*Tonnage.*
British	1,361	5,678,837
French	75	433,699
Italian	241	957,578
American	57	203,570
Japanese	27	172,267
German	56	255,910
Norwegian	94	320,092
Danish	69	281,353
Dutch	63	248,504
Greek	19	64,540
Others...	17	34,061
	2,079	8,650,411

[504] During recent years Aden has developed rapidly as an oil-bunkering port. This is due mainly to its favourable geographical position as it is nearer to the Iranian oil-fields than any other port on the main shipping route between Europe and the East, and also to the policy of the Aden Port Trust, which has aimed at giving ample facilities for oil fueling while keeping the charges on this business as low as possible.

The following are the principal steamship companies whose vessels call regularly at Aden and the services provided by them :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—Ports of call, London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Calcutta, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and homeward.

Orient Line.—Outward—London, Gibraltar, Toulon, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane. Homeward—Same ports of call as above except that the vessel calls at Plymouth as well as London homeward and sometimes Southampton in the summer.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—To and from Antwerp, Middlesbrough, London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Bhavnagar, Port Okha, Bedi Bunder, Navalaki, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Colombo, Madras, Northern Coast ports, Rangoon, Penang, Malay Coast ports, Singapore, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira.

Clan, Ellerman and Harrison Joint Service.—From Glasgow and Liverpool, sometimes also Bristol Channel ports, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga, and Dar es Salaam, returning from that port and touching Aden when cargo offers.

Ellerman and Bucknall Line.—Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan (sometimes Djibouti), Port Said, Halifax, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk. 2. From New York, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Cochin, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta.

Andrew Weir and Company.—From Far East, Straits Settlements, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan, Suez, Port Said, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

the year 1937–38 owing to the new issues introduced on the inaugura- 651
tion of the Colony and in connection with the Coronation. The 652
marked reduction in miscellaneous revenue is due to the closing down of the Perim Coal Company, from which special revenue amounting to over Rs. 40,000 was received in the previous year.

The variations on the expenditure side are of a minor nature and call for no special comment. The Extraordinary expenditure is entirely in respect of public works.

It is anticipated that the Colony's accumulated surplus at the close of the year 1938–39 will be in the region of Rs. 3,20,000 as shown below:—

		Rs.
Deficit taken over as at the 1st April, 1937		3,82,170
	Rs.	
Actual Surplus for 1937–38	5,55,619	
Estimated surplus for 1938–39	1,47,000	
		7,02,619
Estimated surplus as at the 31st March, 1939		3,20,449

Public Debt

The Colony has no public debt.

Taxation

The main source of revenue is Income Tax, which is levied under 651
the Income Tax Ordinance, 1937. The net proceeds in the year 1937–38 amounted to Rs. 5,90,700.

There are no Customs Duties, but drugs, intoxicating liquors and perfumed spirits are required to be deposited in the Excise Warehouse and are released on payment of the appropriate duty. The revenue for 1937–38 from such Excise Duties totalled Rs. 2,02,857.

The only other taxation measure of any importance is the tax on salt produced locally and exported or sold for local consumption. The present rate of tax is 8 annas per ton and the revenue in the last financial year amounted to Rs. 1,33,200.

The revenue derived from the taxation of motor vehicles accrues to the Aden Settlement, which body undertakes the maintenance and improvement of roads.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS

Port Administration

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels 647
up to 33 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled 504
by working the tides) is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of three officials including the Chairman, who is also Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and seven non-officials.

647 The Trustees are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years.
504 Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and Inner Mooring Basin, except the four deep water berths, is 32 ft. 6 in.; there are five oil berths connected to the land installation by submarine pipe lines; two of these berths have been dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet at L.W. There are two other berths dredged to a similar depth available for the supply of bunker coal and for general purposes.

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and six pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publish a separate administration report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is an Officer of the Royal Indian Navy and is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Aden Port Trust Finance

651
652 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1939 :—

Opening balance on 1st April, 1938 ...	Rs.	7,68,687	8	11
Receipts for the year 1938–39	Rs.	18,59,376	10	9
	Rs.	26,28,064	3	8
Expenditure for the year 1938–39 ...	Rs.	20,00,472	3	9
Closing balance on the 31st March, 1939	Rs.	6,27,591	15	11

Note.—The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year. The above figures are therefore based on the working of the financial year.

Municipal Administration

L 642
643 The Municipal Administration of Aden is carried on by the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement subject to the authority of the Governor under the powers vested in him by the Aden Settlement Regulation VII of 1900 as amended by Regulation V of 1919 and 1927.

Municipal Finance

REVENUE

651 No new forms of taxation were introduced in 1938. The revenue of the Aden Settlement Fund for the year 1938 has increased owing to the large import of kat and also to the increase in the number of

DESCRIPTION.

The Aden peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there
are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward 131
and north-west of the peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are 368
constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valleys
between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the 361
main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles
from the modern harbour and lies in the extinct volcano on
the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain on which has been laid out
the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Naval wireless
station, the Aden Protectorate Levy lines, and the golf
course. Owing to lack of building space at Tawahi, dwelling-houses
for senior Government officials have recently been constructed
here. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point
near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the 241
form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Aden
Settlement. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Settlement.

PERIM.

Perim island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is 133
bare, rocky, and rather flat in appearance; its highest point,
about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet 131
(65 m.) high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry
watercourses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs,
the subsoil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim harbour
and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the
island. Perim was at one time of importance as a coaling station, [206
and also from the Eastern Telegraph Company's station and 502
Lloyd's signal station being situated there. 504]

Climate.

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden 654
under the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of 132
the European General Hospital. The maximum day temperature
recorded was 100·3 in June, and the minimum was 68·1
in December. The rainfall totalled 8 centimetres. Hot
sandy winds prevailed as usual during the south-west monsoon.
There are no crops in Aden, which depends on supplies from 137
other countries, principally India and the interior. 241

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e. during the 132
north-west monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from
November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e.
from June to September, a hot sandy wind known as Shimal
prevails on the peninsula, but on its western side the breezes are

658 School. A number of free places are provided for poor and
871 meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government
girls' schools.

Contributions towards Government expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust; for the financial year 1937-8, in which the expenditure is estimated to be Rs.93,900, these contributions will amount to Rs.50,000 and Rs.15,000 respectively.

Welfare Institutions.

747 There are no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman.

Recreation.

529 Facilities exist for every form of recreation. The Aden Football Association exercises general control of the numerous football clubs and is endeavouring to raise the general standard of play and encourage the right spirit. In addition to the military grounds at Steamer Point (Tawahi) there are grounds reserved for the local inhabitants at Tawahi, Crater, Maala, and Sheikh Othman. Hockey and cricket are played both at Tawahi and Crater. Apart from the military grounds there is only one hockey ground at Crater. There are tennis clubs in Crater and Tawahi and one in the military area, which is exclusively for civil and military Europeans.

Polo and golf and squash rackets are played at Khormaksar,
and No. 8 (B) Squadron have a golf course of their own. There
is a European bathing club at Gold Mohur Bay, which is open
575 to non-residents on payment of a small charge. At Tawahi there
529 is a European social club and another small social club, the
members of which are principally Anglo-Indians and Goans.
The Arabs have organized two social clubs, one at Crater and
the other at Tawahi. They interest themselves in social matters
and provide facilities on their premises for games and meetings.
Arabic periodicals are taken and occasionally lectures are given.

XI.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden from the 1st April, 1937, to the 31st March, 1938, was 2,261 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,878,040.

The number of country craft entering the port during 1937 was 1,254 with an aggregate tonnage of 53,891.

504 During recent years Aden has developed rapidly as an oil-bunkering port. This is due mainly to its favourable geographical position, as it is nearer to the Persian oil fields than any other

504 port on the main shipping route between Europe and the East, and also to the policy of the Aden Port Trust, which has aimed at giving ample facilities for oil fuelling while keeping the charges on this business as low as possible.

505 The following are the principal steamship companies whose vessels call regularly at Aden, and the services provided by them:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Limited. Ports of call, London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Calcutta, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and homeward.

Orient Line.. *Outward*—London, Gibraltar, Toulon, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane. *Homeward*—Same ports of call as above except that the vessel calls at Plymouth as well as London homeward and sometimes Southampton in the summer.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited. To and from Antwerp, Middlesborough, London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Bhavnagar, Port Okha, Bedi Bunder, Navalaki, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Colombo, Madras, Northern Coast ports, Rangoon, Penang, Malay Coast ports, Singapore, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira.

Clan Ellerman and Harrison Joint Service. From Glasgow and Liverpool, sometimes also Bristol Channel ports, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga and Dar es Salaam, returning from that port and touching Aden when cargo offers.

Ellerman and Bucknall Line. Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan (sometimes Djibouti), Port Said, Halifax, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk. 2. From New York, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Cochin, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta.

Andrew Weir and Company. From Far East, Straits Settlements, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan, Suez, Port Said, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Clan Line. From Chittagong, Malabar Coast ports, Aden, London, Glasgow.

Union-Castle. From London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Natal and homeward.

Strick. From London, Glasgow, Manchester (or other ports as per inducement), Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan (Jeddah optional), Aden and Persian Gulf ports.

Blue Funnel Line. Homeward from Japan, China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, and London.

Brocklebank Line. Outward from Middlesborough, Antwerp, London, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Tuticorin, Trincomali, Madras, Coconada, Calcutta.

Bombay Persian Line. From Bombay, Karachi, Shehr, Mukalla (sometimes Berbera), Aden, Djibouti, Massawa, Port Sudan, Jeddah, returning via Aden to Bombay via Mukalla and Karachi if inducement offers at these two latter ports.

City Line. From home ports to Persian Gulf and Karachi.

The revenue derived from the taxation of motor vehicles 651
accrues to the Aden Settlement, which body undertakes the maintenance and improvement of roads.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Port Administration.

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for 647
vessels up to 33 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can 504
be handled by working the tides) is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Port Trust Act V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, who is also Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and seven non-officials. The Trustees are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the 504
approach channel and inner mooring basin except the four deep-water berths is 32′ 6″; there are four oil-berths connected to the land installation by submarine pipe-lines, and two have been dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet at L.W. There are two other berths dredged to a similar depth available for the supply of bunker coal and for general purposes.

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one 502
Harbour Master and five pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publish a separate administration 647
report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by a Port Officer. The present incumbent is an officer of the Royal Indian Navy and is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Aden Port Trust Finance.

Statement showing the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending the 31st March, 1938:—

	Rs.
Opening Balance on the 1st April, 1937	25,18,521
Receipts for the year 1937–38	16,30,598
	41,49,119
Expenditure for the year 1937–38	10,17,871
Closing Balance on the 31st March, 1938	31,31,248

Note.—The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year. The above figures are therefore based on the working of the financial year.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

Clairways, and the French Government to operate a number of scheduled 509 local services. Numerous charter flights were allowed.

Port Trust

The activity of the port continued to increase. Receipts under all 504 budget heads were expected to exceed the estimates and, in some cases, 503 by a considerable margin. It is too early to judge what effect the economic crisis may have on the port.

The supply of coal for bunkers continued to exceed pre-war figures by a large margin. The supply of oil-fuel for bunkers also exceeded pre-war figures.

Plans and estimates were undertaken for an extension of Maalla Wharf for lease to private interests and an order was placed in the United Kingdom for a small grab dredger.

Eighteen new harbour buoys were ordered from the United Kingdom and further anchors and mooring chains will be obtained in order to provide additional berths and modernise existing berths; provision is being made to accommodate vessels of greater length. The s.s. *Ile de France* visited Aden on several occasions. She is by far the largest vessel ever berthed at the port, her dimensions being 790 feet in length and over 34 feet in draught.

Posts and Telephones

There was a further increase in post office business during the year 651 and accrued revenue was nearly two and a half times that earned in the 205 last pre-war year.

There was a small increase in the transit mail services on behalf of the Somali Coast countries and Eritrea. Parcel mails in each direction between Aden and the United Kingdom were as extensively used as in 1946, and there was a slight increase in the number of gift parcels despatched from Aden to the United Kingdom.

There was a marked improvement in the frequency and in the time of transit of surface mails to and from India and Great Britain. Steadily increasing use was made of air mail services between Aden and overseas countries.

On 31st March, 1947, the pre-war Empire "All Up" air mail scheme which had been suspended since the outbreak of war in 1939, was abandoned by agreement of all participating countries, and was replaced by a new system of surcharged air mail and light letters. The annual subsidy to the Empire Air Mail Scheme was discontinued and from 1st April payment for the carriage of air mails was made by each postal administration in accordance with prescribed conveyance rates based on weight and mileage.

New air mail postage rates were introduced from 1st July. Substantial reductions were made in the rates for surcharged air mail to all countries and the light air letter rates were retained with a maximum of six annas to Empire countries.

Telephone development was completely checked by the delay in the 206

The following table shows the number of persons who entered and left the Colony during 1947:

167

	Emigration		*Immigration*	
	By Sea	*By Air*	*By Sea*	*By Air*
British	54	313	272	480
Other Europeans, including Americans	51	235	156	317
Indians	914	329	1,482	313
Jews	103	54	103	87
Other Asiatics	2	—	35	4
Somalis	3,512	4	3,259	32
Other Africans	17	6	51	50
Arabs	3,663	496	3,026	642
TOTAL	8,316	1,437	8,374	1,925
GRAND TOTAL	9,753		10,299	

Figures for the years 1944, 1945 and 1946 are given for comparison:

1944	Total Emigrants	9,460	Total Immigrants	7,371
1945	Total Emigrants	7,960	Total Immigrants	6,910
1946	Total Emigrants	26,661	Total Immigrants	25,851
1947	Total Emigrants	9,753	Total Immigrants	10,299

It will be noted that the 1947 figures have reverted to approximately those of 1944 and 1945 and this may be accounted for by the fact that the immediate post-war rush on travel has subsided, in so far as the Colony is concerned.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

504 Aden is primarily a port, and the principal occupations of the population
488 are those connected with the port, such as the coaling of ships, the handling
438 of cargo and the building and repair of vessels. Next come the entrepot industries such as the cleaning and sorting of coffee and incense, the grading of hides and skins, and the distribution or re-shipment of imported merchandise. The one local product is salt, see Chapter VI. Finally, there are some small industries, such as the cutting of pearl-button blanks from trochas shells for local demand, the manufacture of soap, the fashioning of aluminium utensils from imported aluminium plate, the weaving of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the dotter's wheel) of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough

226 kinds of fish are taken in fair quantity but no one species appears to predominate. Crawfish are reported as numerous on rocky bottoms, but they are only taken locally for sale fresh to Europeans. Oysters abound on the rocks between tidemarks and could no doubt be cultivated in several landlocked bays where markets are available.

In general, the fisheries appear to be promising but localised and seasonal, the fishermen tending to follow the shoals along the coast. A fishery based on a harbour might have to employ vessels of considerable ranged storage capacity if landings were to be kept constant throughout the year.

226 654 During the greater part of 1947 the Fisheries Officer was still under training in the United Kingdom, but the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office himself spent a fortnight in the Colony and Protectorate early in the year and was much impressed by the quantity of fish available. By November an extensive survey of the fisheries resources of this area had been planned in London and a party, consisting of a fish oils chemist, a canning expert, a Political Officer and the permanent Fisheries Officer, arrived in Aden towards the end of the month. They were later joined by the Fisheries Adviser and a second Fisheries Officer was expected early in 1948.

By the end of the year, the two technical experts and the Political Officer were at work at Mukalla and the Fisheries Officer was at Aden starting to equip two vessels for experimental fishing.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 [167 464] As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

438 433 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing-plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471 563 As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownerships in Aden, the following are the main concerns and their proprietorship:

133 and rather flat in appearance ; its highest point, about a mile northward
of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is
grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted
504 shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour
and False Bay, a small shoal-light, lie on the southern side of the island.
It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance
860 yards in breadth, and an emergency landing-ground on the north side.

132 The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are often very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as 8 inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter 2: History

[131] Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession
of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between
175 Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the
discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and the West does to-day, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out ; Aden thus came under the Imams of Sana, who never have renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship

on the coast near Aden resulted in the capture of Aden by a successful 175
expedition sent from Bombay by the East Indian Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The desire to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes necessitated by the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946). The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact 504
that it is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to 439
the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Govern- 643
ment of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden 645
has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officer lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up 504
to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working 647
the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the chairman and eight non-officials. The Trustees with the exception of the chairman are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor. The Board publishes an Aden Port Trust Administration Report annually.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and the Inner Mooring Basin, is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe-lines: all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour 502
Master and seven pilots.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The 505
present incumbent is a retired Officer of the Royal Navy, who is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with 652
actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1947:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1946 .	Rs.	3,08,462	0	2
Receipts for the year 1946–47 . .		29,16,513	1	2
.	Rs.	32,24,975	1	4
Expenditure for the year 1946–47 .		26,87,504	10	1
Closing balance on 31st March, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

General

During 1947 the Department of Public Relations and Information 647
continued to be under the direct control of His Majesty's Government. In conformity with the need for economy the services of a full-time Public Relations Officer was dispensed with in the second half of the year, and the Protectorate Education Officer appointed to hold the position in addition to his other duties. Reductions were also made in clerical

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

433 of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the potter's wheel)
46 of [illegible] earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough estimate 5,000 [illegible] employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women in the entrepôt [illegible], 500 men in salt manufacture and 100–200 in each of the other [illegible] mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries [illegible] garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water (Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the
464 glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of
167 the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the population and to the chronic under-employment and poverty.

511 Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are low, partly on account of the
465 very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, lack of education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

465 During the year there was constant pressure to increase rates of wages, not because of any increase in the cost of living (which fell slightly as
467 Japanese cloth at cheaper prices became available), but because of greater organisation among the employees of the three big companies who service
468 the port, and very largely because Government employees received substantial payments in anticipation of arrears of salary from 1st January, 1946, following the visit of a Commission of Enquiry. These interim awards to Government staff were immediately followed by demands for similar bonus payments from commercial employees, backed up by strikes or the threat of strikes, and these demands were generally conceded.

468 A strike of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's labour in November affected the port; a few ships were oiled direct from tankers or by the
504 services of office staff, but some shipping had to be diverted to other ports. The coal and other port labour joined the strike. The strikers refused Government arbitration, and after three weeks the employers conceded the majority of the men's demands.

465 A Labour Advisory Board, on which the Government, Port Trust and other substantial employers of labour are represented, has fixed the
464 minimum rate for unskilled labour at Rs. 1.6.0 (*2s. 2d.*) a day, and this rate is now paid by the big firms, but casual labourers who work for Arab or other small employers, do not achieve anything like this sum, even when in regular employment, and the monthly earnings of most men are greatly reduced by irregular employment.

Skilled tradesmen are insufficient for the requirements of Aden and so can command relatively good pay—up to Rs. 100 a month (£7 10*s.*) or more. There is also competition for skilled tradesmen from the oil-fields of the Persian Gulf, where high wages are being offered.

435 Commodity prices have not varied much during the year and the following are approximate figures for December, 1948 (price control is effective for such staple articles of diet as flour, rice and sugar):

The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent [504] shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are 439 repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, 441 Indian and Arab.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by [817] solar evaporation in a series of pans 3,682 acres in extent. The export in 1948 amounted to 261,361 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, and three Indian. The year 1948 showed a considerable improvement in production as compared with the previous two years. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1944	205,308
1945	139,945
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108

FISHERIES

The coast of the Colony proper extends for approximately 16 sea miles 133 as the crow flies, but is much indented. The bottom shelves steadily to 226 around 50 fathoms 10 miles offshore, beyond which it falls sharply to over 100 fathoms.

In general the fishing is not to be compared with that of the Eastern Aden Protectorate. During the South-West Monsoon, however, an easterly migration of shoals of large pelagic fish occurs and, while these are in the vicinity, heavy landings may take place. During the summer of 1948 this fishery was well below average. For the remainder of the year, migratory fish occur spasmodically and the location of shoals calls for skill and experience.

Bottom fish are few and small except on certain rocky patches where handlines and basket traps achieve good results.

There are approximately 1,300 fishermen whose homes are in the 166 Colony. Many of them migrate with the fish shoals along the Protectorate coast and, when fish are abundant at Aden, Protectorate fishermen come to fish in the Colony.

501 The craft used are of two kinds, the sambuk, which is a planked surf-boat of up to 35 feet long, and the huri, a dugout canoe imported from India to which a topstrake is usually added locally. Huris range from 8 to 30 feet and are popular because they can withstand neglect and rough usage. No power-craft are yet used for fishing. During 1948 there were 34 sambuks and 341 huris in the Colony.

286 226 Nets are all hand-braided locally. There are several types which operate by surrounding a shoal of pelagic fish which are then induced to gill themselves. Beach seins are also used and cast-nets are popular for small shoaling fish. Handlines are used extensively but longlines are not known.

435 Although prices are generally higher for consumption fresh than for salting, lack of transport prevents fish from reaching the Colony's markets in any quantity from outside a few miles radius. In consequence, landings are spasmodic and prices fluctuate widely, to the detriment of both fisherman and consumer. There is no provision for dealing with temporary gluts except by salting for export. Salt fish is beyond the means of the poorer people, as loss of weight during curing increases its price.

226 In short, the Colony's fishing industry is not at present able to maintain a steady supply of fish for a community of 80,000 people. A Fishery Officer has, however, been appointed and it is hoped that he will be able to improve the position in years to come.

[439 The island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea is part of the Crown Colony. The Perim fishing community comprises between 20 and 30 families, who salt and export their surplus fish to an annual value of between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000. The Perim pearl fisheries have not been let since 1946, when the lessee is reported to have lost money on the enterprise.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 473 167 As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

433 473 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

286 249 Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

463 The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

131 THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude
361 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the
southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

712 (*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known
504 as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent
to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air
Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known
collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of
the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(*b*) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

133 The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel
361 Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks
close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

712 The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the
aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy
241 Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards
wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs at
Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden belong-
[423] ing to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned date-
palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

317 Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay,
by the process of solar evaporation.

133 Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky
and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward
of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is
grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted
504 shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour

and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the island. 504 It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and an emergency landing-ground on the north side.

The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and 132 humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are often very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as eight inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter 2 : History

Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession 175 of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and the West does to-day, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out; Aden thus came for a period under the Imams of Sana. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. The plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden led to the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East Indian Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The need to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes necessitated by the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival

000 of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained
161 for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has
439 risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946). The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it
504 is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

631 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under
625 the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

648 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Govern-
648 ment of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a
645 Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

6:Gt. Brit .Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMl Aden MM1

632 services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Aden public and the control of building operations. 435 It has still been found necessary to maintain foodstuffs stalls in the municipal markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

362 During 1948 the Township Authorities were able to build a further 40 houses in Sheikh Othman for working class families, and recently 40 families were moved into them, their former insanitary mud and wattle hovels being destroyed thus removing a source of danger to public health. In Crater 12 houses were completed and allocated.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up 647 to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

[502] The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publishes a separate Administration Report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

652 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1948:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1947 . .	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3
Receipts for the year 1947–48 . .		41,34,740	8	9
	Rs.	46,72,211	0	0
Expenditure for the year 1947–48 .		39,74,764	8	2
Closing balance on 31st March, 1948 .	Rs.	6,97,446	7	10

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par is Re. 1 to 1s. 6d. sterling. It is proposed to change to East African shilling currency, but the date is not yet fixed for the change. 436

The amount of currency in circulation at December, 1950, was estimated to be:

Notes: Rs. 3,25,00,000; Coin: Rs. 5,00,000.

The following banks operate in Aden: 453

The National Bank of India Ltd., with two branches;

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. Depositors and deposits in 1949 and 1950 were:

	1949		1950
Number of depositors	2,886	..	3,254
Total deposits	Rs. 26,80,509	..	Rs. 30,95,229
Total capital	Rs. 28,03,985	..	Rs. 31,11,050

Chapter 5: Commerce

Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment. 439 504

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported or sold in Aden for consumption outside. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

ECONOMIC CONTROL

Considerable relaxation of economic control measures has been found possible during the two years under review. The Open General Licence system was introduced for the import of non-restricted goods from the U.K. in 1949, and the system was extended in 1950 to cover other Commonwealth Countries (except Canada), British dependencies (except Hongkong) and all the European countries which have joined the European Payments Union. 439

It is still necessary to avoid imports from "hard" currency sources, but it has been possible to reduce the number of commodities for which a distribution scheme is in force.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude 131
45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the 361
southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

(*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(*b*) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some 361
turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the 133
aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate 368
Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula.

Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable 241
and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, 133
rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile
northward at its southern extremity is 214 feet high. The surface of 134
the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse
grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate
coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the 368
southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the 504
south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small
air landing ground.

132 The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sand storms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are often very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

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Chapter 2: History

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Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and the West does today, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up to the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out; Aden thus came for a period under the Imams of Sana. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. The plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden led to the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The need to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes because of the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to the occupation of Aden by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil

population excluding military has risen from 500 to 100,000 (according to the latest estimate). 504 175

The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. 504 It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African Coast.

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Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. 643 The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extra-ordinary Member of the Council.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order 646 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 ex-officio members, not more than 4 official members and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of member of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as an appendix at page 58.

632 *Qat Tax*

651 Yield in 1949 .. Rs. 2,58,578.
Yield in 1950 .. Rs. 3,55,706.

[276] The tax on qat (a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants) is collected at the Sheikh Othman Township Office. The tax was assessed at Rs. 1-14-0 per 20 lb., but was increased to Rs. 2-12-0 from January, 1950.

Vehicles

Yield in 1949 .. Rs. 1,739.
Yield in 1950 .. Rs. 1,765.

The Township Authority registers all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a Registration Fee varying between Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per annum is charged. Vehicles fitted entirely with rubber tyres are, however registered free of charge in order to encourage the use of rubber tyres so that wear and tear on road surfaces can be decreased. Bicycles are not registered at present.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who collect the taxes, issue licences, etc.

Trade Licences

Yield in 1949 .. Rs. 86,260.
Yield in 1950 .. Rs. 87,063.

Licensing of general traders was introduced during the war as an aid to control, the fee being only Re. 1 a quarter, except for wholesalers and traders in tobacco and dangerous substances, who pay much higher rates.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504
647 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

504 The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are
647 connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes. The
502 Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master

and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses. 647 502

The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years. 504

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION OFFICE

The Public Relations and Information Office continued under the part-time supervision of the District Commissioner with an Advisory Committee representing local opinion. In accordance with their recommendations the main activity has been the showing of news and documentary films, in English and Arabic, at clubs and in public open spaces. 647 208

A regular series of Bulletins, in English and Arabic and occasionally Gujerati, was published on departmental activities and matters of local interest, and these are now issued from time to time on special topics. Regular news sheets were issued in 1949 and early in 1950, but these have now been replaced by occasional press conferences with Heads of Departments as the local Arab press is increasing in circulation and experience and becoming more qualified to give publicity to Government intentions and achievements. 204

There is no local broadcasting system, news and entertainment being offered direct by the B.B.C. Arabic Service and the broadcasting stations of Cairo, Delhi, Damascus, Baghdad and other Arab countries. A public address system, with loud-speakers in open spaces in the main centres of population, is used for announcements of importance. 207 203

Public reading rooms in the Colony, which had been set up by the Ministry of Information during the war, were closed as a measure of economy in 1948, but three were maintained in the Protectorate. 217

The routine activities of the Office which includes the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year. 208 647

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities. 804

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 Indian currency was legal tender up to 30th September, 1951, thereafter the East African shilling became the legal currency in the Colony and Protectorate.

The amount in circulation on 31st December, 1952, was :

Coin . .	£192,264.	Notes . .	£3,828,136.

453 The banks operating in the territory are :
485 The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Eastern Bank Ltd.
The British Bank of Middle East.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. The amounts deposited in it and the number of depositors were :

	1951	1952
Number of depositors or members	3,595	4,022
Total Deposits . .	*Shs.*5,774,584	*Shs.*5,990,820
Total Capital . .	*Shs.*5,792,332	*Shs.*6,020,112

The foreign exchange rates in force are as follows :

	Bank Selling Demand & T.T.	*Bank Buying Demand & T.T.*
Sterling . . .	100⅜ & 100 3/16	99⅜ & 99 3/16
U.S.A. $ . .	*Shs.* 715=$100	*Shs.* 705=$100
Canadian $ . .	*Shs.* 729=$100	*Shs.* 720=$100
Swiss Francs . .	*Shs.* 100=60 francs	*Shs.* 90=60 francs
French Francs . .	*Shs.* 20=980 francs	*Shs.* 19=980 francs
Australian £ . .	*Shs.*1,609=£A.100	*Shs.*1,605=£A.100
Egyptian £ . .	*Shs.*2,060=£E.100	*Shs.*2,050=£E.100

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden [504] to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The principal trade is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[441] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

The import and export figures given in the tables which follow relate solely to trade passing through the port of Aden. Overland trade from and to the Western Aden Protectorate is not recorded.

skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/ 647
interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate
but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April,
1953.

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better 226
materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly
discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of
co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run
markets are contemplated.

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was [654]
created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks;
corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood; more and more
fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines; and better
shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preserv- 227
atives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line
fishermen.

Fisheries Committee

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to 647
direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the progress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 504
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 472
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemen
Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, 167
and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The 472
chief products are soap, soft drinks, aluminium pressed domestic 433
utensils, cigarettes and dyed and printed cloth. These supply local 439
demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal 286
one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms 249
which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, 463
with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

facing P46 (A)

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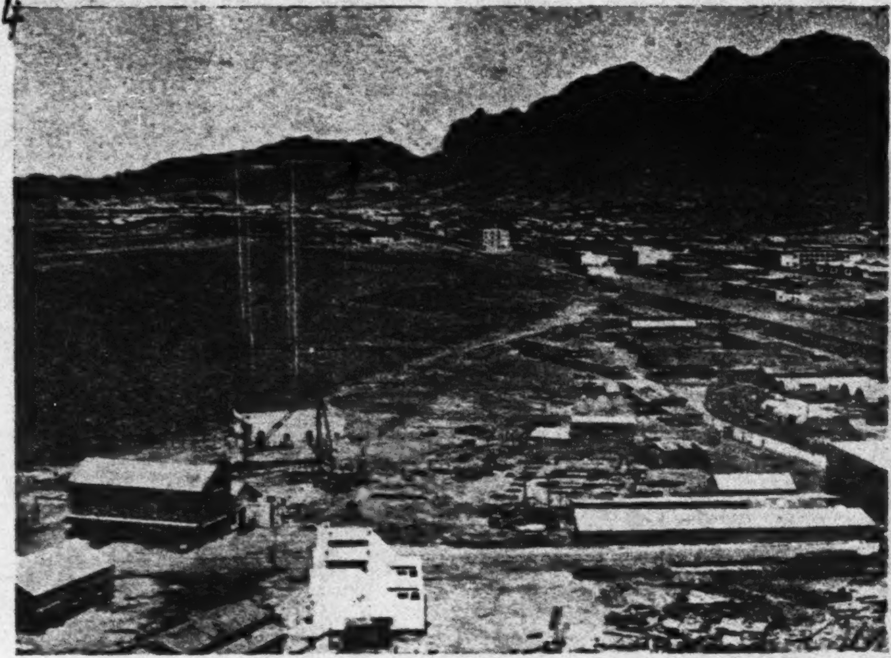

MAALA HARBOUR AND FORESHORE

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DHOW SHIPBUILDING YARD IN THE COLONY

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

653 A considerable amount of building work has also been undertaken departmentally, the principal items being :

120 working-class quarters, Sheikh Othman.
Extensions to P.W.D. Office, Crater.
Telephone Test Huts, Khormaksar, Crater and Sheikh Othman.
New roofs to 12 Police Quarters, Maala.

All public buildings have been kept in reasonable repair and minor improvements effected where necessary.

Draft schemes with preliminary estimates have been prepared for the Girls' College, the new hospital and swimming pools at Seera Island and Tawahi.

Building by the public has increased considerably. One hundred and eighty-three permanent building permits were issued and 188 plots of land leased for the erection of residential, commercial, and industrial premises in 1951. Two hundred and eighty permits were granted in 1952.

Because the acute shortage of accurate survey data in the Fortress area, various survey projects have been arranged by contract. This held up sale of land but 68 leases were completed in 1952.

Roads

A new Executive Engineer was appointed.

The work of macadamising main roads in the developed areas has continued and several streets have been surfaced during the year.

Work was completed on a new road from Sheikh Othman via United Salt Works to the Rubble Mound, and a survey made of a projected access road via Aidroos Valley to the "Plateau" above Crater.

Work was also in hand on the construction of the new St. Mary's Bridge, Crater, which will provide a considerably improved alignment connecting the Esplanade and Main Pass Roads. A subway for foot traffic will be a feature of the construction.

Chapter 11 : Communications

SHIPPING

504 The Port of Aden affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught ; vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides. The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet ; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels ; five second-class berths, including one oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size ; eight third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line ; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

131 THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude
361 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the
southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

(a) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as
Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to
[7/2] which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry
for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(b) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area, and it is on the Little Aden Peninsula that the new refinery and township are being built.

(d) The island of Perim.

133 The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation;
504 Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some
turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-
361 west of the Peninsula. Dwelling houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

508 The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the
aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate
367 Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines, the golf course and polo ground.
133 It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula.

Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable
241 and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are
245 some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

133 Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare,
rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile
134 northward at its southern extremity is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the
504 southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air landing ground.

The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sand storms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land. 132

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as eight inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter 2: History

Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and West does today, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up to the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out; Aden thus came for a period under the Imams of Sana. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his sultanate. 504 175

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. The plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden led to the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The need to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes because of the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to the occupation of Aden by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has risen from 500 to 300,000 (according to the latest estimate). 161

504 The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that
131 it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil.
It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes
439 to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

175 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same
631 year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

Chapter 3 : Administration

642 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the
643 Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is
645 administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, not more than four official members and not more than eight unofficial members.

161 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by
226 an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are
625 fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police
659 detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

PORT ADMINISTRATION

A 504 647 The Port of Aden is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951). The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

A 502 505 The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

A 504 The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years.

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

A 804 Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Reading List for Colony and Protectorate

A 113 H 113

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Aden MMI

sion was made in the Fortress Township for the election of three 632 members, who must be of Aden or British birth; the franchise was limited to males born or resident for a stipulated period in Aden, and with a property qualification which was reduced by half (giving an electorate of about 5,000) after the 1949 election had resulted in the return of an Arab merchant, a Pakistani advocate, and a Parsee merchant.

The climate of Aden Colony and of the southern coast is 132 generally pleasant between November and March. The summer heat, though great, is less intense than that of the interior of Arabia or of Iraq, but this is more than offset by the oppressive humidity between April and October. Rainfall is trifling, but heavy thunderstorms occur irregularly. The town relies for its 312 water-supply on bore-holes at Shaikh Othman, supplemented by supplies in the famous Tanks, which date from pre-Islamic times and were restored for use in 1856. They have a storage capacity of 8 million gallons. Aden is a free port and there are 651 no customs dues except on liquor, drugs, tobacco, motor spirit, and salt. Salt is a government monopoly, and is produced locally 655 in large quantities for export by evaporation from sea-water. 433 The only other local industries are dhow-building, soap manufacture, dyeing, cigarette-making, and fishing.

The present prosperity of the Colony depends on its im- 504 portance as a bunkering port for coal and oil, for which pur- 439 poses it handles a tonnage of shipping comparable with that of Liverpool. This balance will be altered when the Anglo- [382] Iranian Oil Company's new 5-million-tons-a-year refinery, begun in November 1952, comes on stream in 1954.[1] Apart 439 from the export of salt (which supplied in 1950 75 per cent of India's imports of that commodity), the bulk of Aden's other trade consists of entrepôt and transhipment between neighbouring countries. The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft (sailing dhows, etc.) which entered the port during 1951 was 4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839, more than double the figure for 1938; the number of country craft was 1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201, a decrease of 17 per cent compared with the previous year. Recent estimates of imports and exports were:

	Imports	*Exports*
	(£ million)	
1948	2·29	1·88
1949	2·73	2·19
1950	3·49	3·25
1951	4·19	3·70
1952	4·71	3·80

(SOURCE: *Digest of Colonial Statistics*, no. 10, September-October 1953).

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[1] *Petroleum Press Service*, December 1952.

21: Fisher S-4 (no date) 1950 M1 Middle East

Hadhramaut – MM2
Aden MM1

H 439 214 Two products of southern Arabia are frankincense and myrrh, which are both obtained from the sap of trees that grow on the damper hill slopes above 3,000 feet. The sap is collected in late spring and early summer, before the onset of the rains, mainly by migrant Somalis and other Africans. At one time there was a considerable trade in these products with the north, and tradition speaks of an 'Incense Route' somewhere in south-west Arabia, along which caravans moved northwards to Medina and the Levant. Nowadays the output of frankincense and myrrh is very much smaller, most coming from the uplands of Dhofar.

H 226 Towards the east, as relief declines and rainfall diminishes, cultivation becomes more and more precarious, and fishing is the main occupation. Large quantities of shark, tunny, and sardines are caught (Chapter X), most of which are dried as food both for humans and for camels. In addition, an oil is prepared from the fish for use in woodworking. Mukhala and Shihr are the chief fishing centres, and in these towns rows of fish drying in the sun for food, and rotting in heaps to produce oil, are prominent, and according to some visitors, unforgettable, features.

H 439 With a barren hinterland, many activities in southern Arabia centre on the sea; and, in addition to fishing, trading by dhow is important. The Arabs of the south are the Greeks of the Indian Ocean, and cargoes are carried between East Africa, Arabia, the Persian Gulf, and India—even, at times, the East Indies. From their sea-trading, the natives of Aden and the Hadhramaut derive a livelihood that allows the import of foodstuffs into the country—as it is, local production of food is quite insufficient to maintain the existing population, and part must come from the outside. H 177 A cosmopolitan outlook, and wide commercial contacts, strongly contrasting with conditions in the Yemen, are strikingly indicated by the architectural styles in southern Arabia, which are very greatly influenced by East Indian models. Many storied houses, with elaborate woodwork and carving, are most characteristic. After a life of trading, perhaps with many years spent away from his country, the southern Arab often returns to Aden or the Hadhramaut with a small fortune that will keep him in comfort for the rest of his life.

A 504 Aden is the principal town of the region, and its harbour, the only good one along the entire coast, from Bab el Mandeb to Muscat, is formed by a deep bay partially enclosed by two volcanic necks. The town, of 40,000 inhabitants, owes its development to British

21: Fisher S-4 (no date) 1950 M1 Middle East M1
Aden MM1
Oman MK1

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influence, as a coaling station and garrison; and with its settled politic conditions, which are in contrast to the turbulence and unrest of the remainder of southern Arabia, Aden has come to be a collecting centre and market for the products of the entire region. Coffee is brought in native boats from both sides of the Gulf of Aden, frankincense comes from Dhofar and the Hadhramaut, cereals and other foodstuffs from India, and timber for houses and boatbuilding from the East Indies and Burma.

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Politically, most of the southern coastlands of Arabia are under British influence. Aden and its immediate hinterland are British protectorates; and further east, in the Hadhramaut, there is a rather vaguer British suzerainty over Arab rulers. The lowlands of Shihr adjoining the Hadhramaut are now part of the state of Oman. In many instances, however, the frontiers between various spheres of influence are not fully delimited, and on some maps the boundaries of the Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and the British protected territories appear only as approximations.

III. OMAN

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In the extreme south-east of the Arabian peninsula lies the region of Oman, distinct structurally from the rest of Arabia, and isolated on the landward side by the desert of the Rub al Khali, or El Dahna—Philby's Empty Quarter. Because of this isolation, Oman has few contacts with the interior; and in its culture and economic life looks more towards Iran and India than towards the Arab lands of the north and west.

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Oman consists of an enormous upfold of rock series of many ages, with disturbed pre-Cambrian rocks as the core, and later sedimentaries (chiefly limestone), resting upon this core in irregular masses. Faulting has occurred on a considerable scale; and extensive dislocation in the north, in the region of the Musandum peninsula, has given rise to a varied topography of tectonic valleys and upland horsts. Subsequent drowning by the sea has produced a fjord type of coastline, with long, deep inlets shut in by steep walled cliffs. The largest of these drowned troughs is Elphinstone Inlet at the head of the Musandum Peninsula, which is 10 miles long, and surrounded on all sides by cliffs 3,000 to 4,000 feet in height. These deep-water estuaries make excellent harbours, but are greatly handicapped by lack of access to the shore—

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

LITTLE
is known of the mineral reserves of this H
region, and most of the local industries are 135
small and primitive. Salt is the chief export 438
of the Colony; tobacco, honey and fish A
products, of the Protectorates. H 439

The port of Aden is visited regularly by A
ships from all parts of the world. Within 514
the last few years, the Colony has also be- 509
come a regional center for air services to
Cairo and other cities in the Near East
and East Africa. Communications between A
the Colony and the interior are mainly by 491
roads and caravan trails, supplemented by 492
a coastwise dhow trade. Camels and don-
keys are the primary means of transport,
but the use of motor vehicles is increasing H
along the main routes. Roads suitable for A
motor traffic link Aden Colony with certain 491
population centers in Western Aden Pro-
tectorate, and Mukalla with the larger
towns of the Hadhramaut and adjacent H
coastlands. Access to the interior is also [509]
provided by military air services.

Food and Nutrition

Aden Colony is a cosmopolitan com- A
munity, in which a variety of food habits 262
is found among the peoples of different ra- 439
cial and economic groups. With the excep- 146
tion of fish, milk and limited supplies of 464
garden vegetables, all foodstuffs are im-
ported. Undernutrition is prevalent among
the poorer inhabitants, and particularly
among the transient laborers from the
interior.

Food supplies are never abundant in the H 511
Protectorate, where cultivation is restricted 433
by the nature of the terrain and the scarcity 731
of water in many areas. Anything which
interferes with normal production, such as
droughts or an invasion of locusts, may
result in local food shortages, often ap-
proaching famine conditions. The Hadhra-
maut was seriously affected during the
widespread drought in 1943, and children
were evacuated from some of the famine
areas to relief camps in Mukalla.

The average Arab diet is simple, while H 262
that of the pastoral tribes is almost invari-

p. 239(B)

CHAPTER THREE

The Port Trust and the Legislative Council

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IN 1948 I was appointed Chairman of the Aden Port Trust by the Governor-in-Council.

When I took over my new duties the port was handling some 220 ocean-going ships of over 200 tons a month and was badly under-staffed. There were only six pilots and the Chief Engineer's Department was working night and day to maintain the floating craft. Oil was rapidly replacing coal as ships' bunkers, and 80 per cent of the ships using Aden harbour were calling primarily for fuel oil. Some years ago two men reached a bunkering agreement which was to be the foundation of Aden's prosperity. One was Lord Cadman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, now B.P. Ltd., and the other Lord Inchcape, Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The former said, in effect, if you put your ships in at Aden I will see that they are fuelled, and the latter agreed. Thus, almost overnight, Aden became a major oil re-fuelling port, whereas before she had depended principally on her coal-bunkering facilities to attract shipping.

Port dues and other charges had been kept as low as economic considerations would allow; the level of taxation in the Colony was reasonable and trade was brisk on a sellers' market as the shortages caused by the World War began to be made good and more and more commodities, unseen for years, came back on to the market. Shipping at Aden had reached the pre-war level and had continued to increase monthly as more and more vessels were released from their wartime occupations and came back to their peacetime trade, and the shipyards in the United Kingdom and elsewhere turned

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their thoughts and hands to the production once again of merchant ships. 505

It is interesting to note that immediately before the Suez crisis in 1956 over 5,000 ships a year, representing more than twenty-two million net registered tons of shipping were calling at Aden. They took some four million tons of oil away from the harbour in their bunkers, much of which was supplied by the Aden Refinery which was completed in 1953.

The consequence of all this was a considerable expansion 504
of business, not only in the port, but also in the Colony as a 505
whole, and more and more people flocked in from the main- 433
land and from overseas to supply the labour required by 441
merchants and by building contractors who were beginning to 167
make good the time that had been wasted during the war years, 464
when building in any form other than for purely military
purposes had been impossible. The consequences, or one of [362]
them, of this influx of people was to make the housing shortage acute and was to cause me, as a Legislative Councillor, many weary evenings on Committees. At the same time our shortage of staff and floating craft was a major preoccupation during my mornings and evenings in the Port Trust building. Skilled men were almost impossible to find, and high wages were not the solution to the problem, because everybody had been abroad during the war and now that it was over everyone wanted to stay at home; added to which there was the six-year gap represented by the war years in the production of skilled men, in particular in the engineering profession. It was a difficult time, but we overcame the major obstacles and the port was never forced to close even for an hour. Sickness reduced our ranks temporarily and tugs broke down and launches ran into each other, but the work went on, thanks to the supreme loyalty of the Port Trust employees.

Eventually more pilots were recruited and half-fledged 504
engineers found and pilot launches and a new tug ordered, but 505
as soon as the men could be found and the craft launched so [464]
the demand increased, and in 1951 when I left the Port Trust my task was still far from complete. All our time, however, was

504 not spent in the struggle for staff and the effort to keep abreast
505 of the shipping expansion. We found time to decasualise our labour and to revise and improve our terms of service until now they bear little resemblance to what they were ten years [745] ago. A families' medical service was introduced, which was a sort of modified National Insurance Scheme confined to the families of our employees, and this was but one of the many improvements which the wisdom of the Trustees enabled us to make.

504 The future of the Port was never far from the minds of the Trustees, nor was the need to keep pace with the Suez Canal development and our rival across the Gulf of Aden, Djibouti, the capital of the French Somali Coast. Development plans were made by our consulting engineers in London and they included the deepening of some of the berths to thirty-nine feet. The deepest berths we had in 1948 were thirty-six feet. Land reclamation schemes to utilise the spoil from the necessary dredging were conceived and were approved. We had a busy time, for with all these preoccupations we had to plan and build accommodation for our own rapidly expanding staff. This was an immediate and urgent necessity and it was done.

The port development, dredging and land reclamation schemes, which started on paper in the late forties, have now either been completed by my successor, or are in the last stages of implementation. They do not contain any provision for deep-water alongside berths, although I, like practically all my predecessors, gave much consideration to this proposition and even went so far as to have a scheme prepared by our Consulting Engineers. However, after consultation with the Directors of the leading steamship Companies I abandoned the idea and decided instead to deepen the channel to Ma'alla Wharf to eighteen feet, and to extend that wharf so that large coasting vessels could come alongside there and load and discharge. The cost of alongside berths for the large passenger and cargo ships would be tremendous and unjustified unless and until Aden becomes a major terminal port with thousands and thousands of tons of cargo to be handled weekly.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

From the "Upper Circle" 1958

000 TWO years have passed since I left Aden and ceased to take an active part in the South Arabian drama, and much has happened in the Middle East in that comparatively short space of time. I feel, therefore, that this work would not be complete if I did not refer briefly to major events which have directly and indirectly had their effect on both the Colony and the Protectorate. I do so as a spectator far removed from the Arabian stage, and in consequence I may have missed some of the finer points, but the general theme of the play has not been too difficult to follow.

829 This is neither the place nor the time to examine the pros and cons of the action taken by the British Government in conjunction with the French Government following on the seizure in 1956 of the Suez Canal by President Nasser of Egypt. It is the effect of that action on the people of Aden with which I am concerned. At first the landing at Suez surprised and bewildered moderates and extremists in the Colony alike, but when the initial shock had worn off the moderates voiced their disapproval in reasonable language and the extremists made the most of the aggression aspect of the affair and condemned the, to their way of thinking, unprovoked attack upon an Arab country. There were those, but they were very few, who were prepared to say plainly that they hoped our action would result in the downfall of Nasser. But whatever may have been said in public there were many who in private desired our success, though they could not approve the method we had employed.

441 The trading community was gravely disturbed, not so much
434 by the possible political consequences of Suez, but by the

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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actual effect the closure of the Canal must have on their own 434
business interests. Events showed that they had good reason 182
to be concerned. Shipping fell away rapidly. The monthly 648
average of ships entering the port of Aden for the six months 505
prior to the crisis, that is, from May to October 1956, was 454. In November only 277 ships used the port, and by February 1957 the number was down to 93, the lowest point to be reached. Business throughout the Colony was similarly affected and the trade with passengers, on which the merchants of Steamer Point depend for their livelihood, virtually ceased as all passenger ships were diverted round the Cape.

The finances of the Colony were dealt a blow from which they have yet to recover and behind the immediate and, it was hoped, temporary dislocation of trade, there lurked the fear that the major Shipping Companies having once become accustomed to routing their ships by the Cape to Australia and the Far East, would continue to do so even when the Canal was open once again to world shipping. Mercifully for the Government of Aden and the trading community and all who depended upon them and the port for their living this fear proved to be groundless. Once the Canal was cleared and reopened the volume of shipping returned to normal much earlier than had been expected by the most optimistic.

The bright side of the picture was that in spite of the diver- 648
gence of views over Suez, personal relations between Govern- 208
ment officials and their Arab friends remained unimpaired. At 204
the same time the example of moderation shown by the local 829
Press, in particular in the English language, was one which even the newspapers in the United Kingdom would have done well to have followed. All newspapers in Aden are Arab or Indian-owned and the two main English language papers are both Arab owned and Arab edited. All the more commendable, therefore, was their restraint during this most difficult period.

In the Protectorate the reaction was somewhat different. 829
There was satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government had, at last, shown that they were capable of strong and determined action and with it was born a hope in the hearts of the Rulers on the Yemen frontier that it would be the turn of that country

[377] The standby electricity generating set was used once each week
653 and generates enough energy to run two bore-hole pumps, giving
approximately 17,000 gallons per hour.

376 (2) *Reservoirs and Tanks.*—These comprise 11 steel plate tanks
312 and two masonry reservoirs situated over the distribution system.

(3) *New Bore-hole Pump.*—A new type of bore-hole pump, in which both the electric motor and the pump are lowered into the bore-hole and run submerged was purchased and installed in bore No. 3 at a cost of Rs. 11,925.

The pump has not been entirely satisfactory as sand in the water has caused damage to the pump and motor bearings. It is considered that it proved, however, that the supply of water from the bores can be increased, without affecting the underground storage level. During a continuous test of 22 days, 8,976,000 gallons of water were raised from bore No. 3 without lowering the normal rest level.

312 (4) *Distribution.*—The water-supply to the Fortress was uninter-
rupted during the year, and no restriction whatever in the use of
365 water was imposed on the general public.

Owing to the Electricity Department being unable to cope with
365 the great demand for energy between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.,
377 pumping at Sheikh Othman and Isthmus was restricted during
these hours. Owing to the existing storage capacity of the reservoirs,
505 this restriction was applied only to the shipping companies refilling
their water boats for supplies to shipping during these four hours.
In practice very little inconvenience was caused.

312 (5) *Storage Capacity.*—The present storage capacity of the
365 Waterworks Department is as follows:—

		Gallons.	Approximate total hours Domestic supply.
			hours.
(i) Sheikh Othman	Civil Supply ...	195,000	27
	Supply to R.A.F.	37,000	12
(ii) Fortress	Isthmus ...	400,000	64
	Johar Ridge ...	129,000	42
	Crater ...	216,000	36
	Tawahi ...	96,000	30
Total Storage Capacity		1,073,000	

The total hours supply figures are based on the assumption that in time of emergency the supply to gardens and shipping would be stopped.

(6) *Water Connections.*—The total number of water connections to different premises in Aden is 2,595. The number of new connections made during 1938 was 549 compared with 417 for the previous year.

Dhow Building

Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami merchants 396
settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the 501
average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are 501
constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well 477
built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and the Malabar coast) 505
and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian
ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition
of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers
and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company). Monsieur
Besse now maintains a fleet of dhows in addition to his motor
vessels. Many of these dhows are equipped with auxiliary engines

Soap Manufacturing

A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur Besse in 388
December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap
is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local
labour of 40 men is employed, and the output is about 50 cases
daily, each case containing 200 cakes, which are disposed of locally
or exported to the Red Sea Ports.

Dyeing

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth and 386
each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There are in 439
addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The
dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Massowa,
Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by Jews 277
and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt. 563

VII.—COMMERCE

Customs

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties. 651

Trade

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment as the port is a centre 439
for trade between all ports of the world and the neigbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells and salt. The total value of the seaborne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December, 1938) exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs. 12,16,02,203 (imports Rs. 8,02,17,766, and exports Rs. 4,13,84,437), showing a decrease of Rs. 42,91,828 as compared

439 with the total of Rs. 12,58,94,031 for the previous calendar year, 1937 (imports Rs. 8,03,85,836, and exports Rs. 4,55,08,195). Merchandise decreased by Rs. 76,09,240, and treasure increased by Rs. 33,17,412.

The decrease of Rs. 76,09,240 in merchandise was mainly in skins, coal and vehicles. The increase of Rs. 33,17,412 in treasure was due to transactions in imports and exports of Maria Theresa dollars in which there was considerable speculation.

647
506 The Trade Registration Department was formerly a branch of the Aden Port Trust Revenue Department, but on the recommendation of Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., who was deputed to Aden in the year 1906 on special duty from Bombay, it was separated from 1st April, 1907, and became a Government Department. The department is, however, supervised by the Secretary, Aden Port Trust.

439 The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports seaborne trade of Aden for the last five years :—

Year.		*Total Value of Imports Seaborne Trade.*	*Total Value of Exports Seaborne Trade.*
		Rs.	*Rs.*
1934–35 ...	...	5,32,34,233	3,15,36,690
1935–36 ...	...	6,83,04,958	4,45,47,700
1936–37 ...	...	6,87,17,900	4,14,57,358
1937 ...	...	8,03,85,836	4,55,08,195
1938 ...	...	8,02,17,766	4,13,84,437
Total	...	35,08,60,693	20,44,34,380

The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports trade of Aden with the mainland of Arabia for the last five years :—

Year.		*Total Value of Land Imports.*	*Total Value of Land Exports.*
		Rs.	*Rs.*
1934–35 ...	...	13,95,026	12,74,510
1935–36 ...	...	17,97,132	14,02,073
1936–37 ...	...	21,69,685	16,13,066
1937 ...	...	19,02,122	17,15,121
1938 ...	...	29,52,675	16,07,557
Total	...	1,02,13,030	76,12,327

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into Aden for the last five years :—

Club and Welfare Institutions

575 There are branches of both the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides Associations in Aden. Of Boy Scouts there were seven troops in 1938, of Girl Guides three and of Brownies three.

[526] Football is the most popular game in Aden both among schoolboys and young men. League and cup matches are managed by a local Football Association which at the end of 1938 was reconstituted as the Aden Sports Association and now also organizes hockey and cricket competitions.

A branch of the St. John Ambulance Association organizes first-aid classes for school children and adults.

Aden is prolific in clubs of various kinds among almost all sections of the community.

Recreation

526 575 Facilities exist for most forms of recreation. The Aden Football Association exercises general control of the numerous football clubs and is endeavouring to raise the general standard of play and to encourage the right spirit. In addition to the military grounds at Steamer Point (Tawahi) there are grounds reserved for the local inhabitants at Tawahi, Crater, Maala and Sheikh Othman. Hockey and cricket are played both at Tawahi and Crater. Apart from the military grounds there is only one hockey ground at Crater. There are tennis clubs in Crater and Tawahi, and one in the military area which is reserved for civil and military Europeans.

Polo and golf and squash rackets are played at Khormaksar, and No. 8 (B) Squadron have a golf course of their own. There is a European bathing club at Gold Mohur Bay, which is open to non-residents on payment of a small charge. At Tawahi there are the Union Club and the Orient Club, the former being a European social institution and the latter a small social club, the members of which are principally Anglo-Indians and Goans. The Arabs have organized two social clubs, one at Crater and the other at Tawahi. They interest themselves in social matters and provide facilities on their premises for games and meetings. Arabic periodicals are taken and occasionally lectures are given.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

Shipping

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1938 was 2,079 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,650,411.

The number of country craft entering the port during 1938 was 1,620 with an aggregate tonnage of 75,271.

●505 The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review :—

Nationality.	*No.*	*Tonnage.*
British	1,361	5,678,837
French	75	433,699
Italian	241	957,578
American	57	203,570
Japanese	27	172,267
German	56	255,910
Norwegian	94	320,092
Danish	69	281,353
Dutch	63	248,504
Greek	19	64,540
Others...	17	34,061
	2,079	8,650,411

[504] During recent years Aden has developed rapidly as an oil-bunkering port. This is due mainly to its favourable geographical position as it is nearer to the Iranian oil-fields than any other port on the main shipping route between Europe and the East, and also to the policy of the Aden Port Trust, which has aimed at giving ample facilities for oil fueling while keeping the charges on this business as low as possible.

The following are the principal steamship companies whose vessels call regularly at Aden and the services provided by them :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—Ports of call, London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Calcutta, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and homeward.

Orient Line.—Outward—London, Gibraltar, Toulon, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane. Homeward—Same ports of call as above except that the vessel calls at Plymouth as well as London homeward and sometimes Southampton in the summer.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—To and from Antwerp, Middlesbrough, London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Bhavnagar, Port Okha, Bedi Bunder, Navalaki, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Colombo, Madras, Northern Coast ports, Rangoon, Penang, Malay Coast ports, Singapore, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira.

Clan, Ellerman and Harrison Joint Service.—From Glasgow and Liverpool, sometimes also Bristol Channel ports, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga, and Dar es Salaam, returning from that port and touching Aden when cargo offers.

Ellerman and Bucknall Line.—Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan (sometimes Djibouti), Port Said, Halifax, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk. 2. From New York, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Cochin, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta.

Andrew Weir and Company.—From Far East, Straits Settlements, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan, Suez, Port Said, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Clan Line.—From Chittagong, Malabar Coast ports, Aden, London, Glasgow.

Union-Castle Line.—From London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Natal and homeward.

Strick Line.—From London, Glasgow, Manchester (or other ports as per inducement), Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan (Jeddah optional), Aden and Persian Gulf ports.

Blue Funnel Line.—Homeward from Japan, China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, and London.

Brocklebank Line.—Outward from Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Tuticorin, Trincomali, Madras, Coconada, Calcutta.

Bombay Persian Line.—From Bombay, Karachi, Shehr, Mukalla (sometimes Berbera), Aden, Djibouti, Massawa, Port Sudan, Jeddah, returning via Aden to Bombay via Mukalla and Karachi if inducement offers at these two latter ports.

City Line.—From home ports to Persian Gulf and Karachi.

British Tanker Company.—From and to Persian Gulf.

H. Hogarth and Sons.—Load salt at Aden for Calcutta, Rangoon, Chittagong.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.—Load salt at Aden for Calcutta, Rangoon, Chittagong.

Lloyd Triestino, Italia, Tirrenia, Navigazione, Libera Triestina S.A. Trieste Soc., Veneziana Navigaz. a Vapore, Venice.—Genoa via Naples to Bombay via Aden ; Trieste via Massawa and Aden, to Karachi, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe ; Bombay and Karachi via Aden to Suez, Port Said, Brindisi, Venice, Trieste ; Genoa via Aden to Colombo, Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane.

Trieste via Aden to Hafun, Mogadiscio, Chisimaio, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London ; Venice via Massawa, Djibouti, Aden, Bunder Cassim, Alula, Hafun, Eil Obbia, Mogadiscio, Merka, Brava, Chisimaio, Mombasa, and back by same route to Massawa.

Messageries Maritimes.—Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Djibouti, Aden, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Moheli, Moroni, Mutsamudu, Mayotte, Majunga, Nossi-Be, Suarez, Tamatave, Reunion, Mauritius and homeward via same route.

2. Marseilles, Port Said, Djibouti (sometimes Aden), Colombo, Pondicherry, Madras, Singapore, Saigon, Tourane, Haiphong and homeward via same route.

3. Occasionally calling Aden, Marseilles, Port Said, Djibouti, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and homeward.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha.—Homeward way only. From Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Naples, Marseilles, Gibraltar, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg.

Isthmian Line.—Homeward. From Singapore, Port Swettenham, Belawan and Penang via Aden to Port Said, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. 2. From Calcutta to the same discharge ports ; also from Calcutta via Aden to Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston and Houston. Outward from New York to Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

505 *Wilh. Wilhelmsen.*—Do not usually discharge at Aden outward. Homeward from Australian ports to Aden, Port Sudan, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Stavanger, Oslo; route sometimes varies to include a Spanish port or other Scandinavian ports.

Hamburg Amerika Line.—Homeward. Dutch East Indian ports via Aden to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg.

Deutsche Ost. Afrikha Linie.—Outward and homeward as occasion offers. Outward: Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Southampton, Lisbon, Ceuta, Malaga, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Capetown and above ports via Aden to Hamburg.

Hansa Line.—Bremen, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said, Suez, Yambo, Jeddah, Port Sudan, Djibouti, Aden, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Durban, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Bander Shahpur, Mohammerah and Basrah. Homeward: Suez, Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam or Amsterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Coasting Vessels.—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and the Halal Shipping Company, Limited, maintain a fleet of five and three steamers respectively which run between Aden and Mukalla, Shehr, Berbera, Zeila, Perim, Djibouti, Mocha, Kamaran, Hodeidah, Gizan, Medi and Port Sudan. Many dhows also trade to and from these ports, and, in addition, sail to many other small ports in the southern Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf, and also to Socotra.

Many other shipping lines make occasional calls at Aden in connection with cargo, and other lines call at Aden for bunkers only.

The only ports to which the direct service is poor are those in the Levant, Spain and Portugal.

Roads

496 505 There are no railways in the Colony and all transport is by road or by sea. The sea transport is not great and consists of the carriage of salt and building materials from Little Aden to Tawahi and Maala.

491 It is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the road mileage as the side roads in the town which are used principally by pedestrians and camels do not require to be kept up, and the Royal Air Force maintain certain of the roads which lie in the Military Area. The Aden Settlement maintain 13 miles of bituminous macadam road and 19 miles of water-bound macadam road.

Every effort was made during the year to improve the surface of the main roads. There are 50 miles of roads within the civil limits of Aden, but only 18·14 miles are treated with bitumastic compounds. Until camel carts are fitted with solid rubber or pneumatic tyres much of the effort spent on road maintenance is nullified by the damage done to the new surface by steel shod wheels.

226 nets for mullet, mackerel and a form of whitebait are also in use.

439 The catch is at times greater than the requirements for
258 local consumption, and the surplus is salted for export. Shark
is almost invariably salted for export and during some seasons
226 large quantities are dried. Whitebait are exported.

226 The fishermen are subject to certain rules which forbid trawls and limit the size of nets, and in addition they defer to the judgment of their elected Akils in matters of fishing custom.

[228] Licences to dive for pearls both in the harbour and in the waters of Perim are obligatory, but no licences are required to fish.

Salt.

258 A salt work was first constructed by the Italian firm of Messrs. Gaustalla and Company (now styled The Aden Salt Works) in the year 1885 and it carries on a profitable business in salt production at Shiekh Othman. This was followed by the salt work constructed in 1909 by the Bombay firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee and Company. Two more salt works have since been constructed by Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Company and the Little Aden Salt Industrial Company in May, 1923, and October, 1927, respectively, and which continue to work successfully. The total quantity of salt exported to India and other places during the last year was 396,592 tons. The monopoly of salt for local consumption is in the hands of Government, who have licensed certain pits to Arabs at Shiekh Othman.

The Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act passed by the Indian Legislature in 1931 and since extended to April, 1938, has benefited the Aden salt industry, which under the protection of the duty supplies about two-thirds of the total salt imports into India.

Dhow Building.

396 Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami mer-
505 chants settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a
year, the average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and Malabar coast) and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company).

Soap Manufacturing.

388 A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur A. Besse
439 in December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The
soap is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local labour of 40 men is employed. The output is about 50 cases daily, each case containing 200 cakes which are disposed of locally or exported to the Red Sea ports.

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871
School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

Contributions towards Government expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust; for the financial year 1937-8, in which the expenditure is estimated to be Rs.93,900, these contributions will amount to Rs.50,000 and Rs.15,000 respectively.

Welfare Institutions.

747 There are no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman.

Recreation.

529 Facilities exist for every form of recreation. The Aden Football Association exercises general control of the numerous football clubs and is endeavouring to raise the general standard of play and encourage the right spirit. In addition to the military grounds at Steamer Point (Tawahi) there are grounds reserved for the local inhabitants at Tawahi, Crater, Maala, and Sheikh Othman. Hockey and cricket are played both at Tawahi and Crater. Apart from the military grounds there is only one hockey ground at Crater. There are tennis clubs in Crater and Tawahi and one in the military area, which is exclusively for civil and military Europeans.

Polo and golf and squash rackets are played at Khormaksar, and No. 8 (B) Squadron have a golf course of their own. There is a European bathing club at Gold Mohur Bay, which is open 575 to non-residents on payment of a small charge. At Tawahi there 529 is a European social club and another small social club, the members of which are principally Anglo-Indians and Goans. The Arabs have organized two social clubs, one at Crater and the other at Tawahi. They interest themselves in social matters and provide facilities on their premises for games and meetings. Arabic periodicals are taken and occasionally lectures are given.

XI.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden from the 1st April, 1937, to the 31st March, 1938, was 2,261 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,878,040.

The number of country craft entering the port during 1937 was 1,254 with an aggregate tonnage of 53,891.

504 During recent years Aden has developed rapidly as an oil-bunkering port. This is due mainly to its favourable geographical position, as it is nearer to the Persian oil fields than any other

port on the main shipping route between Europe and the East, 504 and also to the policy of the Aden Port Trust, which has aimed at giving ample facilities for oil fuelling while keeping the charges on this business as low as possible.

The following are the principal steamship companies whose 505 vessels call regularly at Aden, and the services provided by them:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Limited. Ports of call, London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Calcutta, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and homeward.

Orient Line.. Outward—London, Gibraltar, Toulon, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane. *Homeward*—Same ports of call as above except that the vessel calls at Plymouth as well as London homeward and sometimes Southampton in the summer.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited. To and from Antwerp, Middlesborough, London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Bhavnagar, Port Okha, Bedi Bunder, Navalaki, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Colombo, Madras, Northern Coast ports, Rangoon, Penang, Malay Coast ports, Singapore, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira.

Clan Ellerman and Harrison Joint Service. From Glasgow and Liverpool, sometimes also Bristol Channel ports, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga and Dar es Salaam, returning from that port and touching Aden when cargo offers.

Ellerman and Bucknall Line. Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan (sometimes Djibouti), Port Said, Halifax, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk. 2. From New York, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Cochin, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta.

Andrew Weir and Company. From Far East, Straits Settlements, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan, Suez, Port Said, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Clan Line. From Chittagong, Malabar Coast ports, Aden, London, Glasgow.

Union-Castle. From London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanziber, Dar es Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Natal and homeward.

Strick. From London, Glasgow, Manchester (or other ports as per inducement), Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan (Jeddah optional), Aden and Persian Gulf ports.

Blue Funnel Line. Homeward from Japan, China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, and London.

Brocklebank Line. Outward from Middlesborough, Antwerp, London, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Tuticorin, Trincomali, Madras, Coconada, Calcutta.

Bombay Persian Line. From Bombay, Karachi, Shehr, Mukalla (sometimes Berbera), Aden, Djibouti, Massawa, Port Sudan, Jeddah, returning via Aden to Bombay via Mukalla and Karachi if inducement offers at these two latter ports.

City Line. From home ports to Persian Gulf and Karachi.

505 *British Tanker Company*. From and to Persian Gulf.

439 *H. Hogarth and Sons*. Load salt at Aden for Calcutta, Rangoon, Chittagong.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Company. Load salt at Aden for Calcutta, Rangoon, Chittagong.

505 *Lloyd Triestino, Italia, Tirrenia, Navigazione Libera Triestina S. A. Trieste Soc., Veneziana Navigaz. a Vapore, Venice*. Genoa via Naples to Bombay via Aden; Trieste via Massawa and Aden, to Karachi, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe; Bombay and Karachi via Aden to Suez, Port Said, Brindisi, Venice, Trieste; Genoa via Aden to Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane.

Trieste via Aden to Hafun, Mogadiscio, Chisimaio, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London; Venice via Massawa, Djibouti, Aden, Bunder Cassim, Alula, Hafun, Eil Obbia, Mogadiscio, Merka, Brava, Chisimaio, Mombasa, and back by same route to Massawa.

Messageries Maritimes. Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Djibouti, Aden, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Moheli, Moroni, Mutsamudu, Mayotte, Majunga, Nossi-Be, Diego Suarez, Tamatave, Reunion, Mauritius and homeward via same route. 2. Marseilles, Port Said, Djibouti (sometimes Aden), Colombo, Pondicherry, Madras, Singapore, Saigon, Tourane, Haiphong and homeward via same route. 3. Occasionally calling Aden, Marseilles, Port Said, Djibouti, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and homeward.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Homeward way only. From Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Naples, Marseilles, Gibraltar, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg.

Isthmian Line (*Homeward*). From Singapore, Port Swettenham, Belawan and Penang via Aden to Port Said, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. 2. From Calcutta to the same discharge ports; also from Calcutta via Aden to Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston and Houston. Outward from New York to Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

Wilh. Wilhelmsen. Do not usually discharge at Aden outward. Homeward from Australian ports to Aden, Port Sudan, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Stavanger, Oslo; route sometimes varies to include a Spanish port or other Scandinavian ports.

Hamburg Amerika Line. Homeward. Dutch East Indian ports via Aden to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg.

Deutsche Ost Afrikka Linie. Outward and homeward as occasion offers. Outward. Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Southampton, Lisbon, Ceuta, Malaga, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Capetown and above ports via Aden to Hamburg.

Hansa Line. Bremen, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said, Suez, Yambo, Jeddah, Port Sudan, Djibouti, Aden, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Durban, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Bandar Shahpur, Mohammerah and Basrah. *Homeward*. Suez, Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam or Amsterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Coasting Vessels.—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and the Halal Shipping Company, Limited, maintain a fleet of

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five and three steamers respectively which run between Aden 505 and Mukalla, Shehr, Berbera, Zeila, Perim, Djibouti, Mocha, Kamaran, Hodeidah, Gizan, Medi and Port Sudan. Very frequent services of dhows also trade to and from these ports and in addition to many other little ports on both sides of southern Red Sea, Gulf of Aden up to Persian Gulf and also to Socotra.

Many other shipping lines make occasional calls at Aden in connection with cargo, and other lines call at Aden for bunkers only.

The only ports for which there is a poor direct service are the Levant Spanish and Portuguese ports. Cargo is sent with transhipment at Port Said.

Roads.

There are no railways in the Colony and all transport is by 496 road or by sea. The sea transport is not great and consists of 438 the carriage of salt and building materials from Little Aden to Tawahi and Maala.

It is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the road mileage 491 as the side roads in the town which are used principally by pedestrians and camels do not require to be kept up, and the Royal Air Force maintain certain of the roads which lie in the Military Area. The Aden Settlement maintain 13 miles of bituminous macadam road and 19 miles of water-bound macadam road.

Motor Transport.

On the 31st December, 1937, there were 198 licensed public 454 cars and 53 licensed omnibuses. The number of private cars was 367 and there were 66 licensed lorries and trucks.

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the 439 above motor vehicles:— 454

		No. of vehicles.
1.	British Empire	234
2.	United States of America	391
3.	French	9
4.	Italian	36
5.	German	14
	Total	684

Trade with the interior is conducted mainly by camel caravans, but as roads and routes in the Aden Protectorate are being developed more and more cars and lorries are being brought into use.

Post Office.

The Postmaster at Steamer Point is responsible for the postal 655 services under the general control of the Finance Officer. The 205 offices in the Colony are situated at Steamer Point, Camp and

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

Ababa or Dire Dawa (Ethiopia), and French Somaliland (with connections 509
as required to Kenya, Egypt, the United Kingdom and U.S.A.).

The Indian Airways Ltd. also operated charter flights between India, Aden and Kenya.

SHIPPING

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the 505
port of Aden during 1947 was 2,448 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,937,553. The number of country craft entering the port during 1947 was 2,638 with an aggregate tonnage of 147,577.

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review:

Nationality	*No.*	*Tonnage*
British	1,417	5,292,683
French	25	214,163
Italian	169	308,248
American	225	1,009,121
Others	612	2,113,338
TOTAL	2,448	8,937,553

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

There are three post offices in the Colony, two in the Protectorate 205
and one in Kamaran. There are 21 postal agencies in the Protectorate, 206
three money-order offices in the Colony, one in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and one in Kamaran.

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. Cable and Wireless (Mid-East) Ltd. maintain a cable station in Aden which provides cable communication to all parts of the world. They also operate a W/T station communicating with Mukalla, Seiyun and Kamaran, and also with adjacent countries including French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc.

Number of letters dealt with	2,931,617
Number of telephones	966

Chapter 12: Science and the Arts

ARCHAEOLOGY

Major Myers, the archaeologist who was appointed in 1946 to survey 172
antiquities in the Colony, left Aden in February, 1947. He intends to publish the results of his work as soon as his material has been fully examined. Since his departure the direction of antiquities has been in

PORT ADMINISTRATION

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up 504
to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working 647
the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the chairman and eight non-officials. The Trustees with the exception of the chairman are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor. The Board publishes an Aden Port Trust Administration Report annually.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and the Inner Mooring Basin, is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe-lines: all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour 502
Master and seven pilots.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The 505
present incumbent is a retired Officer of the Royal Navy, who is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with 652
actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1947:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1946 .	Rs.	3,08,462	0	2
Receipts for the year 1946–47 . .		29,16,513	1	2
	Rs.	32,24,975	1	4
Expenditure for the year 1946–47 .		26,87,504	10	1
Closing balance on 31st March, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

General

During 1947 the Department of Public Relations and Information 647
continued to be under the direct control of His Majesty's Government. In conformity with the need for economy the services of a full-time Public Relations Officer was dispensed with in the second half of the year, and the Protectorate Education Officer appointed to hold the position in addition to his other duties. Reductions were also made in clerical

6:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMl Aden MM1

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The following vehicles have been registered:

	No.
Taxis	196
Omnibuses	64
Private cars	1,142
Commercial vehicles	279
Motor-cycles	50
Horse gharies	14
Camel carts:	
Water carts	30
Loading carts	55
Bicycles	147

AIR

Aden is the centre of a network of air services. Aden Airways, a local B.O.A.C. subsidiary, operates scheduled services twice weekly to Cairo through Djibouti, Kamaran, Asmara, Khartoum, Port Sudan and Jeddah. Weekly services are operated to Addis Ababa and to Nairobi via Hargeisa and Mogadishu. During the summer monsoon there is a fortnightly service to Mukalla in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Frequent charter flights are undertaken to Mukheiras in the Western Aden Protectorate. 507

Ethiopian Air Lines operate scheduled services between Addis Ababa and Aden through Dire Dawa and Djibouti. In addition this company undertakes charter flights to India and Pakistan.

Indian Overseas Air lines pass through Aden on charter flights between India and East Africa.

SHIPPING

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1948 was 2,994 with an aggregate tonnage of 11,818,392. The number of country craft entering the port during 1948 was 2,260 with an aggregate tonnage of 142,858. 505

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review:

Nationality	*No.*	*Tonnage*
British	1,674	7,255,452
French	64	372,093
Italian	212	375,174
American	137	630,171
Others	907	3,185,502
TOTAL	2,994	11,818,392

206 and cabling scheme are installed. Plans to this end are now nearing completion.

205 The following are statistics of posts, telephones and wireless receiving licences :

206

	1949	1950
Number of letters	4,130,000	4,312,000
Number of telephones	1,217	1,338
Number of wireless receiving licences ..	894	904

CIVIL AVIATION

509 Considerable development has taken place in the last year as a result of the British Overseas Airways Corporation's decision to base their Red Sea area services on Aden, and to form a subsidiary organisation under the name of Aden Airways. Aden is now the air capital of the region and regular and reliable services are available to all the surrounding territories. Special pilgrim services are run to Mecca, including direct flights from Mukalla to Jedda.

As a result of agreement reached with the Royal Air Force, a civil
[457] airport is being constructed within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormaksar. The Colony is indebted to His Majesty's Government for an allocation of £56,000 to defray the capital cost of this scheme, the grant being made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The opening of the Civil Airport has necessitated the appointment of an Airport Manager and staff, and the department is now able to provide a dawn to dusk flight information service for enquirers in Aden.

SHIPPING

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1949 was 3,901 with an aggregate tonnage of 15,751,064 and in 1950 the number was 4,283 with a tonnage of 17,984,884.

The number of country craft which entered the port during 1949 was 2,199 with an aggregate tonnage of 154,854 and in 1950 1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201.

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the years 1949 and 1950 :

1949

Nationality	*Nos.*	*Tonnage*
British	2,244	9,906,420
French	72	372,254
Italian	328	635,014
American	75	328,377
Others	1,182	4,508,999
	3,901	15,751,064

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

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1950		
British	2,428	10,890,157
French	118	550,895
Italian	268	785,461
American	69	306,707
Others	1,400	5,451,664
	4,283	17,984,884

Port facilities are described on pages 54–5.

Chapter 12: Archæology

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An expedition sponsored by the American Foundation for the study of Man carried out archaeological excavations in March and April, 1950, in the territory of the Sharif of Beihan in the Western Aden Protectorate. The expedition was under the leadership of Mr. Wendell Phillips and the archaeological work was directed by Professor W. F. Albright of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

The main excavation took place on the mound of Hagr Kohlan at the northern end of Wadi Beihan. This site has been known by hearsay to scholars for a number of years and is identified by inscriptions with the ancient city of Timna or Thamna mentioned by classical geographers as the capital of the kingdom of Katabania or Qataban. It had not, however, been previously examined by an archaeological party.

A survey showed that the city within the walls, apart from suburbs and cemeteries, covered an area of some 70 acres. Traces of large buildings of very heavy stone construction were visible on the surface.

Excavations at the south gate and in an adjoining street showed that the city was defended in that part by a stone wall and a sloping stone revetment. The gate towers were of very heavy, but rough, construction and were marked by a large number of inscriptions, some of them texts of considerable length. These inscriptions were of different dates and the series probably covered several centuries. In the street some of the buildings were preserved to an average height of over ten feet above the street level. The city had been destroyed by a general conflagration probably in the first half of the first century B.C.

A small number of fragments of pottery of Mediterranean origin were found among the ruins. The most striking find was a pair of hollow cast bronze lions, ridden by cupids. The figures, which were some 30 inches in length and had originally been fixed to the exterior wall of a building, were Hellenistic in style but made, as was shown by inscriptions on the bases, in Southern Arabia.

A very considerable number of inscriptions were found in the excavations and elsewhere, including some graffiti in a very primitive form of the South Arabian alphabetic script.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

Chapter 8: Legislation

1951

In 1951, 24 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the 464
more important:

The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1951), which made it an offence for any person to employ children as coal coolies, an employment unsuitable for children.

The Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951), which consolidated and 505 8
amended the statutory powers of the Trustees of the Port of Aden. It replaced the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888 (Bombay Act V of 1888).

The Income Tax Ordinance (No. 5 of 1951), which repealed and 651
replaced the former Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 67), which was based on the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, and introduced up-to-date legislation based on the model Income Tax Ordinance advocated by the Secretary of State. The change involved no departure from the basic principles governing the incidence and scope of the tax but was directed solely to securing better and more practical machinery.

The Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1951), the 695
primary purpose of which is to do away with warrant case procedure in trials and to replace it with a consolidated procedure similar in principle to that in summons cases. This is to avoid the unnecessary prolongation of proceedings in warrant cases which that procedure entailed.

The Pensions (Increase) Ordinance (No. 10 of 1951), which intro- 657
duced a scale of increases of pensions payable to officers who retired on pension prior to 1st January, 1946.

The Coinage and Currency Ordinance (No. 11 of 1951), under which 652
the currency issued by the East African Currency Board replaced the existing Indian currency prescribed as legal tender under the provisions of the Coinage and Currency Ordinance (Cap. 25).

The Exchange Control (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1951), which provided for the making of ancillary Exchange Control Regulations to replace certain portions of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941.

The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1951), which 651
changed the method of paying stamp duty from the affixing of special adhesive stamps to rubber or metal stamped endorsements. Fees not exceeding *Shs.*2 may still, if desired, be paid by adhesive stamps but these stamps shall be ordinary postage stamps.

The Court Fees (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1951), which effected a change in the method of paying court fees by making provision for the collection and denotation of all court-fees, irrespective of amount, by endorsement, but as a matter of convenience small fees not exceeding *Shs.*2 may optionally be collected and denoted by ordinary postage stamps.

respect of injury to third parties. This legislation is similar to that 494 which has existed in the United Kingdom for many years.

The Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1952), 759 which made it an offence for a person to practice medicine in the Colony unless registered under the Ordinance. It has also deleted the provision under which the practice of native systems was permitted, since treatment by qualified practitioners is now available in the Colony.

The Ordinance also made provision for the control of the sale and [278] publication of advertisements of cures.

The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance (No. 9 of 648 1952), which was based on the Distribution of German Enemy Property 425 Act, 1949, of the United Kingdom, and which made local provision for the collection, realisation and distribution of property in the Colony which belonged to German owners on 3rd September, 1939. It provided that creditors in the Colony should have a first charge on such assets in Aden.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Ordinance 231 (No. 12 of 1952), which prohibited the carriage or conveyance of animals in such a manner as to cause them unnecessary suffering. It also enabled rules to be made to regulate the conditions under which animals should be carried by sea.

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 204 14 of 1952), which made it obligatory for persons publishing newspapers to give security for any damages which a court may award against them in a libel suit. It also provided for the correction of articles and other reports in local newspapers which contain factual statements which either are false or distorted.

The Port Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952), which amended and consolidated 505 the law relating to the Port of Aden and matters ancillary thereto. It replaced the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and also the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927.

The Port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1952), which authorised the Trustees of the Port of Aden to raise money by way of loans or temporary borrowing in order to carry out the duties imposed upon them under the principal Ordinance. It also gave statutory recognition to the practice that all port dues, fees and charges should be credited to the Trustees.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 464 of 1952), which brought within the scope of the principal Ordinance 465 locally engaged civilian staff of departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In Aden this virtually means local civilians employed by Her Majesty's Forces.

It also increased the minimum payment of compensation, in the case of injury to a workman resulting in permanent total incapacity, from *Shs.*1,050 to *Shs.*1,500 and the maximum from *Shs.*15,000 to *Shs.*18,000 which latter amount represents 24 months' earnings of a workman whose monthly earnings do not exceed *Shs.*750.

This Ordinance has not yet been brought into force.

The Government Guards (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1952), 703 which provided mainly for the better enforcement of discipline in the Force

653 A considerable amount of building work has also been undertaken departmentally, the principal items being :

120 working-class quarters, Sheikh Othman.
Extensions to P.W.D. Office, Crater.
Telephone Test Huts, Khormaksar, Crater and Sheikh Othman.
New roofs to 12 Police Quarters, Maala.

All public buildings have been kept in reasonable repair and minor improvements effected where necessary.

Draft schemes with preliminary estimates have been prepared for the Girls' College, the new hospital and swimming pools at Seera Island and Tawahi.

Building by the public has increased considerably. One hundred and eighty-three permanent building permits were issued and 188 plots of land leased for the erection of residential, commercial, and industrial premises in 1951. Two hundred and eighty permits were granted in 1952.

Because the acute shortage of accurate survey data in the Fortress area, various survey projects have been arranged by contract. This held up sale of land but 68 leases were completed in 1952.

Roads

A new Executive Engineer was appointed.

The work of macadamising main roads in the developed areas has continued and several streets have been surfaced during the year.

Work was completed on a new road from Sheikh Othman via United Salt Works to the Rubble Mound, and a survey made of a projected access road via Aidroos Valley to the "Plateau" above Crater.

Work was also in hand on the construction of the new St. Mary's Bridge, Crater, which will provide a considerably improved alignment connecting the Esplanade and Main Pass Roads. A subway for foot traffic will be a feature of the construction.

Chapter 11 : Communications

SHIPPING

504 The Port of Aden affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught ; vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides. The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet ; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels ; five second-class berths, including one oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size ; eight third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line ; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the

505 Port of Aden during 1951 was 4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839 and in 1952 the number was 4,620 with a tonnage of 20,477,679.

The number of country craft which entered the port during 1951 was 1,816 with an aggregate tonnage of 145,916 and in 1952 the number was 1,685 with a tonnage of 130,003.

The following table shows the nationality, number and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during 1951 and 1952 :

	1951		1952	
Nationality	*Number*	*Tonnage*	*Number*	*Tonnage*
British . . .	2,355	11,115,667	2,381	11,451,779
French . . .	107	569,062	121	628,009
Italian . . .	295	895,565	329	1,153,827
American . . .	216	981,976	214	948,655
Others . . .	1,365	5,153,569	1,575	6,295,409
	4,338	18,715,839	4,620	20,477,679

ROADS

[496] There are no railways in the Colony and communication between the townships is by road.

491 The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriage-ways vary in width from 20 feet to about 40 feet. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed. There are about eight miles of streets in the bazaar areas which have not yet been made up. As and when funds and materials permit, existing unmade roads are surfaced.

The Colony has :

Bituminous Macadam Roads	*Water-bound Macadam Roads*	*Unmade Roads*	*Miles Total*
57.20	7.30	11.97	76.47

[494] The total number of licensed vehicles was 3,215.

CIVIL AVIATION

508 There are two airfields in the Colony, Khormaksar, the official airport, and Sheikh Othman, maintained as a stand-by. Khormaksar
509 is controlled by the Royal Air Force which provides the Air Traffic Control, Flight Information and Meteorological facilities.

The construction of a civil airport within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormaksar was completed early in 1952 and the new terminal building was officially opened by the Governor on 1st May, 1952. Arrangements are being concluded for International Aeradio Limited to instal and operate a Civil Aviation Aeromobile Communication Service and three W/T point-to-point circuits connecting with Karachi and Bahrein, Nairobi and Mogadishu, and Khartoum and Asmara. These services will commence early in 1953.

509 The Colony has been served by five international airlines : Aden

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

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PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 647 The Port of Aden is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951). The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

A 502 505 The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

A 504 The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years.

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

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Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

804 Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Reading List for Colony and Protectorate

A 113 H 113

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3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MM1

439 Restrictions imposed by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden were causing some dissatisfaction.

491 The Colony is served by good roads which extend to Shaikh
Othman and Lahej. Increasing use is being made of motor
494 vehicles on some 700 miles of tracks in the Western Aden Pro-
● 505 tectorate, but communications with the Hadramaut coast are
506 almost entirely by sea or air. Since the Colony ceased to be
205 administered by the Government of India in 1937, it has had
436 its own postal administration and issued its own stamps. When
India became independent in 1947, the Aden Government began to consider abandoning the rupee as the legal currency, but the change to the East African shilling (divided into 100 cents) was not effected until October 1951, when Aden came under the jurisdiction of the East African currency board.

651 The main sources of revenue are income tax, excess profits
652 and other direct taxes, and excise duties. Revenue for 1951–2
was £1,577,646 and expenditure £1,597,400 plus a contribution of £1 million to the development fund. The development plan, as revised in 1949, envisaged the expenditure in three years of £2,023,000, of which 53 per cent was to be provided by the Colony's own surplus balances and 15 per cent by the British Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, while it was hoped to raise the remainder (£660,000) as loans in London. Further proposals for development until 1956–7 at an additional cost of nearly £4 million were being considered by the Colonial Office at the end of 1952. In 1953 development plan expenditure approved[1] for the Colony and Protectorates reached a total of £6,270,000, of which £850,000 came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and
658 £5,420,000 from local loans and resources.[2] Meanwhile, under
[873 the educational part of the 1949 programme (16 per cent of the
total) an Aden College of upper secondary status and a tech-
874] nical college have been built, and a number of primary and
secondary schools built or enlarged. In 1952 3,152 boys and 1,562 girls were receiving primary, and 1,552 boys and 256 girls secondary education in government or private schools. Egyptian women teachers were being employed in post-primary schools owing to the shortage of qualified Aden women. Overseas scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Great

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[1] In principle, but subject to further revision.

[2] In December of that year the Aden Government floated a public loan for the first time for the financing of development works, including a new power station, a new telephone exchange, and major water improvements. A total of £1,330,000 was issued in 4½ per cent stock of which £480,000 was taken up for Colonial Government funds, £100,000 reserved for public subscription in Aden, and £750,000 was placed on the London market.

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361
133 passengers from ships) and Ma'alla are built on the northern
and western slopes of Jebel Shamsan, the highest peak of the
volcanic range of hills surrounding Crater. Jebel Shamsan is
quite a presentable hill, for it is just over 1,700 ft. in height
and was at one time adorned with a signal station.

361 The isthmus which joins Aden to the mainland is called
133 Khormaksar and is as flat as the proverbial pancake. During
132 the monsoon winds of summer it is a hellish place of drifting
508 sand and it is here that the Royal Air Force have their station;
707 the military and civil airport are also here. Close by the airport
are the houses of the more senior civil and military officials
361 and a few ordinary folk, who are, on the whole, much better
647 paid than the officials, but of course not nearly so important.
648 Originally there were only two rows of houses, one of brown
houses and the other of white houses, and since they were inhabited
mainly by officials, they were, not unnaturally, known
as Downing Street and Whitehall. Now there are rows and
rows of houses, all variations of the usual colonial box theme
in architecture, incredibly ugly but reasonably comfortable,
but I am glad to say Whitehall and Downing Street are still
the really fashionable roads.

361 At the northern and landward end of the isthmus there is the
351 town of Sheikh Othman with its pleasant gardens so well
known to many tourists. Sheikh Othman was also, until quite
recently, well known in a less desirable way to visitors and
residents alike, but in modern times morals seem to have
improved, and while the gardens have been enlarged, the other
361 attractions have been reduced. The town was not acquired by
648 any splendid feat of arms, but by a purely commercial transaction.
175 It was bought from the Sultan of Lahej in 1882. Aden,
on the other hand, was invested in 1839 by an armed expedition
from India, carried in ships of the Indian Navy. The reason
for this expedition is said to have been to punish an outrage
which had occurred when the crew of an English ship wrecked
on the coast near Aden were maltreated. In point of fact the
probabilities are that the reason for our somewhat drastic
action was because we wished to control the only good
harbour between India and Egypt and use it as a coaling station

505 Port of Aden during 1951 was 4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839 and in 1952 the number was 4,620 with a tonnage of 20,477,679.

The number of country craft which entered the port during 1951 was 1,816 with an aggregate tonnage of 145,916 and in 1952 the number was 1,685 with a tonnage of 130,003.

The following table shows the nationality, number and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during 1951 and 1952 :

	1951		1952	
Nationality	*Number*	*Tonnage*	*Number*	*Tonnage*
British . . .	2,355	11,115,667	2,381	11,451,779
French . . .	107	569,062	121	628,009
Italian . . .	295	895,565	329	1,153,827
American . .	216	981,976	214	948,655
Others . . .	1,365	5,153,569	1,575	6,295,409
	4,338	18,715,839	4,620	20,477,679

ROADS

[498] There are no railways in the Colony and communication between the townships is by road.

491 The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriage-ways vary in width from 20 feet to about 40 feet. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed. There are about eight miles of streets in the bazaar areas which have not yet been made up. As and when funds and materials permit, existing unmade roads are surfaced.

The Colony has :

Bituminous Macadam Roads	*Water-bound Macadam Roads*	*Unmade Roads*	*Miles Total*
57.20	7.30	11.97	76.47

[494] The total number of licensed vehicles was 3,215.

CIVIL AVIATION

508 There are two airfields in the Colony, Khormaksar, the official airport, and Sheikh Othman, maintained as a stand-by. Khormaksar
509 is controlled by the Royal Air Force which provides the Air Traffic Control, Flight Information and Meteorological facilities.

The construction of a civil airport within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormaksar was completed early in 1952 and the new terminal building was officially opened by the Governor on 1st May, 1952. Arrangements are being concluded for International Aeradio Limited to instal and operate a Civil Aviation Aeromobile Communication Service and three W/T point-to-point circuits connecting with Karachi and Bahrein, Nairobi and Mogadishu, and Khartoum and Asmara. These services will commence early in 1953.

509 The Colony has been served by five international airlines : Aden

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

131 THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude
361 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises :

(a) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to
[7/2] which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(b) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area, and it is on the Little Aden Peninsula that the new refinery and township are being built.

(d) The island of Perim.

133 The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation;
504 Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some
361 turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

508 The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the
aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate
367 Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines, the golf course and polo ground.
133 It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula.

Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable
241 and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are
245 some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

133 Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile
134 northward at its southern extremity is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the
504 southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air landing ground.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden-MM1

Britain provide for post-secondary education, but it is hoped 658
eventually to develop Aden College to university standard. Working-class houses were being built to replace insanitary 362
houses of matting, but the shortage of housing remained one of the most important problems. In 1952 a scheme which had 657
been under discussion in Aden for five years, to supplement the existing civil hospital of 350 beds with a new 600-bed hospital, received Colonial Office approval. However, rising costs and delays in the supply of equipment have caused the postponement of plans to provide water-borne sewerage and to expand the electricity supply and the automatic telephone system, which were desirable to keep pace with the large increase in population.

Cable & Wireless Ltd provide cable and telegraph com- 206
munication with all parts of the world and operate a radio 207
telegraph station working to the countries of the southern Red Sea area. In 1950 a radio-telephone service was opened to Great Britain and the three British East African territories. In 1950 BOAC made Aden the base for its Red Sea services and formed a subsidiary organization called Aden Airways; regular services are available to all the surrounding territories by these and other air lines. The terminal building of a civil 508 ●
airport is still under construction. The garrison is under the 625
command of the senior RAF Officer, Aden. Apart from RAF personnel the Aden levies, which are recruited locally and number some 2,000 men, are available for service in the Colony and on special duties in the Protectorate.

History

In Himyarite times and earlier, traffic in incense gave con- 175
siderable prosperity to what is now Aden Protectorate. The main incense road to the Mediterranean, through Sana, Mecca, and Petra, started from Husn al-Ghorab (Raven Castle), a tiny rock-island off the Hadramaut coast, some 200 miles east of modern Aden. This land route survived with diminishing importance until about the sixteenth century. Towards the end of that century English traders began to look East, and in 1600 Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the East India Company. Its primary object was to establish British trade in India in competition with their maritime rivals, the Portuguese and Dutch. As a first exploit an expedition was dispatched to Aden and the Red Sea, but, failing to open up a factory at Socotra, it was withdrawn in 1608. Next year a second expedition reached Aden, but Turkish permission to establish a factory was refused. In 1614 the Dutch, who had formed a rival East India Company

744 was fortunate to have a medical officer with special knowledge of this
759 branch of medicine.

Lack of replacements and absence of officers on leave threw increased responsibilities and work on the remainder of the Medical and Health Staff.

Welfare

657 The Welfare Officer for whom provision appeared in the Estimates was not appointed, but a locally born Assistant Welfare Officer was appointed after spending two years in the United Kingdom studying social welfare.

Details of activities of other Government Departments will be found in Part II of this Report under appropriate chapters.

PRISONS

697 Until the riots broke out in early December there had been a welcome decrease in the prison population. This had amounted to 24 per cent. during the first 10 months of the year, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1946.

At the beginning of the year the installation of an improved system of sanitation throughout the prison, which was begun in 1946, was completed. Increased facilities for the segregation of prisoners were provided, and substantial repairs and alterations to many of the prison buildings effected. The kitchen was remodelled and enlarged.

Throughout the year the health of the prisoners was satisfactory, and discipline well maintained.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

377 Two generating sets were completely overhauled by a Metro-Vickers erection engineer.

New sub-stations were erected at Ras Boradli, Maidan Crater, and Maalla.

Shortage of materials prevented any large-scale changeover from overhead to underground cables, but the Maalla area was cleared of overhead high-tension lines to release ground for building purposes.

Further details will be found in Part II.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation

509 During the year the Crown Counsel, because of his personal qualifications, was appointed Director of Civil Aviation in addition to his normal duties.

Negotiations with the Royal Air Force to obtain joint-user rights at Khormaksar resulted in successful agreement. A separate civil enclave will be built at Khormaksar to the east of the Sheikh Othman road, just south of the main east-west runway.

During 1947 temporary licences were granted to Ethiopian Airlines,

5;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

Clairways, and the French Government to operate a number of scheduled 509
local services. Numerous charter flights were allowed.

Port Trust

The activity of the port continued to increase. Receipts under all 504
budget heads were expected to exceed the estimates and, in some cases, 503
by a considerable margin. It is too early to judge what effect the economic crisis may have on the port.

The supply of coal for bunkers continued to exceed pre-war figures by a large margin. The supply of oil-fuel for bunkers also exceeded pre-war figures.

Plans and estimates were undertaken for an extension of Maalla Wharf for lease to private interests and an order was placed in the United Kingdom for a small grab dredger.

Eighteen new harbour buoys were ordered from the United Kingdom and further anchors and mooring chains will be obtained in order to provide additional berths and modernise existing berths; provision is being made to accommodate vessels of greater length. The s.s. *Ile de France* visited Aden on several occasions. She is by far the largest vessel ever berthed at the port, her dimensions being 790 feet in length and over 34 feet in draught.

Posts and Telephones

There was a further increase in post office business during the year 651
and accrued revenue was nearly two and a half times that earned in the 205
last pre-war year.

There was a small increase in the transit mail services on behalf of the Somali Coast countries and Eritrea. Parcel mails in each direction between Aden and the United Kingdom were as extensively used as in 1946, and there was a slight increase in the number of gift parcels despatched from Aden to the United Kingdom.

There was a marked improvement in the frequency and in the time of transit of surface mails to and from India and Great Britain. Steadily increasing use was made of air mail services between Aden and overseas countries.

On 31st March, 1947, the pre-war Empire "All Up" air mail scheme which had been suspended since the outbreak of war in 1939, was abandoned by agreement of all participating countries, and was replaced by a new system of surcharged air mail and light letters. The annual subsidy to the Empire Air Mail Scheme was discontinued and from 1st April payment for the carriage of air mails was made by each postal administration in accordance with prescribed conveyance rates based on weight and mileage.

New air mail postage rates were introduced from 1st July. Substantial reductions were made in the rates for surcharged air mail to all countries and the light air letter rates were retained with a maximum of six annas to Empire countries.

Telephone development was completely checked by the delay in the 206

491 3·4 miles having been laid down in 1947, but the majority are in water-bound macadam. There are in addition some 10 miles of streets in the two townships which have not yet been made up.

All bituminous and water-bound macadam roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing "earth roads" are made up. The usual specification is as follows: the carriageway is composed of 4 inches of bituminous macadam in two coats, 3 inches of coarse and 1 inch of fine, on 12 inches of hardcore foundation with [487] 12 × 6 inches of rough chisel-dressed kerbing. Footpaths are of bituminous macadam or cement concrete on suitable foundations.

The mileage of roads in the Colony is as shown below:

Bituminous macadam roads	*Water-bound macadam roads*	*Unmade roads*	*Total*
30·80 miles	10·40 miles	18·70 miles	59·90 miles

The Development Committee recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony should be used for improving the roads, and £15,000 of this was provided in the 1948–49 Estimates.

The roads are well signposted, and traffic lines painted where necessary. Reflecting road studs are on order, and the use of these will reduce the cost of painting traffic lines. Street lighting is by electricity and the main roads in the built-up areas are well lit.

The maintenance of existing roads and the construction of new roads is carried out by the Public Works Department, and the total expenditure on this account during 1947 was £17,500.

493 The following vehicles have been registered:

	No.
Taxis	196
Omnibuses	64
Private Cars	990
Commercial Vehicles	472
Motor-Cycles	73
Horse Gharries	24
Camel Carts	44
TOTAL	1,863

Figures for bicycles are not available as they are not registered.

AIR

509 There are no internal air services, but two services of the British Overseas Airways Corporation and Clairways connect the Colony with Kamaran, Eritrea, Ethiopia, British Somaliland, Somalia (Mogadishu), Kenya, Sudan, Egypt and the United Kingdom. There is also a fortnightly service between Aden and Riyan (Eastern Aden Protectorate).

The Ethiopian Air Lines run a service between Aden and Addis

Ababa or Dire Dawa (Ethiopia), and French Somaliland (with connections as required to Kenya, Egypt, the United Kingdom and U.S.A.). 509

The Indian Airways Ltd. also operated charter flights between India, Aden and Kenya.

SHIPPING

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1947 was 2,448 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,937,553. The number of country craft entering the port during 1947 was 2,638 with an aggregate tonnage of 147,577. 505

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review:

Nationality	*No.*	*Tonnage*
British	1,417	5,292,683
French	25	214,163
Italian	169	308,248
American	225	1,009,121
Others	612	2,113,338
TOTAL	2,448	8,937,553

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

There are three post offices in the Colony, two in the Protectorate 205
and one in Kamaran. There are 21 postal agencies in the Protectorate, 206
three money-order offices in the Colony, one in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and one in Kamaran.

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. Cable and Wireless (Mid-East) Ltd. maintain a cable station in Aden which provides cable communication to all parts of the world. They also operate a W/T station communicating with Mukalla, Seiyun and Kamaran, and also with adjacent countries including French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc.

Number of letters dealt with	2,931,617
Number of telephones	966

Chapter 12: Science and the Arts

ARCHAEOLOGY

Major Myers, the archaeologist who was appointed in 1946 to survey antiquities in the Colony, left Aden in February, 1947. He intends to publish the results of his work as soon as his material has been fully examined. Since his departure the direction of antiquities has been in 172

494

The following vehicles have been registered:

	No.
Taxis	196
Omnibuses	64
Private cars	1,142
Commercial vehicles	279
Motor-cycles	50
Horse gharies	14
Camel carts:	
Water carts	30
Loading carts	55
Bicycles	147

AIR

Aden is the centre of a network of air services. Aden Airways, a local B.O.A.C. subsidiary, operates scheduled services twice weekly to Cairo through Djibouti, Kamaran, Asmara, Khartoum, Port Sudan and Jeddah. Weekly services are operated to Addis Ababa and to Nairobi via Hargeisa and Mogadishu. During the summer monsoon there is a fortnightly service to Mukalla in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Frequent charter flights are undertaken to Mukheiras in the Western Aden Protectorate. 507

Ethiopian Air Lines operate scheduled services between Addis Ababa and Aden through Dire Dawa and Djibouti. In addition this company undertakes charter flights to India and Pakistan.

Indian Overseas Air lines pass through Aden on charter flights between India and East Africa.

SHIPPING

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1948 was 2,994 with an aggregate tonnage of 11,818,392. The number of country craft entering the port during 1948 was 2,260 with an aggregate tonnage of 142,858. 505

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review:

Nationality	*No.*	*Tonnage*
British	1,674	7,255,452
French	64	372,093
Italian	212	375,174
American	137	630,171
Others	907	3,185,502
TOTAL	2,994	11,818,392

206 and cabling scheme are installed. Plans to this end are now nearing completion.

205 The following are statistics of posts, telephones and wireless receiving licences :

206

	1949	1950
Number of letters	4,130,000	4,312,000
Number of telephones	1,217	1,338
Number of wireless receiving licences ..	894	904

CIVIL AVIATION

● 509 Considerable development has taken place in the last year as a result of the British Overseas Airways Corporation's decision to base their Red Sea area services on Aden, and to form a subsidiary organisation under the name of Aden Airways. Aden is now the air capital of the region and regular and reliable services are available to all the surrounding territories. Special pilgrim services are run to Mecca, including direct flights from Mukalla to Jedda.

[457] As a result of agreement reached with the Royal Air Force, a civil airport is being constructed within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormaksar. The Colony is indebted to His Majesty's Government for an allocation of £56,000 to defray the capital cost of this scheme, the grant being made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The opening of the Civil Airport has necessitated the appointment of an Airport Manager and staff, and the department is now able to provide a dawn to dusk flight information service for enquirers in Aden.

SHIPPING

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1949 was 3,901 with an aggregate tonnage of 15,751,064 and in 1950 the number was 4,283 with a tonnage of 17,984,884.

The number of country craft which entered the port during 1949 was 2,199 with an aggregate tonnage of 154,854 and in 1950 1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201.

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the years 1949 and 1950 :

1949

Nationality	*Nos.*	*Tonnage*
British	2,244	9,906,420
French	72	372,254
Italian	328	635,014
American	75	328,377
Others	1,182	4,508,999
	3,901	15,751,064

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ROADS

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509 The Colony has been served by five international airlines: Aden

509 Airways Limited, Air India International, B.O.A.C., Ethiopian Airlines Incorporated, and Misrair. Aden Airways Limited connects Aden Colony with the Protectorate through its twice weekly service to Mukeiras and weekly service to Riyan, with extensions on alternates weeks to Qatn and Ghuraf. The Company also maintained twice weekly services to and from Cairo through Asmara, Port Sudan and Jeddah, with a weekly stop at Kamaran, Djibouti and Assab. A weekly service was operated to and from Khartoum via Djibouti and Asmara. Another weekly service operated to Hargeisa, Mogadishu and Mombasa. Hargeisa was the final destination of a flight operating weekly through Berbera. Aden Airways flights to Ethiopia operated weekly to Dire-Dawa returning via Djibouti, and twice weekly to Addis Ababa via Djibouti and Dire-Dawa (omitting Dire-Dawa on one outward flight). A weekly service was inaugurated by Aden Airways to Karachi via Riyan and Bahrein but was subsequently withdrawn through restrictions being imposed by the Saudi Arabian authorities on flights across the "Empty Quarter".

Air India International, using Constellation aircraft, operated a weekly service from Bombay to Nairobi via Karachi and Aden without commercial rights on the sector Aden–Narobi. A fortnightly tourist service using Skymaster aircraft on the same route was added in December, 1952.

B.O.A.C. commenced a weekly return service with Hermes aircraft on the route London–Rome–Cairo–Aden–Nairobi in May, 1952.

Ethiopian Airlines Inc. operated a daily passenger/freight service by Dakota between Addis Ababa and Aden via Dire–Dawa and Djibouti with one additional weekly passenger service. After the federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea one of the freighter services was re-routed and another service added.

Misrair commenced operations to Aden with Viking aircraft in May, 1951, maintaining a twice weekly service from Cairo via Asmara calling at Khartoum and Jeddah alternately.

A steady increase has been apparent in the number of civil aircraft landing in the Colony. Landings during 1952 totalled 1,713 compared with 1,498 in 1951.

POSTS

205 There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. The following items of mail were dealt with :

1951	1952
4,958,800	5,723,600

206 An automatic telephone system is in operation in Aden and Sheikh Othman. An overseas radio-telephone service provides communication with the United Kingdom and Kenya and in 1952 the service was extended to certain places on the continent of Europe and to the

63:Simmons et al G-8 (1941-1951) 1954

MI Middle East

LITTLE HADHRAMAUT MM2

is known of the mineral reserves of this region, and most of the local industries are small and primitive. Salt is the chief export of the Colony; tobacco, honey and fish products, of the Protectorates. A 135 438 A 0 489

The port of Aden is visited regularly by ships from all parts of the world. Within the last few years, the Colony has also become a regional center for air services to Cairo and other cities in the Near East and East Africa. Communications between the Colony and the interior are mainly by roads and caravan trails, supplemented by a coastwise dhow trade. Camels and donkeys are the primary means of transport, but the use of motor vehicles is increasing along the main routes. Roads suitable for motor traffic link Aden Colony with certain population centers in Western Aden Protectorate, and Mukalla with the larger towns of the Hadhramaut and adjacent coastlands. Access to the interior is also provided by military air services. A 504 509 ● A 491 492 H A 491 H [509]

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Aden Colony is a cosmopolitan community, in which a variety of food habits is found among the peoples of different racial and economic groups. With the exception of fish, milk and limited supplies of garden vegetables, all foodstuffs are imported. Undernutrition is prevalent among the poorer inhabitants, and particularly among the transient laborers from the interior. A 262 439 146 464

Food supplies are never abundant in the Protectorate, where cultivation is restricted by the nature of the terrain and the scarcity of water in many areas. Anything which interferes with normal production, such as droughts or an invasion of locusts, may result in local food shortages, often approaching famine conditions. The Hadhramaut was seriously affected during the widespread drought in 1943, and children were evacuated from some of the famine areas to relief camps in Mukalla. H 511 433 731

The average Arab diet is simple, while that of the pastoral tribes is almost invari- H

p. 239(B)

466

with freight rates and stevedoring charges, the employers were 468
disorganised and were, for the most part, in active competition [474]
with each other. They were very conscious of the considerable [477]
improvements in living and working conditions which had
been made by them and they felt that they were entitled to
expect, if not the gratitude of their workmen, at least a period
of industrial calm free from further demands. They were
alarmed at the increase in the number of the Trades Union,
which meant only one thing to them and that was more and
more and bigger and bigger demands by labour until
commercial life became impossible. It seemed quite clear to the
majority of the employers that the Unions would have to be
fought and brought to their senses or broken, and that this must
be done before they became too strong.

Although the continued anti-British broadcasts from Cairo 466
had undoubtedly had their effect on the general atmosphere in
the Colony, which the activities of the nationalist National
United Front Party had done nothing to improve, labour as a
whole was behaving reasonably well. There were, of course,
some differences of opinion between individuals and
Managements, but the two main labour problems were being dealt
with. The first of these problems, which was not in any way 466
extraordinary and concerned shift rates for stevedores, was 465
under discussion between employers and the Labour
Department of Government, and a satisfactory settlement was in
sight. The second problem was out of the ordinary and was a 468
direct result of the improved housing conditions which many 362
workmen now enjoyed. Put simply the trouble was that the 511 ●
provision of better and modern housing had increased the cost of living of the occupants to a point where, on their wage scales, they could not make both ends meet and were distinctly worse off financially than they had been before the new houses and flats were available. The reason for this curious state of affairs was not increased rent, because although there had been an increase it had been cushioned by subsidisation by Government, the Refinery, the Port Trust and the commercial houses which provided housing for their employees. Previously many of the workmen concerned had been living three or four families

466 362 • 511 together in one room, or verandah, or in a scrap-wood and corrugated iron hut on the hillside. They had no washing facilities and used public latrines, and when the kerosene oil in the lamp was exhausted they went to sleep. The new accommodation had running water laid on, a bathroom and water-borne sanitation and electric light. This was as it should be, but this was where the trouble arose because water and electricity in Aden had both to be paid for, and investigation showed that the provision of these necessities increased the workman's monthly expenditure by fifteen per cent. There was also some social rivalry among the families and trying to live up to the Joneses never does reduce expenditure.

511 871 Yet another cause of increased expenditure, which was universal and did not apply specifically to the dwellers in the new houses and flats, was that more children were going to school. In 1921 there were 359 boys in Government schools, by 1948 this had increased to 4,000 boys and girls, and by 1956 no less than 10,000 children were attending Government schools and many more were going to other educational establishments. Primary and Intermediate education were free and even at Aden College and the Technical Institute the boys of poor parents were able to continue their education with Government scholarships, so the trouble was not with school fees. The parents' financial burden was added to because the boys and the girls had to be decently dressed in clean clothes to go to school, instead of wearing any old thing to hang about the town in or run errands.

468 [465] The Aden Government and the Refinery Management were alive to the difficulties of their employees and we and they were taking steps to solve the problem by a revision of some of the wage scales to relieve the financial pressure on the less well paid men. If our plans could have been completed before an unfortunate dispute between a Management and Trades Union officials lighted the fuse to set off a chain of strikes, which were exploited by the National United Front for their own ends, it is probable that the trouble when it came, and come it probably would have done in the atmosphere then prevailing in the Colony, would have been quite limited

VIII.—LABOUR

Agricultural Labour

241 There being no agriculture in the Colony, the question of agricultural labour does not arise.

Industrial Labour

464 Workers for heavy manual labour are obtained from the Protec-
466 torate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by local agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary.

466 The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are in force in the Colony.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

463 The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading, shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large numbers of coolies employed by the salt-works, shipping concerns and contractors are drawn from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are manned by Somalis, who take kindly to this form of semi-sedentary employment.

464 More than half of the personal servant class comes from the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen. Clerical labour in public offices and large commercial firms is largely Indian, although as education improves more local Arabs are finding employment in Government offices and with European firms. Local Arab firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

Masons and building operatives are drawn principally from the
465 Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid.

Coolies from 8 to 12 annas a day (8 hours).
Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Clerks from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servant Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month.
Motor drivers Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 a month.

262 The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of ghee,
435 and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value
465 of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

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The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments 571
of the individual concerned. The European standard averages Rs. 5 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses.

X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AND RECREATION

Education

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The control of education in the Colony is entrusted to a Director 658
of Education belonging to the Colonial Education Service, assisted 647
by a clerical staff.

A standing Advisory Educational Committee, which includes some of the leading citizens, meets normally three times a year under the chairmanship of the Civil Secretary, to advise Government on general educational matters.

Schools are classified in respect of management and degree of 871
Government control, as Government, Aided, Recognized and 158
Unrecognized. In respect of academic standard and nature of instruction they are classified as "Indigenous," Primary, Secondary and "Special." During the period under review there were no Recognized schools other than those which were aided and this category, therefore, will be omitted in the tables which follow.

INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS, QURAN SCHOOLS AND TALMUD TORAS

"Indigenous" schools are private schools of a primitive nature which concentrate mainly on religious teaching but include in their curriculum some measure of general primary education. The more advanced of these are assisted by Government, mainly through *per capita* grants and through free loans of text-books and school equipment.

Quran Schools and Talmud Toras are, in most cases, still more primitive and provide little or no general education. A number of children still pass through these schools before applying for entrance to proper primary schools.

The figures for this category of schools in 1938, so far as they are obtainable, were as follows :—

	Number of Schools.	*Number on rolls.*			*Average attendance.*
		Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*	
Aided	2	39	27	66	57
Un-recognized ...	38	2,216	184	2,400	1,641

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

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X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.

Education.

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

871 While Aden was attached to India, the administration of education followed, with some local modifications, the system obtaining in the Bombay Presidency, and no radical changes in internal organization have been effected since the constitution of Aden as a Colony.

The administration is carried out, under the Governor, by an Education Officer, assisted by a clerical staff. The post of Education Officer was held until November, 1937, by an Indian officer seconded from the Indian Education Service. It is now held by a British officer of the Colonial Education Service. From March, 1933, to March, 1937, there was also an Assistant Education Officer whose main duty was to improve the teaching in

433 of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth
for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the
manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the potter's wheel)
463 of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough estimate 5,000
men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women in the entrepôt
industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and 100–200 in each of the other
industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries
—garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water
(Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons
who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the
464 glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of
467 the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the
population and to the chronic under-employment and poverty.

511 Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are low, partly on account of the
465 very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, lack of
education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the
surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

465 During the year there was constant pressure to increase rates of wages,
not because of any increase in the cost of living (which fell slightly as
467 Japanese cloth at cheaper prices became available), but because of greater
organisation among the employees of the three big companies who service
468 the port, and very largely because Government employees received
substantial payments in anticipation of arrears of salary from 1st January,
1946, following the visit of a Commission of Enquiry. These interim
awards to Government staff were immediately followed by demands for
similar bonus payments from commercial employees, backed up by
strikes or the threat of strikes, and these demands were generally
conceded.

468 A strike of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's labour in November
affected the port; a few ships were oiled direct from tankers or by the
504 services of office staff, but some shipping had to be diverted to other ports.
The coal and other port labour joined the strike. The strikers refused
Government arbitration, and after three weeks the employers conceded
the majority of the men's demands.

465 A Labour Advisory Board, on which the Government, Port Trust
and other substantial employers of labour are represented, has fixed the
464 minimum rate for unskilled labour at Rs. 1.6.0 (2*s.* 2*d.*) a day, and this
rate is now paid by the big firms, but casual labourers who work for Arab
or other small employers, do not achieve anything like this sum, even
when in regular employment, and the monthly earnings of most men are
greatly reduced by irregular employment.

Skilled tradesmen are insufficient for the requirements of Aden and so can command relatively good pay—up to Rs. 100 a month (£7 10*s.*) or more. There is also competition for skilled tradesmen from the oil-fields of the Persian Gulf, where high wages are being offered.

435 Commodity prices have not varied much during the year and the following are approximate figures for December, 1948 (price control is effective for such staple articles of diet as flour, rice and sugar):

342 (c) Single and two-storied buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(d) Single-storied "mud brick" (clay) bricks sun dried only buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

[132] All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than two inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm, leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as "*kutcha* dwellings." (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be gradually replaced by mud brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1950, 360 of these dwellings had been completed, and it is planned to begin building a further 80 in 1951.

During the war, and for a period afterwards, due to a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably and, in the absence of proper accommodation, were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas. While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, these areas can only be termed slum areas, and the solution would appear to be the construction by Government of several hundreds of working-class houses, and areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

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362 The standard of living in these areas is very low indeed, but even this is apparently higher than in the hinterland, as no effort is being made by these people to return home, and any attempt at coercion with mass removal of the hovels would undoubtedly create serious difficulties.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

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746 The Labour and Social Welfare Department began work in January, 1950, under the direction of the District Commissioner. The activities of the new department were confined largely to a study of conditions, and the presentation to Government of some reports and recommendations. The staff consists of a Labour and Welfare Officer, an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer (trained in the U.K.) and one clerk.

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are in the main not yet in existence in Aden. There are a certain number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent work, the majority of these depending on European workers and officials.

Average rates of pay in the Building Trade 465

Young persons under 18 . . .	*Shs.* 3.44
Unskilled Labourers	3.13
Masons	10.73
Carpenters	10.87

The hours worked by harbour and wharf labourers are irregular, 466
depending on the movements of shipping in the Port. The usual hours, in workshops and in the larger concerns are 48 hours per week (six days), though in the building trade a 54-hour week is common. There is little night work except that necessary for the mooring and oil bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. Coal bunkering is not done at night. Sunday is the accepted day of rest. Paid holidays are not customary in Aden.

COST OF LIVING

An attempt was made by the Department of Economic Control to 511
compile a cost-of-living index but it was not published because it was 435
doubtful whether it was sufficiently reliable. A new index was then produced jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the Township Authority and the first index figure was published on 15th July, 1952 and the second on 1st October. The figure on 1st October, 1952 showed an average rise of 20.89 points above that ruling on 1st April, 1951, and an increase in cost-of-living allowances and an adjustment to daily wages were made.

A list of some price-controlled commodities at 31st December, 1952 is given in the table on page 11.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Department is still small, but work-places are as regularly 647
visited as possible with limited staff. Particular attention is paid to 466
the creation of better industrial relations, and to the assistance of 464
workmen in settling their compensation claims and wage disputes. Efforts are also made to prevent the employment of children, and inspection is carried out to control the employment of women and young persons. The Labour and Welfare Officer and the Principal of the Technical College are factory inspectors, and a qualified marine steam engineer is the boiler inspector. There are no employment exchange facilities.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The work-people of the Colony have no conception of labour 467
organisation or of collective bargaining. The only registered trade union is the Aden Harbour Pilots' Association with a membership of 11 European pilots.

The Labour Advisory Board of nominated members, employers and non-employers, met nine times during 1951–52. It has not yet proved possible to nominate any workers' representatives to the Board, owing

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MMI

000 edge of the Rub al-Khali desert. The depth of the northern frontier from the southern coast varies from 50 miles in the west to 200 miles in the east.

ADEN COLONY

131 The area of the Crown Colony is small, only about 80 square miles, exclusive of its two dependencies: Perim Island (5 square miles) and the Kuria Muria Islands (30 square miles). The 161 population of the Crown Colony was estimated at the end of 1950 at 100,000, an increase of almost 20,000 over the figure 167 at the 1946 census. The increase was mainly due to the influx of Arabs from the Yemen at an average rate of 100–150 per [464 week, for the most part to take casual unskilled employment at 511] higher living standards and in greater security than in their own country. Some 2,000 traders and clerks, mainly from India, had also immigrated since the census, and in May 1950 new Immigration Rules were introduced to secure preference in employment and housing for the local population, of whatever 162 race. The population of the Colony is approximately classified as follows: Arabs 79,500; Muslims (India and Pakistan) 8,500; Somalis 6,500; Hindus 3,500; Jews 1,500 (about 2,000 having departed for Israel); Europeans 500; Indian Christians and others 500.

642 From the date of its capture by the British in 1839 until 1923 Aden was administered under the Government of Bombay. For the next five years control was vested in the Governor-General of India in Council. Finally, on 1 April 1937 it was constituted a Crown Colony administered by a Governor who is responsible to the British Colonial Office and is assisted by an Executive Council. Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order of 1944, a Legislative Council was inaugurated in January 1947. It consists of the Governor as President; the Air Officer Commanding the British Forces in Aden, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary, as *ex-officio* members; four official members; and eight unofficial members, of whom at the end of 1950 four were British and four residents of Aden. Aden Colony also includes Perim Island (pop. 381) which is administered by the Commissioner of Police, Aden.

632 For local government purposes the Colony is divided into the Fortress Township, with a population estimated at 70,000, and the Shaikh Othman Township four miles away,[1] with a population of some 25,000. The members of both authorities were all nominated by the Aden Government until 1949, when provi-

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[1] Shaikh Othman was sold to Britain by the Sultan of Lahej in 1882.

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262 ably meager. The basic foods are usually
breads, dates and milk products, supple-
mented by vegetables and fruits in season
and by varying amounts of meat and fish.
Although breads are most frequently pre-
pared from sorghum millet (durra), other
forms of millet, as well as maize, wheat
N and barley are widely used. Rice is gen-
[439] erally popular, and large amounts are im-
241 ported. Dates constitute one of the main
262 food items throughout this region; date
palms flourish along some wadies, but the
annual crop is inadequate. Numerous types
of vegetables and fruits are available in the
A agricultural areas.

N Sheep and goats are raised in both the
233 Colony and the Protectorate. Their milk is
262 used extensively, but only the pastoral
tribes are apt to have a sufficient supply.
Cow's milk is also consumed in the Colony
and in some inland districts, particularly
in Western Aden Protectorate, where the
grazing conditions are suitable for cattle.
Camel's milk is a staple food among certain
Bedouin tribes. Ghee, or clarified butter, is
employed in the wealthier families. The fat
from the tail tissues of the local breed of
sheep, which is an important substitute in
the Colony and among the eastern tribes,
A is almost unknown in Western Aden Pro-
H tectorate. Sesame is cultivated in many
241 areas, and the oil constitutes another source
262 of fats. Meat is seldom consumed more than
511 once a week, except in the more prosperous
228 households. Fish are plentiful along the
coast, and both fresh and dried fish are
commonly used in the diet.

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HOUSING

862 Several different types of dwellings are
342 found in Aden Colony. In general, the
standards of housing are higher than in
the neighboring territories. All variations
are encountered between the multistoried
stone houses of the wealthy Arabs, the
modern style villas of the European and
official communities, and the one- or two-
A story structures of stone or mud brick in
342 which most of the people live. Regardless

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of size and construction, the houses usually have flat roofs, which can be utilized during the summer months for sleeping purposes. The increase in population within recent years has led to the growth of settlements of *kutcha* huts, made of reeds, palm leaves or corrugated iron, in the outlying districts.

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Some of the laborers employed in handling cargo or coal are quartered in barracks, but many live in crude hut settlements in which the sanitary conditions are a menace to both townships. Slum clearance was started in 1943, and housing programs have since been undertaken in Crater and Sheikh Othman. They are financed by the Colonial government and subsidized by grants from the British Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

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Stone, mud brick and brushwood are utilized for building purposes in the Protectorate. The type of housing and the character of the villages in different areas are governed by the materials available and the need for making them defensible. Walled settlements predominate, but scattered dwellings surrounded by brushwood stockades are frequent in Western Aden Protectorate. In the towns the larger houses of stone or mud brick have from 3 to 6

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stories, with accommodations for the livestock on the ground floor. In contrast with the elaborate dwellings of the wealthy, the homes of the tribesmen are small and rarely of more than one story. They are typically overcrowded, dark and insanitary, while the animals are often kept in close association with the family. The Bedouin in the interior use the traditional camel-hair tents, but the nomadic tribes and fisherfolk near the coast live in huts of straw, thatched palm or matting.

ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION

Water Supplies

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Water is usually scarce, except in parts of the western highlands which benefit from a heavier rainfall. The main water supply for Aden Colony is derived from 10 deep

p. 240 (B)

H 136 164 Africa, are found in the coastal area. Numerous species of *Culex* are present, including *C. quinquefasciatus* (= *C. fatigans*), a potential vector of filariasis. A species of *Taeniorhynchus* has been described from Western Aden Protectorate.

A 744 136 Mosquito control measures have been carried on by the health authorities in the Colony for several decades. They involve weekly inspections of all premises to eliminate breeding sites, the protection and the larvicidal treatment of permanent bodies of water, the reclamation of swamps and low-lying lands in the vicinity of the towns, and the supervision of the dhows using the port. The Aedes index was 0.014 per cent in 1950, in contrast with 4 per cent in 1930.

A H 136 361 511 FLIES. Flies are abundant in towns and villages, where the insanitary conditions around markets, cattlesheds and dwellings favor prolific breeding. They are most numerous between November and March. The house flies, *Musca domestica* and related species, are ubiquitous and undoubtedly play a role in the spread of intestinal and eye infections. The stable fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, is prevalent. Sandflies are numerous, among which *Phlebotomus papatasii* is presumably of primary medical concern. A 136 The tsetse fly, *Glossina tachinoides*, was reported early in this century from the Haushabi and the Subeihi tribal districts in Western Aden Protectorate.[9] It has not been collected in recent surveys, however, and the original observations remain the only record of its appearance outside Africa.[20] A 744 Campaigns against flies, employing DDT, Gammexane and other insecticidal sprays in markets and public buildings, are undertaken periodically by the health authorities in the two townships of the Colony.

A H 136 164 LICE. All forms of human lice are found, particularly among the inhabitants of towns and villages in the interior. *Pediculus humanus corporis* is prevalent in the highland villages, where it is the vector of louse-borne typhus and louse-borne relapsing fever.

FLEAS. Both *Xenopsylla cheopis* and *X. astia* parasitize the rats in this region.

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

Colonial government. Five physicians were working in the eastern protectorate; one in the western. H A 759

Dentists. In 1950, there were 3 dentists in Aden, one of whom was employed on the government's school health program.

DISEASES

A 164 167 464

The statistics compiled from the reports of cases of illness and death in the Colony are apt to give an erroneous impression of the health status of the local inhabitants, since a considerable proportion of the cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries are immigrants from Yemen or the Protectorate. Large numbers enter the Colony each year as transient laborers or traders, while others seek medical attention which is nonexistent in their home communities. The majority are undernourished and live in miserable, crowded quarters under conditions which facilitate the spread of infection. Morbidity and fatality rates in the immigrant population are abnormally high, and affect adversely the health statistics of the Colony as a whole. In the absence of adequate laboratory facilities, the diagnosis of many diseases is necessarily provisional, and the differentiation of various types of infection is seldom made. Moreover, from 10 to 15 per cent of the deaths are usually recorded under the heading "other fevers."

A 464 511 ● 167

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H 753 758

The health facilities in the Protectorate are of recent origin, and although dispensaries have been established in increasing numbers within the last two decades, they are elementary and serve only a small fraction of the population. The meager information derived from the reports of a few medical observers who have toured sections of the interior and from records of admissions to the hospitals in Aden permits scarcely more than rough generalizations as to the prevalence and the distribution of specific diseases among the peoples of the Protectorate. The diseases of primary concern in this area are malaria, tuberculosis, dysentery and eye and skin infections, all

H 164

p. 245 (B)

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954

M1 Middle East

ADEN MH1

HADHRAMAUT MH2

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75 per cent in Shuqra. In most localities, the infection rates ranged from 27 to 88 per cent among children under 15 years of age and from zero to 48 per cent in persons over 15 years of age. The Fadhli and the Abdali tribal districts were the most seriously affected regions visited. H 164 659

Diseases of the Skin. Favus, ringworm and other mycotic skin infections are widely distributed. Madura foot is common in the Protectorate, and cases are seen in the Colony hospitals each year among patients from the interior. A H 164 167 Phagedenic ulcers are responsible for considerable disability among laborers in the Colony and in all parts of the Protectorate. Several thousand cases are treated each year in the hospitals and the dispensaries in Aden Colony, where they are usually designated as "Yemen ulcers." The ankle is the most frequent site of infection, and amputation is often necessary in neglected cases. A 758

Scabies and impetigo are prevalent, especially among the children of inland towns and villages who live under congested, insanitary conditions. By contrast, surprisingly few cases of scabies are encountered among the children seen in the schools in Aden township. A H 164 511 ● 515

Leprosy. Leprosy is endemic in the Protectorate, but no indigenous cases have been reported from the Colony within recent years. The infection is probably not extensive, although foci of the disease are known to exist in the Hadhramaut and in the Lahej, the Dhala' and the Abyen areas in the western protectorate. A H 164 As lepers are not discriminated against socially, some difficulty is encountered in controlling the movement of infected individuals in the Colony. A small leper hospital is located at Sheikh Othman: it receives patients not only from Aden territory but also from Yemen. Eighteen of the 29 patients in residence in 1939[18] were open nodular or lepromatous cases. A H 743 164 183

Other Infections. Tetanus is endemic, but reported cases are rare. A H 164

p. 249 (A)

year for evidence of plague. The disease has not been reported from the Protectorate. H A 744

Other Infections. Localized outbreaks of louse-borne relapsing fever have been recorded from the Protectorate, but no indigenous cases have been encountered in Aden. Cases of relapsing fever were frequently discovered at the time of the typhus outbreaks in 1944-45. H A 164

Occasional cases of kala-azar are seen in the Colony hospitals, usually among immigrants from Yemen. Two cases, in which the diagnosis of kala-azar was confirmed by spleen puncture, were recently reported from the Civil Hospital.[10] Both originated in southern Yemen, one from the vicinity of Ta'izz and the other from a village near the border of Western Aden Protectorate. Sporadic cases of Oriental sore are also treated in Aden, but the extent of infection in the interior is uncertain. H A 167 164

Cases suspected of being sandfly fever are common. The vector, *Phlebotomus papatasii*, is widely distributed. Guinea worm infection is endemic in the Hadhramaut and in certain coastal districts in the Protectorate. Imported cases are often observed in Aden Colony. Travelers from endemic centers in Africa thought to be suffering from yellow fever are sometimes admitted to the Colony hospitals, but no indigenous cases have been reported.

NUTRITIONAL DISEASES

A 146 464 511 561

Undernutrition is prevalent, particularly among the immigrant laborers in Aden and the poorer villagers and the Bedouin in the interior. Few studies of the prevalence of nutritional diseases have been made, but, in view of the inadequate diet of large sections of the population, deficiency conditions are probably numerous, particularly as regards protein and vitamins C, A and riboflavin of the B complex. Rickets is common in the Protectorate, while minor symptoms of the disease were detected in 17 per cent of 264 schoolchildren examined in Aden township in 1945. Spongy gums, gingivitis and other signs of vitamin C de- A H 146 164

3:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

743 A small Lunatic Asylum is situated outside the walls of the Civil
758 Hospital and is administered from it.

The Port Health work is a very important feature in the medical
[744] and sanitary organization of the Colony. The proximity of Aden by sea to ports which are subject to periodic infections makes the careful inspection of vessels a vital matter, and in addition the services of the Port Health Officer are in constant demand to assist the masters of the many cargo ships which use the port and carry no doctor. Passengers and members of the crews requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in the European General Hospital, or, if the illness is an infectious one, in suitable isolation. A few cases of chickenpox and three cases of modified smallpox were landed from shipping during 1938.

743 In the European General Hospital 66 residents of Aden and 155
patients from ships were treated as in-patients during the year.
744 In all 23 different nationalities were represented.

During 1938, 2,178 Bills of Health were issued to mechanically propelled vessels and 1,609 to native craft.

V.—HOUSING

General

342 Houses in Aden are of stone masonry, except at Sheikh Othman
647 where they are mostly built with sun-dried bricks.

The control of housing in Aden is vested in the Executive
656 Committee of the Settlement, and plans for new buildings and reconstructions are passed by them after scrutiny by the Medical Officer of Health and the Settlement Engineer.

Particular attention is paid to efficient lighting and ventilation. Each residential building is provided with sanitary and kitchen accommodation separated from the living rooms by open court-yards or by large shafts open to the sky.

Most of the houses are provided with floors made of cement-concrete; this is insisted upon in all new buildings, and the height of the houses is never allowed to exceed the width of the streets.

Back-to-back houses are not allowed; a few still exist in the village of Maala, but these are being demolished as opportunity occurs.

[514 At the rear of all houses there are open spaces from 5 ft. to 10 ft.
364] wide. They are called sweeper passages, and the sanitary accommodation of the houses abuts on to these spaces and is drained into them. Each such passage is connected with the main drainage system in all divisions of the Settlement except Maala, where it is connected with a large soak pit.

Every building plan is carefully scrutinized by the Public Health Department before construction is allowed.

ADEN 10101
HADHRAMAUT 10102

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of which are almost invariably associated with widespread undernutrition.

Diseases Spread or Contracted Chiefly Through Intestinal or Urinary Tract

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Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers. Typhoid fever is sporadic, and 10 to 35 cases are reported from the Colony each year. Over one half of the known cases occur usually among nonresident laborers. Paratyphoid fevers are grouped with typhoid in the morbidity statistics. The rate of infection is not known, but both paratyphoid A and paratyphoid B fevers are undoubtedly present. Typhoid fever is apparently endemic in the Protectorate, although recognized cases are reputedly rare in the Hadhramaut.

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Dysenteries. Dysentery is prevalent throughout this region, where the unhygienic habits of the people and the abundance of flies promote the spread of intestinal infections. From 500 to 1,300 cases are treated annually in the civilian hospitals and dispensaries in the Colony. Amebic dysentery predominates among the few cases in which the differential diagnosis is established, but a large proportion of the remainder are probably bacillary infections. Of the 589 cases recorded in 1949, 1 was diagnosed as bacillary dysentery and 48 as amebic, while 540 were unclassified. The percentage of carriers of *Endamoeba histolytica* is believed to be high: it has been estimated at 40 to 50 per cent among immigrants from Yemen, many of whom are engaged in the handling of foodstuffs in the Colony.

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Amebic and bacillary dysentery, as well as diarrhea and enteritis, are grouped together as "dysentery" in the official statistics. In each of the 5 years 1946-50, the dysentery deaths numbered 334 to 406, or approximately 20 to 25 per cent of the recorded mortality in the Colony. Among the 383 deaths reported in 1950 as due to dysentery, 107 were among the immigrant population. The younger age groups are most seriously affected, and the local au-

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p. 246 (A)

his snails have been described from some H
of the affected foci. 2

Ancylostomiasis. Hookworm infection 136
occurs in Lahej and a few agricultural centers in Western Aden Protectorate. *Necator americanus* has been identified in the cases treated at the Civil Hospital in Aden.[20]

Other Helminth Infections. Infections with one or more types of intestinal worms are prevalent, particularly among the peoples of the Protectorate. Ascariasis is widespread. Trichuriasis and, to a lesser extent, enterobiasis are common. Hydatid disease is reported among individuals from the Colony and from the interior. Infection with the beef tapeworm, *Taenia saginata*, is enzootic among the cattle in the tribal districts, and human infections are undoubtedly frequent. Cases are occasionally encountered among immigrant families in the Colony. The pork tapeworm, *T. solium*, is rare, but infections are sometimes seen in the Aden hospitals.

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Other Infections. *Brucella melitensis* is enzootic among the goats in this area, and Malta fever is diagnosed from time to time in the Colony hospitals and dispensaries.

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Diseases Spread Chiefly Through the Respiratory Tract

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is one of the most prominent diseases affecting the inhabitants of southern Arabia, but no precise information is available, except for Aden Colony. The high degree of undernutrition and overcrowding, and the low standards of personal hygiene and sanitation prevailing among large sections of the population, favor the spread of the infection. The disease is probably prevalent among the women who are confined to close quarters by the *purdah* system and among the young children in close contact with them. In a small tuberculin test survey covering 95 Aden township schoolboys of 7 to 12 years of age, in 1945,[8] positive reactions were obtained in 56 per cent—a rate which ranks high among those usually found in

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63 Simmons et al G-4 (1941-1951) 1954

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75 per cent in Shuqra. In most localities, H 164 659 the infection rates ranged from 27 to 88 per cent among children under 15 years of age and from zero to 48 per cent in persons over 15 years of age. The Fadhli and the Abdali tribal districts were the most seriously affected regions visited.

Diseases of the Skin. Favus, ringworm A H 164 167 and other mycotic skin infections are widely distributed. Madura foot is common in the Protectorate, and cases are seen in the Colony hospitals each year among patients from the interior. Phagedenic ulcers are responsible for considerable disability among laborers in the Colony and in all parts of the Protectorate. Several thousand cases A 758 are treated each year in the hospitals and the dispensaries in Aden Colony, where they are usually designated as "Yemen ulcers." The ankle is the most frequent site of infection, and amputation is often necessary in neglected cases.

Scabies and impetigo are prevalent, espe- A H 164 511 515 cially among the children of inland towns and villages who live under congested, insanitary conditions. By contrast, surprisingly few cases of scabies are encountered among the children seen in the schools in Aden township.

Leprosy. Leprosy is endemic in the Pro- A H 164 tectorate, but no indigenous cases have been reported from the Colony within recent years. The infection is probably not extensive, although foci of the disease are known to exist in the Hadhramaut and in the Lahej, the Dhala' and the Abyan areas in the western protectorate. As lepers are A H 743 164 183 not discriminated against socially, some difficulty is encountered in controlling the movement of infected individuals in the Colony. A small leper hospital is located at Sheikh Othman: it receives patients not only from Aden territory but also from Yemen. Eighteen of the 29 patients in residence in 1939[39] were open nodular or lepromatous cases.

Other Infections. Tetanus is endemic, A H 164 but reported cases are rare.

p. 249(A)

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lines of a military school where the discipline is strict and the
[292] boys are taught to be self-reliant. Dressed in their school
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642 in the State. Throughout the State, control and government
636 have been decentralised down from the Central Government

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

charity was directed into the right channel. There are excep- 575
tions, of course, and some Clubs have thrived and developed
into very worth-while organisations which are indeed cultural
and social. Often they combine their social activities with
tennis or football or hockey, and these latter Clubs have done
a very great deal of good. The Football Clubs are subject to [526]
the control of the Aden Sports Association, a purely unofficial
organisation which came into being years ago as the Aden
Football Association to control and encourage football in the
Colony. It has fulfilled its purpose. Nowadays the existing
Clubs of standing are mainly non-political; by which I do not
mean that politics are not discussed—they certainly are—but
that either the Club did not start as a political meeting place
or that its main purpose is no longer political.

There are only three political parties in Aden. There never 665
have been any more and originally there was only one, the 575
Muslim Association. This organisation was inclined to be
Pan-Islamic in outlook, which was not surprising because its
moving spirit was for a long time an able and successful lawyer
from Pakistan. Unfortunately for the Muslim Association the
lawyer in question died in London when on his first visit to
this country. After his death the Association lost most of its
drive and has, from a political angle, become merged in the
Aden Association.

The Aden Association is the main political party and is 665
composed of the moderates. It came into being from the
political side of the Muslim Association and the more mature
of the Arab political leaders. By the middle of 1956 it was
a comparatively well organised body whose political plat-
form was, broadly speaking, internal self-government for the
Colony. Up till then it had kept an open mind on the question
of union between the Colony and the Protectorate. Some of
the members would undoubtedly have liked to see some form
of union but I doubt if any of them would have been pre-
pared to commit themselves publicly to a definite policy of
union. They preferred to wait and see how the Protectorate
developed both politically and economically before making
any definite pronouncement. They are only too well aware 000

000 more conventional range from golf to polo and from tennis
to yachting, and from small and quite delightful dinner parties
to large and devastating cocktail parties. In fact, you can do
practically everything in and around Aden that can be done
elsewhere in the world with the exception of winter sports,
rugby football and bowls.

526 The great game of the local people is Association Football
575 and there are more than twenty Football Clubs registered with
the Aden Sports Association, which is a predominantly Asiatic
body and which exercises a degree of control over the Clubs
much on the lines of the Football Association in this country.
The Association controls also the Stadium in Crater where the
more important games are held and where Arabs, Indians and
Somalis collect in thousands with a few Europeans on Saturday
afternoons when important competition games are in progress.
The standard of play is very high and nowadays there is not
nearly so much rough play as there used to be and players and,
or, spectators seldom come to blows on or off the ground.
The hooliganism often demonstrated in this country has not
000 yet reached Aden. In this respect it is still a backward and
529 undeveloped country. Personally, although I always took an
563 interest in the game, I never played football and confined my
more athletic pursuits to hockey and tennis and I swam at Gold
Mohur Bathing Club spasmodically until I discovered it had
a colour bar rule, the only Club in Aden to have one, and then
I left. I was not sorry to go because the Club had become very
crowded and amply demonstrated the unfortunate fact that
those who can afford to remove their clothing seldom do and
those who should remain covered in the common interest
always display as much of their ample acreage as the over-liberal
000 laws permit. My main pursuits were sailing and shooting, and
526 in my earlier days sea fishing. Most unfortunately sailing and
shooting are seasonal in Aden and the season is the same for
575 both, so I was forever being torn between the two and what
made matters much worse was that the Aden Yacht Club's
weekly race was on Sunday morning, and Sunday morning
was the only morning in the week that my conscience would
000 allow me to take off to shoot. Generally I shot until Christmas

Club and Welfare Institutions

There are branches of both the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides 575 Associations in Aden. Of Boy Scouts there were seven troops in 1938, of Girl Guides three and of Brownies three.

Football is the most popular game in Aden both among school- [526] boys and young men. League and cup matches are managed by a local Football Association which at the end of 1938 was reconstituted as the Aden Sports Association and now also organizes hockey and cricket competitions.

A branch of the St. John Ambulance Association organizes first-aid classes for school children and adults.

Aden is prolific in clubs of various kinds among almost all sections of the community.

Recreation

Facilities exist for most forms of recreation. The Aden Football 526 Association exercises general control of the numerous football clubs 575 and is endeavouring to raise the general standard of play and to encourage the right spirit. In addition to the military grounds at Steamer Point (Tawahi) there are grounds reserved for the local inhabitants at Tawahi, Crater, Maala and Sheikh Othman. Hockey and cricket are played both at Tawahi and Crater. Apart from the military grounds there is only one hockey ground at Crater. There are tennis clubs in Crater and Tawahi, and one in the military area which is reserved for civil and military Europeans.

Polo and golf and squash rackets are played at Khormaksar, and No. 8 (B) Squadron have a golf course of their own. There is a European bathing club at Gold Mohur Bay, which is open to non-residents on payment of a small charge. At Tawahi there are the Union Club and the Orient Club, the former being a European social institution and the latter a small social club, the members of which are principally Anglo-Indians and Goans. The Arabs have organized two social clubs, one at Crater and the other at Tawahi. They interest themselves in social matters and provide facilities on their premises for games and meetings. Arabic periodicals are taken and occasionally lectures are given.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

Shipping

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered 505 the port of Aden during 1938 was 2,079 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,650,411.

The number of country craft entering the port during 1938 was 1,620 with an aggregate tonnage of 75,271.

000
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4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMl Aden MMl

658 871 School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

Contributions towards Government expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust; for the financial year 1937-8, in which the expenditure is estimated to be Rs.93,900, these contributions will amount to Rs.50,000 and Rs.15,000 respectively.

Welfare Institutions.

747 There are no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman.

Recreation.

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XI.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden from the 1st April, 1937, to the 31st March, 1938, was 2,261 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,878,040.

The number of country craft entering the port during 1937 was 1,254 with an aggregate tonnage of 53,891.

504 During recent years Aden has developed rapidly as an oil-bunkering port. This is due mainly to its favourable geographical position, as it is nearer to the Persian oil fields than any other

Aden

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[312] That Aden still possessed some fine buildings even as late as 1710 we know from the record left by a French traveller who, after referring to the "handsome" aqueduct which had been built originally in 1500 to bring water into the town from Sheikh Othman ten miles away, and deploring the state of the fortifications, referred to the town in the following terms:

[342] "The city is still considerably large and one may still see
[349] several handsome houses two storeys high with flat roofs, but there is also an abundance of rubbish and ruins. It must be
[368] owned that there is nothing finer of its kind than the baths there. They are lined with marble or jasper and covered with a hand-
[532] some dome, having a hole at the top to let in light, and adorned on the inside with galleries supported by magnificent pillars."[1]

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346 There was no sign of this delightful place when I arrived, nor were there any public baths, swimming or otherwise, until twenty-four years later when I opened the handsome Municipal Swimming Bath in Holkat Bay, but by 1931 Aden was by no means in an "exigent condition of poverty and neglect". Far from it; it was a flourishing town, though all that remained of the ancient splendour was the tall white minaret in Crater overlooking what is now the Football Stadium. A lonely ghost from the past whose mosque has long since disappeared.

000 My disagreeable first impression remains with many travellers for the rest of their lives and the mere mention of the name Aden is sufficient to conjure up in their imaginations an exaggerated recollection of heat, haze and noise and, above all, a barrenness beyond belief.

312 In the early nineteen-thirties fresh water from wells in the village of Sheikh Othman had only recently been brought in to the main town and the population were still dependent mainly on condensed water for drinking purposes, and there was virtually no water at all for gardens or any other form of
000 cultivation. Only a few like myself succeeded in penetrating the haze and forgetting the lack of vegetation and the discomfort of prickly heat, as we became more and more absorbed with the people and their problems and travelled beyond the

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[1] Dr. J. C. Young, *Ancient History of Aden*, 1923.

membership, at present regrettably small, is increasing, and it is to be 368
hoped that when the books are housed in the new library building
which is to be situated in the centre of Crater, its greater accessibility
will encourage more Arabs to join.

There is no tradition of pictorial art in South-West Arabia and 532
practically no native handicrafts, therefore it is unusually difficult for
the local Arab to produce anything original or characteristic, and his
attempts at self-expression are all influenced by foreign art and have
none of the freshness of primitive or aboriginal painting. He is indeed
a late-comer to all the finer arts and consequently lacks taste and
spontaneity. Nevertheless, the urge for self-expression is there, and
the Aden Arts Club came into being specifically with the idea of
encouraging people of all races interested in painting to meet together. 575
In this it has been only partially successful as once again the European 543
element tends to submerge the Arab.

In the last three years the Arts Club has sponsored three exhibitions of painting (two of which included handicrafts) and these exhibitions have certainly caused a quickening of interest even if they have produced no more tangible result. Though the show of talent is unimpressive, it is too early to demand standards and the aim is to arouse interest and stimulate endeavour. The same purpose is being pursued amongst the women, and here the standard of handicrafts, as produced by the Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club, has shown marked improvement—possibly because they are quick to grasp that good work can command a good market. Such incentive is excellent, and it is a pity that it is inapplicable to the less functional arts.

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

000 I should not have been at all surprised to hear that my old friend Ash Shami had had a hand in the matter. We were not far from the Yemen border and the presence of the Governor of Aden in the Lower Yafa hills where only one of my predecessors had been before, and that nearly twenty-five years previously, implying as it did a potential extension of our direct influence, must have been disturbing to that astute gentleman.

487 The path down the hill was still impassable for animals
312 when we left Al Qara to return to Aden two days later, so
we were obliged to leave by the other track on the other side
502 of the hill which is used by the women to bring water from the
wells in the valley far below.

643 We started the return journey in the early morning after
793 bidding our host, the Sultan, farewell and thanking him for his
778 kindness to us during the visit. We left him there alone, the
descendant of the old priest kings of pagan pre-Islamic times,
• 534 surrounded by his wild tribesmen who in times of trouble
789 venerate him as they would a God, for is he not the custodian
of the drum of the Yafais which is kept in some secret chamber
in Al Qara only to be sounded when the Yafa nation is in sore
distress, and has he not the magical gift of rain-making in times
of drought, like his ancestors before him. These things they
believe, but when the rainfall is sufficient and the Yafa people
are free from want or oppression then they treat him with
scant ceremony, which is the fate of all gods, ancient or
modern, in the East or in the West.

000 The return journey, being downhill all the way, was much easier and quicker and we had to spend only one night in the open. On the second and last day of the return journey something went wrong with the lunch-time arrangements and I, mounted once again on the Sultan's donkey, rode past the rendezvous and did not realise that I had done so until I had travelled some distance. Loath to retrace my steps, I decided to forgo lunch and to push on to the Government Guard Post below which, on the way up, we had left our motor transport. I rode alone for most of the way, except for the Jemadar and his bosom companion, an elderly Qadhi, who had travelled up

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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tribesmen. It was the first time I had seen one of these tribal demonstrations, and I was thrilled as the blue kilted tribesmen, led by their Amir, moved in what seemed to be a tail-less snake of men, three abreast, round and round, coiling and uncoiling while rifles were being fired in the air with a delightful disregard for the eventual destination of their contents among the surrounding hills.

The procession over, I walked up the Wadi with the Amir ••• on one side and his eldest brother on the other, and as we passed a very modern-looking gun it commenced to fire my salute. It was some ten feet above us on the bank, and I inquired from where they had obtained the blank ammunition for the gun, for this was no black powder affair, and was not altogether surprised to learn that live ammunition was being used. I should like to have hastened my footsteps and got well clear before the next round, but that would have been very poorly thought of, so we continued our stately walk without haste or damage to anything, except our ear-drums.

The new administration made a good start, but that salute of 628
guns had been heard in the Yemen, although nearly two years 648
were to pass before the re-opening of an old family dispute 626
split the ruling family and gave the Imam his opportunity. The Yemen took sides with money and gifts of rifles and ammunition, and once again shots whistled along the narrow streets of Said, and as the infection spread and the tribesmen became restive, Abdullah, the Amir, faced serious trouble. By the grace of God and the opportune visit to the Protectorate of the then Minister of State, Mr. Hopkinson, now Lord Colyton, the additional financial help we needed so badly was made available to the young and struggling administration. Much can be done with money in Arabia, even to the extent of starting and stopping wars, as Lawrence demonstrated in the Hedjaz.

A young Assistant Adviser came to the Aulakis at the same 636
time (the designation "Political Officer" had been abolished, and "Assistant Adviser" introduced as being more truly

491 others following the old, but all opening up the country and making possible better security and greater trade.

794 At Yeshbum I stayed the night with a family of influential 184 Saiyids. They were very pleasant people indeed on the surface, [178] though the opening up of the country must have been disagreeable to all but the broad-minded among them, and Saiyids like other religious leaders, are not renowned for their broadness of mind. Inviolate as Saiyids, descendants of the Prophet Muhammed, shrewd business men who lend money against property mortgages, educated among an ignorant people, and by tradition the mediators in family and tribal disputes, they were powerful people whose influence was bound to be affected adversely as contact with the outer world increased and education became effective. My host of the evening was Sheikh Ali Jifri, a charming elderly gentleman much afflicted with rheumatism, who was far-sighted enough to recognise the inevitable and to accept a change which he knew to be in the interests of the Aulaki people. Unfortunately, he died not long after my visit and his kindly influence was removed from his brother and his sons and nephews. They have always been difficult and resentful and have never really co-operated in the setting up of the Aulaki administration and have not used their influence in the right direction in the Council Chamber. [185] Political interests in the neighbourhood of Aden and in the Colony itself and the acquisition of agricultural land in the rich cotton areas, have been their pursuits. Nasser of Egypt is their idol and independence is their goal. What a pity learned students of religion cannot be content with the greatest of all occupations, the bringing of the word of God to the people of this tortured earth. The truth is that the false gods of wealth and power attract descendants of the Prophet in the same way as other people, for after all, they are but human.

184 The following day we drove up the Wadi Yeshbum to Said, - the capital of the State beneath whose ancient towers I was to be greeted by the Amir, his brothers and the tribal leaders. [541] They were all ready for us where the Wadi broadens just below the town and they formed a procession, firing their rifles in the traditional manner, while their poets composed

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guns had been heard in the Yemen, although nearly two years 648
were to pass before the re-opening of an old family dispute 636
split the ruling family and gave the Imam his opportunity. The Yemen took sides with money and gifts of rifles and ammunition, and once again shots whistled along the narrow streets of Said, and as the infection spread and the tribesmen became restive, Abdullah, the Amir, faced serious trouble. By the grace of God and the opportune visit to the Protectorate of the then Minister of State, Mr. Hopkinson, now Lord Colyton, the additional financial help we needed so badly was made available to the young and struggling administration. Much can be done with money in Arabia, even to the extent of starting and stopping wars, as Lawrence demonstrated in the Hedjaz.

A young Assistant Adviser came to the Aulakis at the same 636
time (the designation "Political Officer" had been abolished, and "Assistant Adviser" introduced as being more truly

546
lines of a military school where the discipline is strict and the
[292] boys are taught to be self-reliant. Dressed in their school
uniform of blue smock, gathered at the waist with a red sash
[541] and a white cotton head cloth held in place by a black cord,
these boys put on a physical training display on gala occasions
which would not disgrace the Royal Tournament at Earl's
Court.

643 The old Sultan, His Highness Sir Saleh bin Ghalib,
K.C.M.G., was a well-read and wise old gentleman whose
death in 1956 was a sad blow to his people and to his State.
[533] I have enjoyed his hospitality on more than one occasion and
listened with pleasure to his band which, under an Indian
Bandmaster, played Eastern and Western tunes with equal
facility. It was this band that played at Government House in
Aden when Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness
Prince Philip, honoured me with their presence at lunch in
1954. His Highness was himself present on that occasion,
together with other representatives of the Protectorate and the
[523] Colony. In his own house after dinner it was the Sultan's
custom to entertain his guests with a cinema show which,
whether composed of commercial productions or of films he
had himself produced and photographed, was always entertaining,
even though the sound was rather overpowering: I could
never understand, since he was certainly not deaf, why he
always had the sound turned up to such a degree that one was
almost deafened. The Sultan loved anything to do with films
and knew more than most amateurs about the mechanism of
his cameras, projectors and tape recorders. It was in Mukalla
that I saw and heard Charlie Chaplin speaking Arabic; an
Arabic sound track having been added by the Sultan himself
to one of the old silent Chaplin films.

636 Politically the State was more advanced than most of the
643 Protectorate States and His Highness ruled with the aid of a
645 State Council, on which were not only the able Sudanese Chief
Minister and the astute Pakistani Finance Minister, but unofficial
Arab members representing trading and other interests
642 in the State. Throughout the State, control and government
636 have been decentralised down from the Central Government

membership, at present regrettably small, is increasing, and it is to be 368
hoped that when the books are housed in the new library building which is to be situated in the centre of Crater, its greater accessibility will encourage more Arabs to join.

There is no tradition of pictorial art in South-West Arabia and 532
practically no native handicrafts, therefore it is unusually difficult for the local Arab to produce anything original or characteristic, and his attempts at self-expression are all influenced by foreign art and have none of the freshness of primitive or aboriginal painting. He is indeed a late-comer to all the finer arts and consequently lacks taste and spontaneity. Nevertheless, the urge for self-expression is there, and the Aden Arts Club came into being specifically with the idea of encouraging people of all races interested in painting to meet together. 575
In this it has been only partially successful as once again the European 543
element tends to submerge the Arab.

In the last three years the Arts Club has sponsored three exhibitions of painting (two of which included handicrafts) and these exhibitions have certainly caused a quickening of interest even if they have produced no more tangible result. Though the show of talent is unimpressive, it is too early to demand standards and the aim is to arouse interest and stimulate endeavour. The same purpose is being pursued amongst the women, and here the standard of handicrafts, as produced by the Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club, has shown marked improvement—possibly because they are quick to grasp that good work can command a good market. Such incentive is excellent, and it is a pity that it is inapplicable to the less functional arts.

647 staff. Public Relations services were somewhat curtailed by the withdrawal of B.I.S.M.E. services in the supply of periodicals and films, and the fact that much of the equipment used throughout the war years had become unserviceable. The most important activities of the Information Office were, however, maintained throughout the year.

Newspapers

204 The *Aden Observer*, an eight-page English newspaper, which succeeded the *Aden Argus*, was published weekly and sold at two annas a copy, with a circulation of 1,000 copies a week. The paper ceased publication at the end of the year.

An Arabic newspaper *Al Akhbar al Adaniya* was also published each week and 1,000–1,500 copies were distributed free in the Colony and Protectorates.

Reading Rooms

368 Six Reading Rooms were maintained throughout the year at Tawahi, Crater and Sheikh Othman in the Colony; and at Lahej, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Protectorates.

Two others, at Shibam and Gheil Ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate, were closed towards the end of the year, as it was considered that they were too remote from supervision and the regular supply of literature to be well run. In addition, reading material has been despatched to Perim and Kamaran Islands and to Red Sea Lighthouses whenever available.

The Reading Rooms are supplied with periodicals, posters and photographs, which are changed each week; the Reading Rooms in the Colony and Western Protectorate also have radios. As mentioned above, the volume of periodicals has been reduced, although a certain number are still distributed both for sale and for use in Reading Rooms.

Cinema

647 546 The Information Office has two 16-mm. projectors in the Colony. In the absence of equipment on order from the United Kingdom, it was difficult to give regular or reliable cinema shows, but every effort was made to revive this activity which had been in abeyance since 1945. The projectors were overhauled during the latter part of the year, and brought into use for several public shows.

English newsreels were received each week from England, and distributed at low rental to local cinemas.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

804 Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

Criticism of the Information Department, which had been persistent 647 but mild while the cost fell on His Majesty's Government, was intensified when, in accordance with imperial policy, the cost of Colony services was transferred to Colony funds, and an investigation into the activities of the Department was made by a special committee during 1948. In accordance with their recommendation the Governor set up an Advisory Committee for the Department on which unofficial opinion was well represented, and the Department was allowed to continue for a further year. The policy for the future is still under consideration. But in the meantime, such steps as were possible were taken to reduce unprofitable activities and concentrate available resources on approved services. The local newspaper run by Government was discontinued, though the 204 question of giving assistance to some newspaper is still under considera- 368 tion. The reading rooms in the Colony were closed.

On the other hand, provision for mobile cinemas was increased from 546● one to three. A public address system was installed throughout the 203 Fortress, is being extended to Sheikh Othman, and was used for daily announcements of public interest.

Plans are under consideration for a regular broadcasting service, to 207 serve both the Colony and the Protectorate, and if this comes into operation, the Arabic news will also be put over the public loudspeaker.

The Information Officer inaugurated a series of weekly pamphlets 203 giving information, in English and Arabic, regarding Government inten- 647 tions and achievements, and explanations in simple language of laws and regulations which were brought into force.

The routine activities of the Information Department, including the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of 804 local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

The following newspapers are published in the Colony: 204

Reuters Bulletin (daily issue), published by Reuters' Agent in Aden, P. & O. House, Steamer Point, Aden.

Fatat-el-Jazirah (weekly Arabic paper), published by Mohamed Ali Luqman, Crater, Aden.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

657 747 The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are, in the main, not yet in existence in Aden. Labour and social welfare are grouped in one department staffed by a European Labour and Welfare Officer and a trained Arab assistant. There is an increasing number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent welfare work, and the main object up to the present has been to encourage these. The aim has been twofold: (a) to organise the considerable flow of charity in order that the maximum benefit can be obtained, and (b) to create a band of voluntary workers in social welfare. During 1952 the sum of £10,000 was donated by the public to Children's Welfare, the Society for the Blind, and the Association of Boys' Clubs.

The local voluntary societies, excluding private charities and church missions, are :

Aden Boy Scouts Association.
Aden Girl Guides Association.
St. John Ambulance Association.
Aden Women's Voluntary Services.
Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Aden Women's Club.
Government Guards' Family Association.
Aden Society for the Blind.
Children's Institute Standing Committee.
Association of Boys' Clubs.
Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club.
Aden Sports Association.
Aden Ladies Child Welfare Committee.
King Edward VII Dispensary.
Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.

The Social Welfare Advisory Council has met 13 times since its inception in August, 1950.

647 546 In April, 1952, the film and cinema service provided by the former Public Relations and Information Office were taken over by the Labour and Welfare Department. A small van was purchased and at least 30 shows a month were given by the mobile 16 mm. projector. The programmes consist of British news and films of educational and general interest. Small clubs, open spaces, and hospital wards form the theatres.

747 The two main events to report are a Children's Welfare Week (26th February to 3rd March, 1952) and the opening of the Reilly Centre for the Blind (23rd October, 1952). Also worthy of special mention was the attendance of two Aden Scouters, both locally born Arabs, at the world Indaba held at Gilwell Park near London.

Children's Welfare Week was an outstandingly successful effort by voluntary workers. Children and adults of various communities took part—Arab, European, Indian and Somali. The week was organised by the Children's Institute Standing Committee, a body of voluntary

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United States of America and Canada. In 1951 there were 1,460 telephones in use and in 1952 there were 1,496.

The telephone service cannot cope with the demands made upon it and plans to extend it were completed in 1951. It is hoped that in 1954 it will be possible to meet all demands.

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. External cable telegraphic communication is provided by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd., and they also operate various services to places including Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Sai'un.

There were 1,022 radio receiving licences issued in 1951 and 1,044 in 1952.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Information Services

PRESS

The following are the more important periodicals published in Aden: 204

Official Government Gazette	English Weekly
Reuters Bulletin	English Daily (Roneoed) for subscribers only.
Fatat Al Jezirah	Arabic Weekly
Al Nahda	Arabic Weekly
Akhbar Al Janoob	Arabic Weekly
Al Fadhool	Arabic Weekly

During 1951-52 a sum of £31,965 was provided to set up a Government printing press. The building of the premises was begun in November, 1951, but the machinery and equipment had not been entirely installed by the end of 1952.

BROADCASTING

There is no local broadcasting system in the Colony. Reasonably 207 good reception, however, is possible throughout the year from the B.B.C. and from stations in the Middle East which broadcast regular programmes in English and Arabic.

Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd. have a station which can be used on request.

INFORMATION SERVICES

In March, 1952, the Public Relations and Information Office was 547
closed down and most of its activities absorbed into other Government 204
departments, a move undertaken in the interests of economy and in
the belief that increased efficiency and service to the public would 546
result.

The main activities of the Office prior to March, 1952, were the publication of bulletins in English and Arabic on departmental activities and special topics of interest, the arrangement of occasional press conferences with departmental heads, and the regular distribu-

647 tion of newsreels to commercial cinemas and the supply of periodicals
204 and official pictorial matter to institutions and interested persons in the
546 Colony and Protectorate. In addition, regular showings were given to the public and to clubs of news and documentary films in English and Arabic, an activity later brought within the sphere of the Labour and Welfare Department.

368 Three public reading rooms were maintained in the Protectorate and have continued to be well patronised.

Chapter 13 : General

ARCHAEOLOGY

172 In 1950 and 1951 the American Foundation for the Study of Man carried out two short seasons of excavation in Beihan under the archaeological supervision of Professor W. F. Albright. The main site examined, that of Hagr Kohlan, was already known from inscriptions, to be the ruins of Timna, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Qataban. The area of the walled city covered some 70 acres and excavation revealed a number of very substantial and well constructed stone buildings. The city appeared to have been totally destroyed by fire about the end of the 1st Century B.C. A section cut in a subsidiary mound produced a long series of pottery types thought to show more or less continuous occupation from the 13th Century B.C. down to the Middle Ages. A large number of inscriptions found in both sites and elsewhere in Wadi Beihan are in course of being published by Dr. A. Jamme of Louvain.

ARCHIVAL SURVEY

217 In October, 1952, Dr. A. Toussaint, the Chief Archivist to the Government of Mauritius, arrived to conduct a preliminary survey of Government archives and records. Though the survey was not complete at the end of the year it was clear that substantial progress in the method of preserving and cataloguing the records of the Colony would call for greatly improved storage facilities and expert staff.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

368 Adult education in Aden has not reached a stage where cultural activities flourish spontaneously ; nor, since the closing down of the British Council, is there any cultural centre outside the Department of Education. The nearest approach to such a centre and in itself a legacy of the British Council is the Lake Library.

This library has been built up over a period of twelve years and now contains 10,000 volumes ; these include Arabic and Urdu books and a reference library. The reading room, which is provided with a wide selection of periodicals and is comfortably furnished, is extremely popular in the evening. The library has a large and growing membership of Europeans who are quick to appreciate its worth. The Arab

276 It[1/A] is expensive Aden and
435 it has been calculated that Qāt costs the addicts in the Colony £2,500,000 a year.

276 The Unofficial Members were not concerned primarily
434 with the effect of the drug on the constitutions of the addicts, but with the economic aspect of the problem. The majority of those who use Qāt are in the lower wage brackets and cannot really afford to buy Qāt without seriously neglecting their
648 family responsibilities. After much careful thought the Asiatic
671 Unofficial Members tabled a motion in the Legislative Council at the beginning of 1957 calling on the Aden Government to take action to prohibit the entry of Qāt into the Colony. The motion was not opposed and in due course action was taken
● 548 and Qāt was prohibited. However, the Aden Government has
648 no control over the States of the Protectorate and the Sultan of Lahej, through whose territory Qāt from the Yemen and from Dhala must pass to reach the Colony, was unwilling to co-operate with the Aden Authorities. Not only did he place no restriction on the movement of Yemen and Dhala Qāt through his territory but he allowed Qāt from Ethiopia, brought by launch and sailing craft from Djibouti in French Somaliland to which place it had been flown from Ethiopia, to be landed on his coast and taken to Dar Saad on the Colony boundary and other places in his territory. The immediate consequence of the Sultan's action was to turn the village of Dar Saad into one vast Qāt chewing den to which resorted all the citizens of Aden who used the stuff and could afford the transport. Why the Sultan did this dis-service to the Colony is hard to say. He may have been unwilling to annoy the Yemen Government, fearing retaliation along his frontier with that country, or he may have thought that action by him to prohibit Qāt from passing through his territory would result in the Imam closing the frontier, as he has done on more than one occasion in the past, with a consequent loss of revenue to the State from road tolls. On the other hand, he may have felt that the order of prohibition was an unjustified infringement of the liberty of the subject to which he could not subscribe, and was not prepared therefore to do anything to interrupt the supply from any source. Whatever were his reasons the result

[1/A] [i.e., Qāt. -Analyst]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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of his refusal to co-operate was to make nonsense of the Aden 648
Government prohibition order.

Four months after the ban was imposed some of the Asiatic 548
Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council had second 648
thoughts and introduced a Motion in the Council to set up a
Commission to inquire into the effectiveness of the ban and 671
make a recommendation whether or not it should continue in force. The Commission was duly appointed and has recently produced its recommendations after hearing and receiving evidence from all conditions of people. They have recommended that the prohibition order be rescinded. Personally I regret their decision. I would have preferred to see the ban remain in force with some provision for the supply of limited and diminishing quantities of Qāt to confirmed addicts whose health would be adversely affected by total deprivation. I am sure that the Commission considered this solution but there were probably practical difficulties.

In May of this year following on two bomb-throwing 579
incidents in which twelve people were injured in one of the main centres of population in the Colony, the Governor declared a state of emergency. The purpose of the Governor's proclamation was to provide the police with additional powers under emergency regulations to prevent such acts of violence and to protect the lives and property of the public. Since the declaration of a state of emergency there have been several further incidents; mostly of no consequence, but one, an attempt, fortunately unsuccessful, to blow up the oil pipe-line connecting the Refinery at Bureikha with the bunkering installation at Steamer Point, was more serious. This is indeed a sorry state of affairs and the firm action of the Authorities is more than justified. It is to be hoped that they will have the full co-operation of the public in their efforts to prevent further outrages and to bring the perpetrators of those that have taken place to justice. I have no doubt that the inspiration for these crimes came from outside the Colony and, indeed, outside the Protectorate, though the tools may have been found nearer at hand. I am convinced that this is the work of hired assassins and I should be very surprised to learn that any

pounds sterling to Oxford University to found St. Antony College, and that was not the only assistance which he had given to the University, for other Colleges had also benefited from his generosity. I think probably the most outstanding things about Besse were his courage and his advanced ideas with regard to the employment of local labour. He was undaunted whatever scurvy trick fate chose to serve him, and at the same time his personal relations with his local labour were always excellent. He was not always very easy to deal with and seldom worried about what people said or thought of him—and enemies he certainly had, but what successful man has not. 000

At the time of which I speak his principal business was in skins, hides, coffee, piece-goods and electrical goods, while at the same time he had innumerable shipping Agencies and a very important petrol Agency, to say nothing of his own line of coastal steamers which traded round the coast of Arabia down to Mauritius and up into the Mediterranean. I was very glad when His Majesty, King George VI, was graciously pleased to confer upon him an honorary knighthood of the British Empire for his outstanding achievements and his generosity, which had been of great benefit to the Colony. At the same time I was frankly disappointed that he had thought fit to give over a million pounds to the University of Oxford to found a new College, because there seemed to be a sufficiency of University Colleges in the United Kingdom, and what we needed so badly in Aden was a new Civil Hospital. I gave him my views and I told him that I thought he should have put the money back into the place through which he had made it, and that to have built a hospital and to have endowed it would have been a wonderful memorial which would have stood for ever. He took my criticism, my direct attack, very well; he always did, and immediately gave £50,000 to encourage technical education and the education of women in the Colony. The first administrative block of the Technical Institute [873] is a memorial to his generosity, and the Besse centre in Crater [562] where women, who have not had the advantage of a school education, can learn many things, is another of his benefactions.

The head office messenger came hurriedly into my office:

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

000 I should not have been at all surprised to hear that my old friend Ash Shami had had a hand in the matter. We were not far from the Yemen border and the presence of the Governor of Aden in the Lower Yafa hills where only one of my predecessors had been before, and that nearly twenty-five years perviously, implying as it did a potential extension of our direct influence, must have been disturbing to that astute gentleman.

487 The path down the hill was still impassable for animals
312 when we left Al Qara to return to Aden two days later, so
we were obliged to leave by the other track on the other side
• 562 of the hill which is used by the women to bring water from the
wells in the valley far below.

643 We started the return journey in the early morning after
793 bidding our host, the Sultan, farewell and thanking him for his
778 kindness to us during the visit. We left him there alone, the
descendant of the old priest kings of pagan pre-Islamic times,
534 surrounded by his wild tribesmen who in times of trouble
789 venerate him as they would a God, for is he not the custodian
of the drum of the Yafais which is kept in some secret chamber in Al Qara only to be sounded when the Yafa nation is in sore distress, and has he not the magical gift of rain-making in times of drought, like his ancestors before him. These things they believe, but when the rainfall is sufficient and the Yafa people are free from want or oppression then they treat him with scant ceremony, which is the fate of all gods, ancient or modern, in the East or in the West.

000 The return journey, being downhill all the way, was much easier and quicker and we had to spend only one night in the open. On the second and last day of the return journey something went wrong with the lunch-time arrangements and I, mounted once again on the Sultan's donkey, rode past the rendezvous and did not realise that I had done so until I had travelled some distance. Loath to retrace my steps, I decided to forgo lunch and to push on to the Government Guard Post below which, on the way up, we had left our motor transport. I rode alone for most of the way, except for the Jemadar and his bosom companion, an elderly Qadhi, who had travelled up

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

speaking teachers of our own language we shall make no 040 progress. One of my sons, who is in Edinburgh, has just failed an examination and of all things he has failed in Arabic. It is a disgrace and for that disgrace we have India to thank. We are not part of that country geographically and we are not the same people and we do not speak the same language."

He paused again, and then with an abrupt change of subject went on:

"We have no newspapers, but unfortunately we have got [204] lawyers. Newspapers, properly managed, can be useful and let the Government know how the people think and make the people think in the right way, but they can be dangerous unless they are in the hands of experienced and honest men, and we have none. Where is the experience to come from? Maybe [693] it is as well that we have no newspapers, but the lawyers, well, that was a serious mistake, they should never have been allowed to practise until the people were better educated; they are a plague, they are worse than locusts, they make mischief and they encourage people to go to courts. At the present time they are too busy making money to think of other things, but they will once they have grown fat and then they will talk politics to the people and this before the people are properly awake. It will be dangerous and Government must take the necessary measures."

He had an irritating habit, as I was to realise later, of saying that Government must take "the necessary measures" and not saying what form the "measures" should take. So often in the future was he to diagnose the distemper, but unfortunately not very often was he able to suggest the remedy. His reference 693 to the lawyers was to be repeated from time to time through the years that I knew him. They had been allowed to practise in the courts in Aden in 1928; before that they were prohibited from appearing in court, although there had been no prohibition on their acting as legal advisers out of court. At that time [563] the Bar was approximately one hundred per cent. Indian and was to remain so for nearly twenty years, and it is probably this monopoly of the Bar by Indians which accounted to some extent for Mackawee's dislike of lawyers, but it was not the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

693 whole reason, because there was a great deal in what he had said. In the early days certainly, there was a tendency for some of the less scrupulous legal practitioners not to attempt too seriously to dissuade their clients from going to court when they had no case.

000 Mackawee now turned to the Protectorate, and said:

"You have not seen the Protectorate yet?"

"No," I replied.

"They are ignorant and poor people and something should be done for them," he said.

"What should be done?" I inquired. It was a question I was often to ask him and sometimes he did give me an answer, but more often than not the reply came,

"I do not know, but something should be done, something should be done before it is too late."

At this point the bell rang from the Resident's room and Mackawee, unfolding his legs—he had been sitting with one thrown over the other—rose to his feet and with a particularly charming smile shook hands, and drifted through the door and away as if carried by the light breeze that blew that morning from the sea.

648 From the time that Aden was first acquired by us it formed
668 part of the Bombay Presidency, but by 1932 political developments in India had reached a stage which made a break with Bombay inevitable. The Resident had been consulted, and it had been made clear to the authorities in India and London that the Arabs, who formed the majority of the population of the Settlement, would react most unfavourably to any suggestion that Aden should continue to be under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government once provincial autonomy had become a fact in India. We took the view in Aden at that time that it would not be practicable for Aden to continue under control which had passed into the hands of the Indians themselves. Aden was not an Indian Colony, and over the years the Arabs had learnt one thing very clearly and that was not to expect generous treatment from India.

648 To understand the attitude of the Arabs to other races it
563 must be realised that they consider themselves and always have,

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as superior to all people of colour and as equal in every way 563
with ourselves and the Americans. The other European races 668
fall, in their view, into a category somewhere between the Eastern and African races and the British, and it was therefore unthinkable that once the Aden Arabs had understood the implications of our policy in India that they would submit tamely to Indian domination. As Mackawwi said, they had been asleep for years, but now were beginning to stir and show signs of awakening.

In the spring of 1932, as Second Assistant Resident, I signed 642
the Government Notice informing the public that Aden had 648
been created a Chief Commissioner's Province under the direct control of the Government of India and was therefore no longer subordinate to the Government of Bombay. The issue of this very important Notice, which was in fact the first step on the road to internal self-government (though no-one recognised it as such at that time) caused little comment in Aden, except among the Parsees who viewed the transfer with disfavour. They had friends and relatives in Bombay and hoped that with the coming of Provincial autonomy to that Province they would have been able to play an even greater part in Aden affairs in the future than they had done in the past.

The practical effect of the change was that instead of the 648
Bombay Government making kind noises when some proposal for the improvement of the lot of the people of Aden was submitted to them and passing it on to the Government of India, with the strongest recommendations and a clear indication that they could not make the necessary finance available, the Government of India just said "No" at once. The result was precisely the same although indeed speedier and had the advantage that no false hopes were encouraged in the inexperienced.

The continued lack of sympathy on the part of the Govern- 648
ment of India during the years following the transfer from 668
Bombay could have but one result and that was to make the Arabs resent more and more the link between Aden and India. It had become a fetter to be shaken off as soon as possible. Mackawwi, and those who thought as he did, began to take

000 was enough business to warrant the Council being called together. Then having taken the oath and signed the Register I found myself immediately leader of the "Opposition". None of us on either side of the Council had any experience of political work or of public speaking, except perhaps for one lawyer on the Unofficial side and the Attorney-General and the Director of Education on the Government side. These gentlemen were accustomed to speaking in the Court or in the lecture hall and classroom, but that was not quite the same thing as addressing a body of men who had no desire to listen to arguments presented purely in a legalistic manner or to be "lectured", however able the lecturer; so even these gentlemen held their peace, except during the Budget Meetings when our lawyer sometimes got rather carried away, occasionally to the embarrassment of his own side, a happening, so I am informed,
665 not confined solely to Colonial Legislatures.

645 There were no political parties at that time in Aden, so that we none of us represented any particular political movement and were, for the most part, elderly gentlemen representative of our own communities in the Colony who had been nominated for our proven loyalty and solid worth, rather than for our
[641] aptitude for politics or any particular intelligence. No attempt was made at that time to encourage the younger generation to take a responsible part in the government of the Colony. That was to come later when we had, all of us, more experience
645 and were more sure of ourselves. One of the main difficulties
563 that the Governor must have had in deciding who to nominate to represent the Arab majority of the population on the Legislative Council was that the official language of the Council was English and the common language of all the various committees was also English, and it was well-nigh impossible to find an able man of mature age among the Arabs who not only knew English but was prepared also to give up much of his time to public work. Immature lads there were, but no-one would have welcomed their appointment, least of all the more responsible members of their own community who would have had no faith in "children" as they termed them. Time was needed to mature the "children" and to accustom the grey-

beards to seeing comparatively young men in positions of 645
responsibility. In the meantime we held the fort and tried to 563
build up a tradition of sober and gentlemanly conduct in the Council which would curb the impetuosity without breaking the spirit of the younger generation when in the fullness of time they joined us and replaced us.

As the leader of the Unofficial Members in the uneasy calm 645
which had succeeded the Arab-Jewish riots in 1947, the line 662
which I took then and continued to follow throughout my 664
time on that side of the Council was that we were not in the 665
usually accepted sense of the word an opposition. Although we were on the Unofficial side of Government we were jointly responsible with our official colleagues, for decisions taken in the Council which we had supported. It was not often that we raised our voice in opposition in the public meetings of the Council, because we preferred to reserve our criticism for the privacy of the Committee room, and sharp were some of the encounters which took place behind those closed doors. You may wonder why we should be unwilling to oppose Government openly in Council. The reason was that the temperament of people in the United Kingdom and the temperament of people in the Colonies is vastly different. In the United Kingdom very few people concern themselves unduly about the views of the Members of Parliament at Westminster, and verbal duels and quarrels in the Commons seldom, if ever, have the least effect upon public tranquillity. But Parliamentary Reports which are to be found on the minor and less important pages of only a few of the daily newspapers in this country often contain material which in a Colony, in the kindergarten stage of political development, would have a very unpleasant effect. In the Aden of ten years ago a really outspoken attack on the Government by the Unofficial Members would have had but one result; it would have undermined the authority of Government outside the Council Chamber, and in consequence there would have been a deterioration in security. At such a time this would have been serious. Government understood and respected our motives.

With the full approval of my Unofficial colleagues I summed

"No, no. There is no necessity, they are Jews," said he. 600

"But what has that got to do with it, they worked for me," I said.

"You do not understand. They are Jews," he said with a marked patience, as if talking to a child.

I argued no more but sent my servant with a small reward; whether it reached them or not I do not know.

There were then several thousand Jews living in the Protectorate with a greater measure of security than they enjoyed in Central Europe. They were the artisans and the gold and silversmiths, and their houses were grouped together and generally slightly removed from the Arab quarters of the town. Every small town in the north-western area of the Protectorate had one of these Jewish quarters. They were not interfered with and they could and they did own land, and they were useful to the Arabs and lived in peace with them. They were not involved in tribal disputes and it was considered something of a personal disgrace to kill a Jew. When they left some years later, driven almost against their will by a force they could scarcely understand to Palestine, their need was felt and more than one Ruler tried to persuade them not to go. When they insisted on going they were not unreasonably treated by the Protectorate Rulers and were allowed to sell their land, unlike the Yemen where all the property of emigrating Jews became State property. 5% 3

My next trip into the Protectorate was of a very different character and came some two years later. I flew to Mukeiras with the Resident and Portal,[1] then A.O.C. in Aden, and Douglas Macfadyen,[2] then a Flight Lieutenant. Mukeiras was and still is the capital of the Audhali Plateau, and it was there that the Resident was to meet the young Audhali Sultan and his uncle, the Regent, to receive their thanks for the efforts which he had made on their behalf during his negotiations with the Yemen for the 1934 Treaty: this had resulted in the evacuation by the Zeidi forces of the whole of the Audhali Plateau as a prerequisite to the signature of the Treaty. 600 (632) (648) (728)

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[1] Marshal of the Royal Air Force Viscount Portal, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

[2] Air Marshal Sir Douglas Macfadyen, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.O.C.-in-C. Home Command R.A.F.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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security forces in further detail, but for the moment I want to confine my attention to security in the Colony.

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The Colony, to all outward appearances, and they can be very deceptive, always seemed to be one of the most peaceful places on earth where nothing was ever likely to happen, but in fact it only required a minor incident at the wrong time to cause really serious trouble and to do so not within a matter of days, but almost of minutes. The reason, of course, is not far to seek; it is that there are in the Colony three races who have no special love for each other. The Jews are disliked and despised by the Arabs whom they fear, while the Arabs in their turn dislike the Somalis who are, at the best of times, a truculent lot. Therefore, we were always liable to have trouble between the Arabs and the Jews which might well spread to the Hindu community, or between the Somalis and the Arabs, or between all three, and in no time, much to the surprise very often of successive Air Officers Commanding, the summer skies had clouded over and we were having a devil of a storm, which with firm measures would pass as quickly as it began. A stranger would be astonished to learn on his arrival in tranquil Aden that inter-racial disturbances had resulted in one or two deaths only two or three days before.

I do not want to give the impression that Aden is particularly prone to disorder, and that civil disturbances are the rule rather than the exception because this would be a false picture. What I mean is that, on the rare occasions when there is trouble, it comes with incredible swiftness, due to the latent racial animosities that are always present.

To give an instance of my first experience of the speed of events when inter-racial trouble started in the Colony, I must go back to 1931, when there occurred the first anti-Jewish riot. At that time there were some 6,000 Jews living in Aden, most of them in Crater in their own quarter close by the Boys' Secondary School. Some of them were very wealthy and most of them were in business either as shopkeepers or merchants or petty traders, and generally speaking, they kept very much to themselves, were self-effacing and their contacts with the Arabs were reasonably good. From time to time,

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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however, the younger elements of the Jewish community became a little swollen headed and were inclined to be somewhat truculent and walk three abreast down the pavement, forcing everyone else into the street, and when this began to happen experience showed that there was quite likely to be trouble. The Arabs consider that the Jews are their social inferiors and provided they keep their place, or what the Arabs consider to be their place, there is no trouble at all and the two communities may live side by side in peace for years; but as soon as the Jews tended to forget that they were Jews and began to assert themselves as men, then there was always a likelihood of serious trouble.

One afternoon, the Resident, as the Governor was called in those days, went to Crater to present prizes at the Boys' Secondary School and I, as his Personal Assistant, went with him. We left the Secondary School building about 7 p.m., and drove back to the Residency and when we did so the streets in Crater were just as they usually are, and as we passed by the Jewish quarter there was no sign of any excitement whatsoever. Some twenty minutes later we arrived back at the Residency and I hurried off to change as there was to be a dinner party that evening and it was my duty to meet the guests on their arrival. I was having my bath when the telephone rang in my office next door, and draping a towel round my waist I hurried into the office and picked up the instrument.

"Menahem Messa speaking. I must speak to the Resident at once," said a voice.

Now, Selim Menahem Messa was the most important member of the Jewish community and a man of very considerable wealth indeed.

"I am afraid, Mr. Menahem Messa, that the Resident is busy at the moment, but I can give him a message if you like," I answered.

"Yes, tell him that we must have help at once, tell him that we are all being killed," said the voice.

"Who is being killed?" I asked.

"The Jews. The Arabs are killing us. We must have help."

I was, of course, astonished, as we had only just come back

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579 from very peaceful Crater and I assumed that I had to deal with a lunatic who must be humoured, or with some attempt at a practical joke.

"All right," I said, "I shall see the Resident in a few minutes and then I will let him know what you have said."

I then went back to my bath and had scarcely finished it and was putting on my trousers when the Office Orderly came in and said that the Sergeant of the Residency Guard wished to see me: the Sergeant reported that two Jews, who seemed to be very excited, had arrived in a car and demanded to see the Resident. The Sergeant wanted to know what he was to do, so I told him to bring them to my office at once. I had scarcely completed dressing before the Sergeant was back again with a couple of white-faced Jews who started speaking as soon as they saw me. They demanded to see the Resident; they said the Jews were being murdered; they said the Authorities were doing nothing and that the police would not help, and so on and so forth. When eventually I did succeed in stopping the spate of words, I rang up the Commissioner of Police only to be told that he had gone to the Crater Police Station. This was the second shock I had that evening, because it certainly looked as if something unusual was happening in Crater if the Commissioner of Police had gone there when he should have been having his dinner. I rang up the Crater Police Station and the telephone Orderly confirmed that the Commissioner had been there, but that he and the Inspector had gone off to the Jewish quarter where a disturbance had been reported between the Arabs and Jews. He did not ease my mind at all when he said that the Armed Police had been called out, but I confess I still found it extremely hard to believe that there was anything approaching a major disturbance because everything had been so peaceful and so ordinary when we ourselves had been in Crater little more than half an hour earlier.

However, I left instructions with the Crater Police Station for the Commissioner to ring up the Residency as soon as he returned, and leaving the Jews in my office with the Sergeant of the Guard, I went into the Residency, to the Resident's

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bedroom where he was changing for dinner. I told him what had happened, and as soon as he was dressed he came with me to my office where he listened to what the Jews had to say, pacified them and sent them away; he then asked me to go as quickly as possible to the Crater police station.

The street outside the Secondary School was full of people, but just beyond the school and between the school and the Police Station, which was about 200 yards away, it was empty because the houses along one side of the street were occupied by Jews who seemed to have become hysterical and were on their roof-tops throwing stones indiscriminately at anyone passing in the street below. I left the car at the school—it was too big a target—and ran across no-man's land, arriving at the Police Station without misadventure, where I found that the commissioner had just arrived. He was cool and collected as he always was in a crisis, but he was quite unable to say what was the cause of the riot. All that he knew then was that it started just after the Resident and I had left the Secondary School, when the congregation of a Mosque on the outskirts of the Jewish quarter had, in the middle of evening prayer, become highly excited and rushed out and started to try and break into the Jewish houses nearby, the while vowing vengeance on the inhabitants. The police had acted promptly and no serious damage had been done, but the wildest rumours were flying about and crowds of Arabs were collecting in the streets. The Jews, as usual, had lost their nerve and barricaded themselves inside their houses and started throwing anything that came to their hands from their windows and their roofs at all and sundry in the streets below. The Commissioner, who had called out his Armed Police and posted guards on Menahem Messa's house—he was known to have a very large sum of silver coin on the premises—felt that he could control the situation and did not at that time want any military assistance. He promised to report in an hour's time, or sooner, should the situation deteriorate, and I hurried off back to the Residency to let the Resident know what I had discovered.

The next morning the situation was still tense, and although there had been no further outbreaks of violence, it was decided

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to send the armoured cars to Crater and to relieve some of the police who had behaved splendidly throughout, to give them a much-needed rest by detailing soldiers to carry out their duties temporarily.

Meanwhile in the Residency office at Tawahi we were having a rather tiresome time because the most extraordinary telegrams were coming in from London calling for reports, asking how many Jews had been killed and showing clearly that the powers that be had got the impression that the slaughter was wholesale. They had to be answered, and were, but what was to us more important was to find out who was sending false reports to London, and for this purpose censorship was imposed on all telegrams being sent from Aden which had any reference to the riot.

The night passed without incident and the next morning the Resident went to Crater and called personally on Menahem Messa. He found everything was quiet and though alarmed, Menahem Messa was quite satisfied with the arrangements which had been made by the authorities to ensure the safety of the Jews. When he returned I showed him a telegram which had just been sent to me by the Eastern Telegraph Company under the censorship regulations. It was addressed to a Jewish organisation in London; it referred to a pogrom of the Jews and complained that the authorities refused to take adequate measures to protect the Jews. It had, in fact, been sent from Menahem Messa's house while the Resident was actually in the house talking to Menahem Messa. It must be recorded though, in fairness to Menahem Messa, that he himself knew nothing about it and was in no way responsible.

During this riot no one was killed and only one person was seriously injured and that was a Somali milkman, who, for some unknown reason, was stabbed; and there were not in fact very many minor injuries during the whole course of the ruction.

Later we discovered that the immediate cause of the riot was a parcel of filth which had been thrown out of a Jewish window in the direction of the night soil passage alongside the house, but it had missed its mark and landed in the middle

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of the Mosque at prayer time. This is just an example of a careless incident which can start trouble in Aden.

Another example of inter-racial tension, and one which did not end so happily, came about in 1947 when events in Palestine, and the foolish behaviour locally of people who should have known better, put a match to the sensitive tinder that is Aden. The result was horrible because of the appalling speed with which order dissolved into chaos, and murder and pillage came to the normally law-abiding town. It was a lesson which I, for one, was to heed in the years to come.

Events outstripped the precautions taken, and the police were unable to control the situation, with the result that the Civil Authority had to abdicate temporarily and control passed to the Military, and the Air Officer Commanding called upon the Aden Protectorate Levies to restore order. They were tried beyond their breaking point and they proved at that time to be unreliable in an inter-racial dispute involving their co-religionists and the hated Jews. To resolve the situation troops had to be brought in by air and Naval ratings landed from hastily summoned warships; order was restored speedily, but not before many people had died and much of Crater in and around the Jewish quarter had become a blackened ruin of buildings.

Compensation was paid to the worse sufferers, Jew and Gentile alike, by the Government of Aden, and loans were granted, many of which have still to be repaid in spite of the solemn undertakings and promises given and entered into by the Jews. There was, of course, an inquiry into the disturbances, and the need to maintain in Aden a detachment of British troops for Internal Security purposes was recognised. So does good come from evil.

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The Jews, many of whom had that inborn longing for the promised land which is a characteristic of their race, fled to Palestine in ever-increasing numbers, until a few years later there were scarcely 700 Jews left in Aden. The Jewish community had ceased to be a factor in the affairs of the Colony.

The erstwhile Muslim leaders, frightened and sobered by what they had failed to prevent, tried to prove that the damage

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579 had been done by the foreign elements in the population and blamed the Yemen labourers in the harbour, the cargo and the coal coolies, but they knew full well that the Yemenis had not been responsible for starting the trouble and had not been
567 alone in the pillaging and fire-raising. However, this hare
642 was duly hunted, and the control of landward immigration became a disturbing major problem and many and curious were the proposals and plans that were considered. A great fence was to be built round the landward side of the Colony, twenty to thirty miles in length at a cost which no-one troubled to discover; the Colony was to be cut in half by another fence across the isthmus, turning Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman into a vast squatter camp of undesirables who could not gain entrance into the Fortress Area; watch towers with searchlights were to be constructed and supplemented by police motor patrols; the population was to be registered and the coolie lines moved from the vulnerable Steamer Point area, all complete with the coal wharves that they served and which were such an eyesore, across the harbour to the northern side. Gradually a more balanced view prevailed and only the last
[656] proposals became realities. The population has been regis-
[657] tered and the coolies have been moved, not across the harbour, but from their disgraceful overcrowded dormitories to modern comfortable lines at Ma'alla; and the coal wharves are under construction, but whether there will be any coal to put on them when they are finished is quite a different matter. Every year less and less coal is imported into Aden, for ships bunkers, and very shortly the coaling ship will be almost unique.

563 I do not propose at this juncture to refer to the breaches of
579 the peace which occurred during the labour disturbances in 1955 when the Police Force behaved so admirably—that will come later—but I am going to relate two more examples of the speed with which events in the internal security field can move in Aden.

Less than two months after I became Governor I flew to Mukeiras for a few days. The day after my arrival I heard and saw an aeroplane circling round the landing ground, and

&: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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something seemed to tell me that it was a bad omen; so I packed a bag quickly (my servants had gone to the local village not expecting that they would be required) and hurried across to the landing ground, arriving there just after the plane touched down. It was the acting Chief Secretary, with news of trouble: a Jewish girl had declared that she had become a Muslim and had left her mother's house and gone to the home of the father of the young Muslim she proposed to marry. The girl's mother had applied to the Court, and as the girl was a minor, the Judge of the Supreme Court had issued an order that she was to be restored to her mother's custody. It was scarcely necessary for the acting Chief Secretary to tell me that there was considerable excitement in the town. It was only to be expected, and I recalled the trouble that had arisen recently over a very similar situation in another Colony. I had no option but to return immediately, which I did, and on arrival in Aden I sent for the Air Officer Commanding and for the Attorney-General and the Commissioner of Police; and then asked the Judge of the Supreme Court to call and inform us what action he had taken. What he had done was perfectly clear, and although from an administrative point of view exasperating in the extreme, was legally correct and unavoidable, and it was difficult to see how he could have done anything else. What we had got to do was just as exasperating, but equally clear, and that was to see that the order of the Court was carried out and that the girl was restored to her mother's house.

The Commissioner of Police left us in no doubt about the feeling in the Colony and what would result when the girl, now a Muslim, was taken by force; she would not go willingly to her mother's house—the house of a Jewess—and he informed us of the arrangements he proposed to make if he had to carry out the order of the Court which he said quite frankly he hoped would not be necessary in view of the tense situation in the Colony. I made it quite clear to him that the Court's order must be carried out, but that I was prepared to delay its execution for forty-eight hours—sufficient time for such precautions as would have to be made to deal with any disturbance,

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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and time for me to try and settle the matter by personal negotiation with the leaders of the two communities. The Air Officer Commanding was perfectly agreeable to my request for British troops to be moved to Crater immediately before the Commissioner of Police carried out the order of the Court, and he co-operated in every way, but he did ask whether it was advisable to bring the military into it before it appeared to be absolutely necessary. I told him that in my experience, whenever there was a serious civil disturbance, or the likelihood that there would be one, the Governor would certainly be blamed whatever action he took, and that that was the only certainty there ever was in these affairs. If adequate measures were taken and in consequence there was no disturbance, then I should be accused of being over-cautious and worse. On the other hand, if adequate measures were not taken and there was a riot and there were casualties, then I should be accused, and rightly, of having failed to take adequate measures to ensure the maintenance of law and order. As I was going to be blamed whatever happened I would rather be blamed for being too careful than for not having been careful enough. The Air Officer Commanding on this occasion, as on every occasion when I had to call upon him, gave me his wholehearted support, and if we had had trouble, there would have been no doubt about the co-operation between the Civil and Military Authorities.

Immediately my conference was over I sent for the leader of the Jewish community and the Pakistani Muslim contractor to whose house the girl had gone. The Muslim contractor was only too willing to do everything he could, and the Jew, after he had blamed everyone, except the girl and his own community for what had occurred, also expressed his willingness to try and solve the problem, and at my request they met together and later in the morning they came to see me and suggested that the girl, should she refuse to return home, should go to the house of a European doctor who lived outside the town and remain with his wife for the time being until the excitement had died down. Unfortunately, the girl's mother, who was a widow, would not agree to this procedure and insisted on the girl being returned to her house. At her request

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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I saw the old lady that evening, and I can well understand why her daughter decided to leave home. She did not hesitate to tell me what she thought of me and everybody else and to bang my desk with her clenched fist until the pens and pencils flew all over the place; the Commissioner of Police jumped to his feet thinking that she would have to be restrained physically. She calmed down eventually and was taken away, but not before I had explained to her that her daughter, who was eighteen years old, would be returned to her house, but that she was not entitled to keep her in the house by force, and if she could not persuade her to stay, then the girl was entitled to leave again, and if she did leave she would be taken b, the Commissioner of Police to the European doctor's house whose wife was willing and ready to receive her. It was at this interview that I discovered that the girl was, in fact, the Jewish leader's sister-in-law.

After much coming and going by everyone concerned, and many who were not, all through the morning and afternoon of Friday as tension mounted, the girl's fears were overcome and she agreed to go and see her mother. Late on Friday night she was taken in a closed car from the contractor's house to her mother's house. The old lady soundly upbraided her daughter in the presence of the Commissioner of Police and the doctor's wife, whereupon the girl refused to remain at home, and being free to depart she was taken at once to the doctor's house. Technically the Order of the Court had been executed, or so the Attorney-General assured me, and for some strange reason everyone was quite satisfied. The excitement died down immediately; the troops did not have to be moved to Crater, and a week later, without the slightest objection from the Jewish community or from anyone else, the girl ran away from the doctor's house back to that of the Muslim contractor and was married to his son. Very extraordinary!

Three years later I was at a cabaret entertainment at one of the larger cinemas which was owned by the aforesaid contractor. The entertainment was in aid of some charity, precisely which charity I have forgotten, but I have not forgotten that at half-time the Proprietor came to my table and whispered

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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579 in my ear that his son's wife would like to see me. So I rose and went through the back of the hall into a private house, and for the first time I met the Jewish girl who had been such an infernal nuisance three years earlier. She and her husband seemed extremely happy.

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829 As I have already indicated, it was not only strained relations between Arabs and Jews which might lead to serious disturbances in the Colony, but also the ill-feeling which existed between the Arabs and the Somalis. The Arabs disliked the Somalis, partly because of their truculent behaviour which they found difficult to tolerate from people who were darker in colour than themselves and whom they considered to be an inferior race, and partly because Somalis flocked over from their country to Aden in search of work which the local Arabs held, with a considerable degree of truth, to be their own prerogative.

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464 An example of Arab-Somali tension occurred in the spring of 1954, but on this occasion the trouble was over at Bureikha where the Aden Refinery had recently come "on stream". When the Refinery Management were considering various solutions to their labour recruiting problem they had been warned that they were inviting trouble if they employed too many Somalis in work which could be done by local or Protectorate Arabs. The advice had been accepted, but it had not been followed as strictly as it should have been, with the result that there was a considerable Somali labour force at the Refinery.

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579 It was my custom in the winter months to go out very early on Sunday morning along the Khormaksar Beach to Abiyan, either with a friend or by myself, except for my faithful personal guards, there to shoot duck, or possibly a goose, or both if I was really lucky, and this custom was well-known to the Chief Secretary. Occasionally I would go out the evening before and stay the night and although normally I always let the Chief Secretary know when I expected to be absent from the Colony for a night, I sometimes forgot to do so. It was not altogether surprising, therefore, when one Saturday night at about ten o'clock he rang up Government House and, getting no reply, thought it was because I was away, and assumed that

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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I had gone shooting. In fact the A.D.C. and I had gone to bed very early and the orderly who should have been on duty at the telephone had either gone to sleep himself or gone in search of a cup of tea. The next morning when my early tea was brought at about six o'clock—(early rising was another, to my subordinates, objectionable habit of mine)—the servant who brought it asked me how the trouble at the Refinery was getting on. I asked him what he was talking about and he said:

"Oh, a riot started over at Buraikha last night and the troops have been called out."

I at once rang up the Chief Secretary and was not surprised when, even at that early hour, he answered the telephone immediately. I asked him what was happening, and when he had overcome his astonishment at finding that I was in Government House, he explained that late on Saturday afternoon an Arab watchman on the Refinery premises had arrested a Somali, or vice-versa—I forget precisely which it was—for loitering in a suspicious manner. Immediately there ran round the Arab and Somali coolie lines the most exaggerated rumours about the Somali or Arab having been brutally treated, and before very long the Somalis and the Arabs were at each other's throats. Police precautions were taken and everything was well in hand until the situation had deteriorated rapidly at about half-past nine at night, and the Commissioner of Police had felt it desirable to ask for military support. It was then that I had been called on the telephone by the Chief Secretary, because it is the Governor in person who should ask the Air Officer Commanding for military assistance. Not having received any reply, and assuming, as he did, that I was away, the Chief Secretary had then rang up the Air Officer Commanding himself and explained the situation whereupon, quite rightly, the Air Officer Commanding had despatched troops across to Buraikha.

I asked what the situation was and the Chief Secretary told me that he had no first-hand information as he had been unable to get through to the Commissioner of Police or to the Refinery Office. I, myself, rang up the Refinery and was lucky to find someone had just come into the office who told me

8: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

563 that although there had been a lull in the rioting during the
579 night, it had again broken out and the Commissioner of Police and the Officer commanding the troops had gone off to deal with the new trouble.

I was not satisfied, and I determined to drive myself over to Bureikha at once and see precisely what was happening. I also decided that I would take the Audhali Sultan, who was on a visit to Aden, over with me because some four or five hundred of his tribesmen were employed in the Refinery, and his presence would certainly have a calming effect on them, and probably on the other Arabs as well. I telephoned him at his lodgings in Crater and found he was only too willing to help in any way. So, arranging to meet him *en route*, I dressed hastily and telephoned the Air Officer Commanding to let him know what I was going to do

I met the Audhali Sultan near Ma'alla, and in about half an hour we reached the Refinery coolie lines to find that about ten minutes before our arrival the rioting had stopped. It had stopped when a police officer, quite rightly, shot an Arab rioter who was about to undo a gateway which would have let a considerable number of furious Arabs into an area where there were only a few Somalis, who would undoubtedly have suffered severely, if they had not actually been killed.

I think on the whole that the Sultan and I did a certain amount of good in as much as we were able to walk round among the Arab rioters, or those who had been rioting, and advise them clearly and sternly to stop making a nuisance of themselves. The Somalis, who were outnumbered by the Arabs, had completely lost their heads and were behaving in a very provocative manner without giving thought to the consequences, were reassured by our presence, and by the time we left had begun to calm down. After having spoken to as many people as was possible and conferred with the Commissioner of Police and his officers and men, all of whom had acted in an exemplary manner, and also said a few words to the Officer commanding the troops who, I am glad to say, had not actually had to open fire, I went over to the Refinery hospital where the wounded, who were mostly Somalis,

were being taken care of. I walked round and talked to them; 563 • there, also, I saw the Arab who had been shot, and learned that 579 there was a reasonable chance that he would not succumb to his wound. This relieved my mind, because although sharp lessons are necessary when people behave as these people had, and when the occasion arises the police must do their duty even to the extreme length of opening fire on a crowd, one has in one's heart sympathy for the foolish and hates to see them suffer too much for their faults.

By the time the Sultan and I had finished our tour as it were, things were in much better shape, thanks to the efficiency of the police and the prompt action of the Police Officer who had fired and by so doing had brought a number of the rioters to their senses.

Two days later, except for stones and dustbin lids, which had been used by the Somalis as shields, lying about, there was practically no sign of the riot, and everybody appeared to be working together perfectly amicably.

The incidents which I have related above will give some idea of the speed with which the normal tranquillity of the Colony can be disturbed and a state of affairs come about which may require, not only police action of the most extreme nature, but also intervention by the military forces.

The stationing of a detachment of the Royal Air Force 701 Regiment was, as I have said, a direct development of the 1947 Arab-Jewish riots and the Commission of Inquiry into the riots which was held in January 1948 and which advocated the presence of British troops in the Colony for internal security purposes. They certainly have my deepest gratitude for their wise decision, but I would not like it to be thought for one moment that the Aden Protectorate Levies will never be fit to undertake Internal Security duties—far from it—even in the few years which lapsed between the riots and my return from Aden there has been considerable improvement in discipline, and although I consider that in fairness to all races the presence of British troops is still essential, there is no doubt that in time the Levies will be capable of undertaking any duty they may be required to perform. It is, like everything else, only a

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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CHAPTER ELEVEN

Labour Relations in the Colony

466 ONE of the problems with which I had to deal and the one which I, personally, found the most difficult and more of a strain than all the bickerings and scufflings in the Protectorate and the continual worry of strained relations with the Yemen, was labour relations in the Colony. To understand the problem a very brief sketch is essential of the history of labour from the time that we first arrived in Aden until the immediate post-war period.

175 The invaders of Aden in 1839 came from India and brought
563 with them Indian clerks and a few Indian artisans, and they
464 not unnaturally looked to India for their future supply of
167 skilled and semi-skilled labour. The local Arab was, by Indian standards, totally uneducated and seemed unlikely to take kindly to education, even if it was worth while for some effort to be made in that direction. The local article being thought unworthy of serious consideration, the practice of importing artisans and clerks from India to meet the ever-expanding demand for such workers, became the normal method of recruitment. Gradually a tradition was built up that the Arab would never be capable of skilled work and that such work was an Indian prerogative. The Indians themselves, short-sightedly, did nothing to discourage the belief.

This dangerous state of affairs persisted until after the World
563 War, partly because the Arabs remained uneducated and partly
464 because the Indians were good workmen and their European
178 masters did not wish for any change. Then the education of the Arabs was taken in hand seriously and they responded in a way which surprised even their most fervent champions. They

soon showed that they could be educated, that they were 563
capable of doing more than just manual labour and that with 464
understanding and encouragement there was very little that 178
was beyond their capabilities. They began to resent the presence in their midst of an army of Indian clerks and artisans doing work which, not always with justification at that time, they considered they were capable of doing and which should be theirs by right. Unfortunately, this resentment was not confined to the Indian workers, but was directed as well against their European employers which did not make for happy racial or labour relations in the future.

The general condition of Arab labour in the Colony when I 563
first came to know Aden in the nineteen-thirties can only be 465
described as disgraceful. There were no superannuation benefits, 466
and as wages left no margin between income and expenditure,
nothing could be saved against old age and sickness. There [362]
were no holidays with pay, and most workers had to find their [744]
own living accommodation, and the vast majority received no medical treatment or benefit through their employers. Labour relations, as we now understand that term, did not exist. There was no form of consultation between master and man and the authority of the master was absolute.

Coal and cargo coolies were provided with accommodation; 466
they were housed in long sheds, owned by the coaling and 362
stevedoring companies, in grossly overcrowded conditions without any washing or sanitary arrangements, the nearby beach just across the main road served as a combined bath and lavatory. The owners never had the smallest idea who lived in these dormitories and what went on there after dark, which was probably just as well for their peace of mind in this town where women were closely guarded and youth was uncontrolled.

By the end of the World War no very great improvement in 178
conditions was noticeable and the housing shortage, already 362
acute, was rendered more so by a Town Planning Scheme which virtually paralysed all building operations for two years, and achieved little else except an impracticable scheme which was brought into force in a modified form and then,

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER TWELVE

The Majority Community and Political Parties

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THE Arab community can be divided into four groups; the descendants of the original inhabitants and others who have become in a true sense Aden Arabs by birth and descent from established immigrants; the Hadhramis; the Protectorate Arabs; and the Yemenis.

The first group are permanent residents and among them are many of Aden's leading families, the Aideroos, the custodians of the great Aideroos Mosque whose origin is Iraqi and who came to Aden very many years ago via the Wadi Hadhramaut, the Mackawwis whose name shows their Meccan origin, the Safis, Girgarahs, and the Maktaris of Yemeni origin, the Hassonalis and Luqmans now identified with the Arabs who are of Persian and Indian descent and the Bayoomis and Khalifahs, two well-known Aden families of Egyptian origin. There was at one time an Egyptian quarter in Crater. Before the turn of the last century the present Hafat Hussein was known as the Hafat al Misri.

In the first group are to be found merchants of standing, lawyers and newspaper proprietors, shop-keepers and cinema owners, fishermen and labourers and artisans, in fact every profession and calling under the sun. They are the backbone of the Colony and by and large the moderates in the political field. The second group are in much the same position as the Europeans, they are in Aden for what they can get out of the place and their thoughts are concentrated on making money to the exclusion of all else, except their beloved Hadhramaut to which they return from time to time. They are almost without exception merchants or are employed in business

houses. They are clannish and only of recent years have any 563
of them taken any part in the public life of the Colony. The exception to this statement is the Bazara family, members of which have in the past and today given their services to the public in the municipal field and in the field of sport.

The third group are in much the same position as the Hadhramis, but being nearer home they pay more frequent visits to the Protectorate, and not having the Hadhramis business astuteness they are to be found more among the employees than the employers. They are of a generous disposition, and now that the educational disadvantage from which they suffered is fast disappearing, they are playing an ever increasing part in the life of the Colony.

The last group, the Yemenis, are a problem and fall clearly into two divisions, the manual workers who spend only a few months in the Colony at any one time and have in no way severed their ties with their homeland and the merchant class who may have become assimilated into the first group or are on the way to and wishful of being so, or who may have come to Aden because they are Sha'afis, or cautious persons and who, while not giving up their Yemen connection and business interests in any way, want to have an alternative source of income and place of residence in the event of trouble in their own land.

This then is the majority community in the Colony, and [665]
it is from this community that the political parties have been evolved with some assistance in their early days from individual members of the minority communities, and the Cairo radio in more recent times.

Political parties came into being in Aden in much the same 665
way as they have done in other parts of the world. People of similar views or recreations or occupations met together in the coffee shops and eventually had the idea of forming a Club. The Club became in time the resort of people with, broadly speaking, the same political ideas and so a Party was formed.

Aden has dozens of Clubs, but mercifully very few political 575
Parties. Most of the Clubs are mushroom affairs that suddenly spring up over night all complete with President, Chairman,

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Minority Communities and Political Development

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SO far I have said very little about the minority communities in the Colony and their attitude to each other and to the place where fate has deemed they shall pass their lives or, as in the case of the majority of the Europeans, a brief part of their working life.

The European community on the whole look upon Aden as a place of exile from their own land, a place of temporary abode in which to earn a living and leave for a better land as soon as possible. They are not interested in the local people as human beings but only as potential or actual customers for their merchandise, or as passengers in their ships or as servants in their houses. They only mix with them socially when it is unavoidable, and when I left Aden in 1956 there were many whose only contacts with the Asiatic members of the community were by way of business. They never seemed to realise that they had any obligation to the place in which they earned their living, or to the people among whom they were living. There were, of course, exceptions to this general rule and these men and women by their unsparing efforts to help the poorer elements of the population and their genuine friendliness more than overcame the impediment to better inter-racial relations created by their unintelligent die-hard compatriots. It says much for them and the lead given by some of the senior Government officials and Service officers that inter-racial understanding and inter-mixing had progressed to a remarkable degree from what it was when I first went to Aden twenty-five years earlier. Understanding was helped by the fact that Aden was not troubled by that horrible thing—the colour question. There was no colour bar as such, it just did not exist, and I was determined that it would not be introduced while I had anything to do with the affairs of the Colony. There were, of course, a few people who disliked all coloured people simply because they were coloured; it has always been a mystery to me why such people ever leave their own country, but the majority of the British community just consider all non-Europeans as socially inferior in much the same way as they consider all Continentals to be socially inferior. The Arabs for their part are untroubled by any inferiority complex and regard the British generally as their social equals. The only complaints that I ever heard of racial discriminations came from members of the Indian community.

The Indian community are engaged in business or in skilled or clerical employment and are for the most part well-to-do and hope to remain so. They take no particular part in politics, but being allergic to riots and other violent commotions give generously to charitable appeals hoping thereby to remain on good terms with their neighbours. Their leaders, with one notable exception, keep out of politics and take little part in the public life of the Colony except in such business organisations as the Chamber of Commerce and the Aden Merchants Association. They are, as a community, very valuable commercially to the Colony but they are at the same time very vulnerable.

The Pakistanis are in their general attitude much like their co-dwellers in the Great Indian Peninsula, as it was at one time called, but they are fewer in number and as they share the same religion as the Arab majority are not in nearly so vulnerable a position. The Jews, on the other hand, the few that still remain in the Colony, shrewd business men though they are, have never been able to overcome racial prejudices, and even today the majority of them give the impression that they are in mortal dread of a recurrence of the riots. They make very little general effort to improve their relations with their neighbours, although some of their leaders set them an excellent example.

The Somalis, of whom there are thousands in the Colony, 563
are, generally speaking, of an arrogant disposition which does not make them any better loved by the Arabs who consider them to be socially inferior. They are good workers in the house or wherever they can sit down to the task, and taxis and launches suit their temperament admirably. They are becoming politically conscious and already have one Somali elected member in the Legislative Council. The Arabs have found that politically they are a force not to be underestimated.

All the real leaders of the communities have striven and continue to strive to improve racial relations and to engender in their followers a loyalty not to their individual race or tribe, but to Aden itself and encourage them to consider themselves primarily as citizens of Aden, as Adenese rather than as Arab, Jew, European, Indian, Pakistani or Somali. In this they have been reasonably successful and it is no longer uncommon for the leaders of the communities to join together as citizens of Aden to do honour to a distinguished guest.

So much for the human backcloth to the political development which took place during the five years of my term of office, and now for the economic wings and the stage is set.

In 1937, the year of the transfer from India to the control of 652
the Colonial Office, the income of the Colony was £140,000 178
to meet the full cost of the administration, the police, medical and educational services and public works; there was no financial assistance in the form of a subvention from His Majesty's Government. Two years after emancipation came the World War, with the need for the strictest economy, a godsend to Aden financially as it enabled her not only to balance the annual budget but to put something aside against the day when development could be considered and new buildings for hospitals and schools would be practicable once more. By 1955 the Colony's annual income had reached the £4,000,000 mark and the latest Development Report bound in dark red, a rather menacing colour, and optimistically called "Development Plan 1955—60", shows that approximately £10,000,000 is being spent, or has been spent, on schools, hospitals, housing
and all the normal social services. This figure does not include 600

000 more conventional range from golf to polo and from tennis
to yachting, and from small and quite delightful dinner parties
to large and devastating cocktail parties. In fact, you can do
practically everything in and around Aden that can be done
elsewhere in the world with the exception of winter sports,
rugby football and bowls.

526 The great game of the local people is Association Football
575 and there are more than twenty Football Clubs registered with
the Aden Sports Association, which is a predominantly Asiatic
body and which exercises a degree of control over the Clubs
much on the lines of the Football Association in this country.
The Association controls also the Stadium in Crater where the
more important games are held and where Arabs, Indians and
Somalis collect in thousands with a few Europeans on Saturday
afternoons when important competition games are in progress.
The standard of play is very high and nowadays there is not
nearly so much rough play as there used to be and players and,
or, spectators seldom come to blows on or off the ground.
The hooliganism often demonstrated in this country has not
000 yet reached Aden. In this respect it is still a backward and
529 undeveloped country. Personally, although I always took an
563 interest in the game, I never played football and confined my
more athletic pursuits to hockey and tennis and I swam at Gold
Mohur Bathing Club spasmodically until I discovered it had
a colour bar rule, the only Club in Aden to have one, and then
I left. I was not sorry to go because the Club had become very
crowded and amply demonstrated the unfortunate fact that
those who can afford to remove their clothing seldom do and
those who should remain covered in the common interest
always display as much of their ample acreage as the over-liberal
000 laws permit. My main pursuits were sailing and shooting, and
526 in my earlier days sea fishing. Most unfortunately sailing and
shooting are seasonal in Aden and the season is the same for
575 both, so I was forever being torn between the two and what
made matters much worse was that the Aden Yacht Club's
weekly race was on Sunday morning, and Sunday morning
was the only morning in the week that my conscience would
000 allow me to take off to shoot. Generally I shot until Christmas

Dhow Building

Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami merchants 396
settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the
average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are 501
constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well 477
built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and the Malabar coast) 505
and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian
ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition
of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers
and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company). Monsieur
Besse now maintains a fleet of dhows in addition to his motor
vessels. Many of these dhows are equipped with auxiliary engines

Soap Manufacturing

A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur Besse in 388
December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap
is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local
labour of 40 men is employed, and the output is about 50 cases
daily, each case containing 200 cakes, which are disposed of locally
or exported to the Red Sea Ports.

Dyeing

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth and 386
each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There are in 439
addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The
dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Massowa,
Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by Jews 277
and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt. 563

VII.—COMMERCE

Customs

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties. 651

Trade

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment as the port is a centre 439
for trade between all ports of the world and the neigbouring territories.
The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece
goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells and
salt. The total value of the seaborne trade in the year under report
(12 months January to December, 1938) exclusive of transhipment
cargo, was Rs. 12,16,02,203 (imports Rs. 8,02,17,766, and exports
Rs. 4,13,84,437), showing a decrease of Rs. 42,91,828 as compared

226 kinds of fish are taken in fair quantity but no one species appears to predominate. Crawfish are reported as numerous on rocky bottoms, but they are only taken locally for sale fresh to Europeans. Oysters abound on the rocks between tidemarks and could no doubt be cultivated in several landlocked bays where markets are available.

In general, the fisheries appear to be promising but localised and seasonal, the fishermen tending to follow the shoals along the coast. A fishery based on a harbour might have to employ vessels of considerable ranged storage capacity if landings were to be kept constant throughout the year.

226 During the greater part of 1947 the Fisheries Officer was still under
654 training in the United Kingdom, but the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office himself spent a fortnight in the Colony and Protectorate early in the year and was much impressed by the quantity of fish available. By November an extensive survey of the fisheries resources of this area had been planned in London and a party, consisting of a fish oils chemist, a canning expert, a Political Officer and the permanent Fisheries Officer, arrived in Aden towards the end of the month. They were later joined by the Fisheries Adviser and a second Fisheries Officer was expected early in 1948.

By the end of the year, the two technical experts and the Political Officer were at work at Mukalla and the Fisheries Officer was at Aden starting to equip two vessels for experimental fishing.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the
[167 handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms,
464] the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

438 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The
433 chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing-plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471 As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownerships in
Aden, the following are the main concerns and their proprietorship:
563

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.	471
Soap Works	French.	
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.	563 ●
Button Factory	Italian.	
Aluminium Factory	Indian.	
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian.	
Ship-owning	French, Arab, Indian.	
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.	

The most important developments in 1947 were the restriction of out- 288
put of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure 433
the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries of button-cutting and aluminium-pressing.

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 231
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The 311
following statement shows the imports and exports of animals:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Mules*	
By land	34,048	4,870	85	12	—	231 439
By sea	101,677	180	—	2	29	
TOTAL	135,725	5,050	85	14	29	

TOTAL EXPORTS OF ANIMALS (BY SEA)

Sheep and goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Dogs*
2,697	28	—	4

Total Exports of Animals by Military . Sheep and goats, 180

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are three kinds of schools in the Colony: Government schools 871
under the Director of Education, which are financed directly from Colony [658]
funds; schools which Government recognises and assists by means of grants-in-aid both on capital and recurrent costs; and a number of indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls. The public demand for education continued to expand, and applications for admittance to schools outnumbered the available places. To meet this demand it was possible to arrange for a number of extra streams of pupils to be started, as well as for a "special" class for a group of successful candidates

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MMI

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis. 494 4221

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors: 471 563 162

Salt Works . . .	Italian, Indian.
Soap Works . . .	French.
Dyeing and Printing .	French, Indian.
Aluminium Factory . .	Indian.
Shipping Agencies . .	British, Indian, French.
Ship-owning . . .	British, French, Arab, Indian.

474 281

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. Animals were imported as follows: 231

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	Cattle	Camels	Horses	Donkeys	Dogs
By land . .	41,393	5,031	44	6	1	Nil
[illegible] . .	105,729	76	3	Nil	Nil	13
TOTAL .	147,122	5,107	47	6	1	13

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of School. Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the lower secondary school, the suggestion for its introduction into the primary schools having been rejected by reason of pressure for fuller teaching of Arabic. 871

Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujrati, Hebrew and Urdu.

There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion was very impressive. There was much pleasure expressed at the provisions of the Five-Year Plan but this was tempered with much scepticism. The "special" class worked well and all pupils passed into the Government Secondary School.

THE COLONY

PART I

Review of 1949 and 1950

THE progress of the Colony has been uninterrupted by any serious 185
political or industrial disputes, or by epidemic disease, and both in numbers of residents and material prosperity it has grown far beyond any previous records. The number of ships calling at Aden for fuel make it one of the busiest ports of the world, handling a tonnage comparable with Liverpool, while the air services radiating from Aden to the Middle East, India and the East African Territories have increased in number and frequency. The new civil airport is nearing completion. A new radio-telephone link has been established with East Africa and London.

Steady progress has been made with the Education Five-Year Plan, and with other development works, described in more detail below, and the revenue has remained adequate for recurrent expenditure and for substantial expenditure upon new works without raising additional taxation.

The increase in the population has been caused mainly by the 167
immigration of Arabs from the interior (Aden Protectorate and Yemen)
and of Indians and Pakistanis, in most cases single men only. 464
In order to prevent the influx into Aden of people for whom there cannot be found employment or housing, new Immigration Rules were introduced in May, 1950, under which an intending immigrant must satisfy the Government that he is coming to an approved occupation
for which no suitable local candidate (of any race) is available. This 653
control has been so far effected mainly on persons arriving by sea. The protection of local employees is being accompanied by a vigorous programme of school building, including a technical college, to raise the educational standard of local candidates.

The late Mr. A. Antonin Besse, K.B.E., made a generous gift of 741
£50,000 to the Colony ; £29,000 is to be spent on buildings at the new 871
Technical College and it is proposed to use the balance for the education of women in Aden.

A population movement of great significance was completed during 167
the period under review by the migration of nearly 42,000 Jews of Yemen origin to Israel. Arrangements for their air lift from Aden were made by the Israeli Authorities in close co-operation with the Aden Government, and the operation was completed without accident or any outbreak of disease, and without molestation by the Arab communities through whom they passed.

The Yemeni Jews have thus ceased to be an important element of 563
the population of Southern Arabia, and in Aden Colony they have

563 fallen below Indians in numbers and influence. There has thus been a temptation for the less responsible sections of the Arab press to transfer to Indians the animosity previously stirred up against the Jews as an alien and wealthy race, extorting inflated profits from the poor ignorant Arab.

648 The feeling of solidarity between Arabs and Pakistanis has been demonstrated on the visits of H.M. Pakistani ships of war. At the same time it must be placed on record that British and Indian ships have been given most cordial receptions.

641 Some constutitional advance was made by the reduction of the property qualifications for electors to the Township Authority of Fortress, and the introduction of an income qualification, which increased the number of voters from 1,600 to 5,000. The next election will be held in March, 1951.

647 746 Social work has been helped by the formation of a Social Welfare Advisory Council, which includes unofficial representatives of all races, and a Labour Advisory Board, also with substantial unofficial representation, has been set up.

362 The shortage of housing remains one of the most important problems facing Government. Some 280 working-class houses have been built by Government at Sheikh Othman, but these replace insanitary mat houses which were destroyed as the new buildings became available, and do not provide additional accommodation; it is estimated that at least 2,000 new houses are needed. The Government is examining new methods of cheap and rapid construction, and seeking means of financing a substantial housing programme from Government or private funds.

643 His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., proceeded on leave prior to retirement in October, 1950. He served in Aden from 1928 to 1934; he was appointed Chief Secretary in 1942 and Governor in 1944.

000 Visitors to Aden included Mr. Bevin and Mr. Creech Jones, who called briefly in transit, and Sir T. Lloyd, Permanent Under Secretary of State who made a comprehensive tour of the Colony and Protectorate.

DEVELOPMENT

652 The finances of the Colony continue in a healthy condition and revenue remains buoyant. The financial year 1949-50 ended with a deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs compared with an estimated deficit of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. Expenditure exceeded the estimate by over Rs. 6 lakhs and revenue was up by over Rs. 36 lakhs. Unfortunately it was not possible to carry out the full programme under the development plan, and expenditure on capital works fell short of that programme by Rs. 22 lakhs. The excess of expenditure over the estimate was due mainly to extraordinary expenditure on revision of salaries and rehabilitation loans, all of which were paid during 1949-50. On the other hand, the Colony's surplus balances were written down by over Rs. 20 lakhs owing to the sharp fall in the value of investments at the end of the

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

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132 scanty and irregular throughout most of the region. At Aden, it averages about 3 to 5 inches a year, and is normally concentrated in the period from December to April. In contrast, the western highlands receive a summer rainfall which reaches 15 to 20 inches a year in most areas. The precipitation in the Hadhramaut region does not follow a seasonal pattern: it is appreciably lower and often localized in distribution. Torrential thunderstorms sometimes occur, while sandstorms are frequent, especially between May and September.

POPULATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Population

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361 The population of the Colony is essentially cosmopolitan and urban in character. According to the last census in 1946, the inhabitants numbered 80,516, including 58,455 Arabs, 7,273 Jews, 4,322 Somalis, 9,456 Indians, 365 Europeans and 645 of other nationalities. Since that date, the population has increased markedly. In 1950, it

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563 was officially estimated at 100,000, and was generally believed to approach 110,000 to 120,000. The Arabs are mainly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Protectorate and Yemen: in 1946, slightly less than one half were registered as Aden-born. Most of the Jewish community has recently migrated to Israel, with the result that a remnant of less than 2,000 Jews remained in 1951.

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162 The Colony consists of two incorporated townships, besides important military installations. The township of Aden, sometimes designated as the Fortress, embraces all the settlements on the Aden peninsula and isthmus. It had over 55,800 inhabitants in 1946, about 36,200 of whom lived in the main town of Crater and 12,000 in the modern harbor sections of Tawahi and Steamer Point. Sheikh Othman, the second township, had about 22,600 residents. It comprises the town itself, situated on an oasis behind the peninsula, several small out-

p. 236(B)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM 2

ficiency are widespread. Pellagroid lesions of the skin are often encountered among the peoples of the Protectorate. In a survey of 518 Arab schoolboys in Aden township in 1949, no cases of overt deficiency were found, but enlargement of the liver, possibly suggestive of low protein intake, was revealed in 27 per cent.

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MISCELLANEOUS CONDITIONS

A small outbreak of epidemic muscular rheumatism, classified as Bornholm disease, was reported from Aden in 1946. It involved 35 persons—34 British and 1 Arab.

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Hepatic cirrhosis is one of the most frequent conditions seen at the Civil Hospital. Local physicians have noted that most of the cases come from malarious regions where qat is widely used, but the underlying causes have not been investigated.

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Chewing the leaves of *Catha edulis*, or qat, is a general custom in Western Aden Protectorate. The leaf juices contain a stimulant, and habitual indulgence is said to produce loss of appetite, sleeplessness and a variety of more serious nervous disorders. Local observers believe that addiction to the drug contributes to the widespread undernutrition among the people.

SUMMARY

The Colony of Aden and the adjacent Protectorate, on the southern coast of Arabia, have been British dependencies for over a century. The population of the Colony, including the port of Aden, was enumerated at 80,516 in the census of 1946, and calculated at over 100,000 in 1950. The Protectorate territory comprises two administrative divisions—Western Aden Protectorate and Eastern Aden Protectorate, in which the estimated population for 1948 was about 350,000 and 300,000, respectively. The local governments are tribal and diverse in organization, ranging from sultanates to smaller autonomous units. The inhabitants of both the Colony and the Protectorate are predominantly Arabs and adherents of Islam.

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p. 251 (8)

65: Landshut S-4 (no date)1950 M1 Middle East

Yemen MLI
Aden MML

Y

exodus, it is said to have housed about 8,000. There are smaller communities in various towns like Sa'da, Dhamar and Kaukaban. The rest are scattered in numerous villages, mostly situated in the interior of the mountain plateau. A good many of these must have been almost emptied of Jews by the recent mass emigration. 563 361 Y

From all accounts it would seem that the personal régime of the late Imam Yahya was not among the worst known to the Yemeni Jews, who speak of him with some respect. It is said that the Jews living in the capital under the Imam's personal control were far better treated than those in the provinces. In 1942, when news reached the Yemeni Jews in Palestine that the old Imam was seriously ill, prayers were offered by them for his recovery. 563

The most likely reason for the widespread desire of the Jews in Yemen to emigrate is the fact that they believe that the time of the Messiah has arrived. At the same time, account must be taken of their pitiful economic condition and their status of inferiority. It would seem likely that the accounts they have received from early emigrants to Palestine of the conditions of life to be enjoyed there have had considerable influence. Y

There was great anxiety at the time of the 1948 revolt, when the late Imam Yahya's chief adviser—Abdullah ibn Ahmad al-Wazir—revolted against his master, who was already then at an advanced age. In due course, after a long struggle, however, the Imam Yahya's eldest surviving son—the Emir Saif al-Islam Ahmad—defeated the rebels in battle, and, after imprisoning their leader, was proclaimed Imam in succession to his late father. 167 563

The new Imam—who, on ascending the throne, changed his name from Saif al-Islam Ahmad to Ahmad al-Nasir li-Din Allah—appears to have been more ready to listen to representations from Jewish organisations in the West. Thus, while up to his accession Jews who left the country did so at their own peril and risked arrest on the outward journey to Aden, instructions have now been issued that they should be allowed to leave without hindrance. Hence the fact that between August, 1949, and the time of writing, about 42,000 Yemeni Jews have been flown from Aden—where they had gone as soon as the ban was lifted—to Israel.

The British authorities in Aden have done much to assist the emigrants by putting a military camp in the colony at their disposal, and have been generous in the supply of medical facilities.

So general an exodus has meant that yet another Jewish community of great antiquity has been to a great extent disbanded.

ADEN

A

When the Aden riots broke out on December 2, 1947, the Jewish community numbered 8,550. That, at any rate, is the figure given in the official British *Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Disturbances in Aden*, though other sources put the total at somewhat 162 563

65:Landshut S-4 (no date)1950 M1 Middle East
Aden MMI

162 563 fewer. Be that as it may, of the total only 4,700 belonged to the original Jewish community of Aden: the rest—about 3,800—were Yemeni Jews in transit to Palestine. On arrival in Aden, after a most hazardous journey across the desert, the Yemeni emigrants were usually destitute and in a complete state of exhaustion.

563 361 Formerly they used to be quartered either in the Jewish part of the Crater district of the town or in the Jewish quarter of Sheikh 'Othman, about eight miles inland from the Crater. More recently, so much has their number increased, that a separate camp, known as Hashad camp, was for a time set up for them a mile and a half from Sheikh 'Othman. The Hashad camp, which has now been replaced by another—made available by the Aden Government—was subsidised by the Joint Distribution Committee and directed by a woman physician (a remarkable woman in many ways), Dr. Olga Feinberg.

563 463 Many of the Yemeni Jews in Aden are employed as coolies, casual labourers and hawkers, a number dwelling in the Coolie Lines and in caves in the rocks. The rest are mainly craftsmen (as they were in Yemen)—gold- and silversmiths, weavers, carders, thatchers, and so forth.

563 The Jewish community of Aden proper, numbering until recently between 4,000 and 5,000, is centred in the Crater, where Jewish shops, many of them in the Suq, are mingled with those of Muslims, Hindus, and Parsees. A few of the wealthier Jewish merchants have shops in the Steamer Point district, where the Government offices and better-class shops are situated.

563 871 Thanks to the generosity of the Menahem Messa family, until the riots, the community had a large and well-equipped school and a spacious new synagogue. In addition, there was another somewhat smaller school. Owing to the lack of qualified teachers, however, the standard of education is low. The new and richly decorated synagogue was also used as a kind of clubhouse, and was an habitual rendezvous when services were not in progress.

563 The relations between the old Jewish community of Aden and the Muslims used to be tolerably good. But the growing influx of Yemeni Jews led to the development of a certain degree of tension between them and the Muslim coolies, many of whom—incidentally—are themselves of Yemeni origin. It is also likely that inflammatory nationalist broadcasts from Egypt and other Arab stations in the Middle East, blaring out daily through loudspeakers in Aden cafés, have played their part in stirring up anti-Jewish feeling.

579 625 563 Following the appeal of the Arab League for a three-day protest strike against the decision of the United Nations to partition Palestine, an anti-Zionist demonstration in Aden developed into a riot. Jewish shops and houses in the Crater and in Sheikh 'Othman were attacked, many being burnt and looted.

From the official report of the Commission of Inquiry, it is evident that the reason why the British authorities were unable to bring the

65:Landshut S-4 (no date)1950 M1 Middle East
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disturbances to an end for three whole days was that the Aden 579
Protectorate Levies completely failed to do their duty. This locally- 625
raised force, recruited from the Muslim tribes of the Protectorate 563
area, not only failed to stop the rioters, but themselves took part in the looting of Jewish shops. Indeed, there is evidence to suggest that the high number of Jewish casualties is due to the fact that the Levies turned their weapons on the victims of the riots instead of on the rioters.

Feelings run high in these matters, and there is always a temptation to attribute to bias in official quarters events caused merely by incompetence. It must be said, on the other hand, that the authorities themselves have done little to dispel suspicion of bias on their part. For instance, on December 5, 1947, the Governor of Aden sent a cable to the Colonial Secretary in London, part of which reads as follows:

"Alleged hostile activity of Jews created new dangerous tension, especially after killing of a Levy and an Indian Muslim Government doctor almost certainly by Jewish snipers."

The subsequent Commission of Inquiry, however, established that there was not the slightest evidence of the existence of any Jewish snipers whatsoever, and that the Indian doctor had in fact been shot by Levies (*Report*, pp. 14 and 21).

During the riots, both Jewish schools and four of the synagogues were burnt to the ground. Of the 170 Jewish shops in Aden, 106 were totally looted and another eight partially looted. About 220 Jewish houses were destroyed or damaged. Eighty-two Jews were killed, and a similar number wounded. Financially, the losses suffered by the Aden Jews are estimated at £1,150,000.

The riots had a devastating effect on the Jewish community, economically as well as socially and psychologically. The compensation (partly in the form of loans) offered by the Aden Government to help those who had lost everything to start afresh was totally inadequate. Moreover, widespread bewilderment and distrust had undermined the very basis of normal peaceful social relations between Jews and Muslims.

The American Joint Distribution Committee consequently decided on a large-scale evacuation plan—"Operation Magic Carpet"—as a result of which almost the entire Jewish population was ferried by air to Israel. At the time of writing, there are only 1,200 Jews left in Aden, of whom about a quarter have expressed a wish to emigrate.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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them from their fellow tribesmen, except their superior armament and well filled cartridge belts.

The Tribal Guards are the first line of offence and defence of the Ruler and in only two of the States is there any more elaborate organisation. Lahej has a private army which was, when I was in Aden, a sorry collection of ragamuffins, some 200 strong, whose pipe Band was much in demand on St. Andrew's night at the Union Club, that centre of European civilisation and culture in the Colony; otherwise, I am afraid this force had but little merit. The Quaiti Sultan has, at Mukalla, a Regular Army and the headquarters of his Armed Constabulary which, thanks very largely to the inspiration of Mr. W. H. Ingrams, C.M.G., O.B.E., who as Resident Adviser did so much for that country, were reasonably efficient. In appearance there is little to choose between the Regular Army and the Armed Constabulary, except that the former was considerably darker in hue, having been recruited largely from the Sultan's ex-slaves.

567

Some years before an interesting conversation had taken place between the Quaiti Sultan and a Political Officer in Mukalla, at a time when Aden was threatened with a visit from one of the more rabid anti-slavery enthusiasts.

"Don't you think it would be a good idea, your Highness, if you were to release your slaves?" inquired the Political Officer, referring to the Palace slaves who numbered some 300 men and youths without taking into account their women folk. The Political Officer had led up to this question with a dissertation on the rights of man and world public opinion, and he had produced all the usual anti-slavery arguments with considerable eloquence, and he awaited the answer to his question with some anxiety. The Authorities in Aden, threatened by the advent of the enthusiast, were seriously worried about the slaves of Mukalla. Although, in fact, they were a lot of lazy well-fed good-for-nothings, there was no doubt that in theory they were slaves, and enthusiasts can never see out of both eyes at the same time.

"It is a very good idea," replied His Highness, "but I can release them only on one condition."

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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• 567 "What is the condition?" asked the Political Officer with considerable misgiving.

"You must agree to send troops here when I free them," answered the Sultan.

"What for?" asked the astonished Political Officer.

"To protect me, of course," said the Sultan.

"I am afraid I do not understand, your Highness," said the Political Officer much perplexed.

"I am surprised. Surely it's obvious? I feed and house and clothe my so-called slaves, and of course, their families. I give them presents on religious festivals and when they marry. I have not enough work for them to do and in consequence they have an easy life. Now, if I say to them that they are free and I don't propose to keep them any longer and that they must go away and earn their own living, I am afraid they won't be very pleased. They are simple people, you know, and prefer actual ease and comfort with only technical restraint to freedom and hard work, and as they are stronger than my army I must be certain of your help before I make them free," was the answer of the Sultan.

567 As usual with us a compromise was achieved and the slaves
702 became the troops.

The backing for the Tribal Guards in the Western Protector-
701 ate comes from a body of men called the Government Guards,
625 a fine lot who were originally raised and trained by Lord Belhaven and Stenton, when as Master of Belhaven he was a Political Officer working in the Protectorate. Indeed, it was his idea which brought them into being and the Protectorate should be extremely grateful to him for his happy thought and his hard work in the early formative months. They are under the general direction of the British Agent, who is the senior Political official responsible to the Governor for the Western half of the Protectorate, and are a Government force paid for from the annual subvention from Her Majesty's
[714] Government. Well armed and well trained with distinctive black head-dresses, they play many dangerous and difficult parts. Led by their British and Arab officers they are always ready to support the Tribal Guards when local difficulties

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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000 We arrived unhurriedly on the small landing ground at Mukeiras; the Fairey 2 F.s never hurried, but they generally got to their destination, which was just as well because they were single-engined aircraft and the Protectorate has an unduly large proportion of sharp rocky hills to nice flat open spaces suitable for a forced landing.

[291] We were met on arrival by a seething mass of blue-kilted tribesmen led by the young Sultan, Saleh bin Hussein[1] bin Jabil, and the Regent, Sultan Mohd bin Jabil, and the Sultan's father, Hussein bin Jabil. It was my first meeting with the Sultan who was later to become my personal friend and one of the staunchest and most loyal of the Rulers of the Protectorate. At that time he was just a nice-looking lad and I was more interested in the Regent, a hook-nosed middle-aged man, crafty and, I was to learn later, unreliable, and also in the Sultan's father Hussein, a fine figure of a man with an open frank countenance and a charming smile, which his son has inherited. Hussein was killed some years later not far from Mukeiras in a tribal dust-up with the Rassasis, a tribe which lies to the Yemen side of the *status quo* frontier. His death was a loss to his people, to his son and to us.

[184] [574] As we walked forward towards the village surrounded by and followed by a crowd of tribesmen, some cattle and goats were led out and slaughtered in front of us, a disgusting business, but required by tradition on such great occasions. Incidentally, they provided the basis of the meal we would eat later. Quite often in the future I tried to stop the barbarous custom, and sometimes I was successful, much to the disappointment of the poorer elements who invariably benefit by being given the remnants of the feast.

On arrival at the village we were led into a small house to await the final preparation of lunch; while we were waiting for the meal a diversion was caused by a stout gentleman with a fine black beard walking into the room. He gave a general greeting to the company there assembled and his arrival appeared to cause some surprise to many of those present, although I am certain that the Regent was well aware of his

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[1] Sultan Saleh bin Hussein, C.M.G., C.B.E.

with us and was now returning to his work somewhere on the 000
Abiyan plain. I had no armed escort from the Government
Guards. The safety of my companions and myself rested with 643
the Sultan who was fully prepared to accept his responsibility. 574
In fact, if I had attempted to take an armed escort on this particular trip, we would almost certainly have never got to Al Qara at all. The independent-minded tribesmen would undoubtedly have resisted the movement of armed men into their country and we should have been faced with the alternative of turning back or having to force a passage. Not really an alternative because I had not, in those days, a sufficient force at my disposal to overcome spirited resistance from thousands of tribesmen in that tangle of hills.

QUAITI

Both during my term of office as Governor and during my 361
earlier periods of service in Aden I paid frequent visits to [712]
Mukalla, the capital of the Quaiti State in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, which nestles below a high hill feature on which stand the now empty watch towers that in days gone by protected the wealthy merchants of the town from bedouin raiders. Mukalla has a fascinating little harbour and the town is grouped attractively round a bay filled with the bluest water that I have ever seen. Viewed from the broad beach outside the ancient gateway as the sun is setting, the town and the hill behind it are suffused with a golden light, and the slender white minarets of the Mosques are a delicate shade of pink. It is really beautiful.

Here in Mukalla are not only the business houses of the 366
merchants who trade with the Far East and Aden and supply 441
the Hadhramaut with its innumerable wants, but also the palace 368
of the Sultan, the British Residency, and the Government
Offices of the Quaiti administration. Outside the walls of the 712
town are the depot of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and the barracks of the Mukalla Regular Army and the Quaiti Armed
Constabulary. Here also is the Bedouin Boys' School, a board- 346
ing school for the sons of tribesmen run by the State on the

houses. They are clannish and only of recent years have any 563 of them taken *any part in the public life* of the Colony. The exception to this statement is the Bazara family, members of which have in the past and today given their services to the public in the municipal field and in the field of sport.

The third group are in much the same position as the Hadhramis, but being nearer home they pay more frequent visits to the Protectorate, and not having the Hadhramis business astuteness they are to be found more among the employees than the employers. They are of a generous disposition, and now that the educational disadvantage from which they suffered is fast disappearing, they are playing an ever increasing part in the life of the Colony.

The last group, the Yemenis, are a problem and fall clearly into two divisions, the manual workers who spend only a few months in the Colony at any one time and have in no way severed their ties with their homeland and the merchant class who may have become assimilated into the first group or are on the way to and wishful of being so, or who may have come to Aden because they are Sha'afis, or cautious persons and who, while not giving up their Yemen connection and business interests in any way, want to have an alternative source of income and place of residence in the event of trouble in their own land.

This then is the majority community in the Colony, and [665] it is from this community that the political parties have been evolved with some assistance in their early days from individual members of the minority communities, and the Cairo radio in more recent times.

Political parties came into being in Aden in much the same 665 way as they have done in other parts of the world. People of similar views or recreations or occupations met together in the coffee shops and eventually had the idea of forming a Club. The Club became in time the resort of people with, broadly speaking, the same political ideas and so a Party was formed.

Aden has dozens of Clubs, but mercifully very few political 575 Parties. Most of the Clubs are mushroom affairs that suddenly spring up over night all complete with President, Chairman, a Secretary, a Committee, and a small back room down some side street and up two flights of stairs which serves as the Club premises. The rules and objects are presented to the District Commissioner who is asked to permit the Club to be registered according to the law. The rules are fool-proof, having been copied from those of a Club which has already been registered, and the objects are very high-minded. The Club is said to be cultural in the strict sense of the word and has no other purpose than the raising of the cultural level of the members through social intercourse. Complete stuff and nonsense, of course, but as no-one knows anything against the Management Committee, registration is granted, a few chairs are moved into the back room, a youth is hired to run out for cups of tea from the tea shop on the street corner and the Club has come into being.

As a rule these Clubs continue for just so long as the Honorary Treasurer remains honorary. When he decides that his duties are sufficiently onorous to deserve something more than the cultural uplift he no doubt derives from the Club's social activities and disappears with the funds, the Club ceases to function for all practical purposes. The individual members take as much of the furniture away as they can lay their hands on before the landlord hears the news and seizes it as security for his rent which the Treasurer has failed to pay before he left. The only trace of the Club remaining is a notice-board in Arabic and English which clings to the wall of the house—the scene of the Club's brief life—and the entry in the District Commissioner's Register of Clubs and Societies which records the birth of, say, "The Rabizi Cultural and Social and Charitable Club". The Rabizi's culture was at its peak in 2000 B.C., and has been deteriorating steadily ever since. No-one in their part of the Protectorate would think of going to a party without taking a rifle as well as a dagger, and, if the host lives some way away, without ensuring that a Saiyid is with the party. No-one will harm a Saiyid if they can help it.

As regards the charitable side of the Club's activities, we have already seen that at least one member of the Committee took steps to see that that was not neglected and that the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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575 charity was directed into the right channel. There are exceptions, of course, and some Clubs have thrived and developed into very worth-while organisations which are indeed cultural and social. Often they combine their social activities with tennis or football or hockey, and these latter Clubs have done a very great deal of good. The Football Clubs are subject to [526] the control of the Aden Sports Association, a purely unofficial organisation which came into being years ago as the Aden Football Association to control and encourage football in the Colony. It has fulfilled its purpose. Nowadays the existing Clubs of standing are mainly non-political; by which I do not mean that politics are not discussed—they certainly are—but that either the Club did not start as a political meeting place or that its main purpose is no longer political.

665 575 There are only three political parties in Aden. There never have been any more and originally there was only one, the Muslim Association. This organisation was inclined to be Pan-Islamic in outlook, which was not surprising because its moving spirit was for a long time an able and successful lawyer from Pakistan. Unfortunately for the Muslim Association the lawyer in question died in London when on his first visit to this country. After his death the Association lost most of its drive and has, from a political angle, become merged in the Aden Association.

665 The Aden Association is the main political party and is composed of the moderates. It came into being from the political side of the Muslim Association and the more mature of the Arab political leaders. By the middle of 1956 it was a comparatively well organised body whose political platform was, broadly speaking, internal self-government for the Colony. Up till then it had kept an open mind on the question of union between the Colony and the Protectorate. Some of the members would undoubtedly have liked to see some form of union, but I doubt if any of them would have been prepared to commit themselves publicly to a definite policy of union. They preferred to wait and see how the Protectorate developed both politically and economically before making any definite pronouncement. They are only too well aware ooo

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more conventional range from golf to polo and from tennis
to yachting, and from small and quite delightful dinner parties
to large and devastating cocktail parties. In fact, you can do
practically everything in and around Aden that can be done
elsewhere in the world with the exception of winter sports,
rugby football and bowls.

526 The great game of the local people is Association Football
575 and there are more than twenty Football Clubs registered with
the Aden Sports Association, which is a predominantly Asiatic
body and which exercises a degree of control over the Clubs
much on the lines of the Football Association in this country.
The Association controls also the Stadium in Crater where the
more important games are held and where Arabs, Indians and
Somalis collect in thousands with a few Europeans on Saturday
afternoons when important competition games are in progress.
The standard of play is very high and nowadays there is not
nearly so much rough play as there used to be and players and,
or, spectators seldom come to blows on or off the ground.
The hooliganism often demonstrated in this country has not
000 yet reached Aden. In this respect it is still a backward and
529 undeveloped country. Personally, although I always took an
563 interest in the game, I never played football and confined my
more athletic pursuits to hockey and tennis and I swam at Gold
Mohur Bathing Club spasmodically until I discovered it had
a colour bar rule, the only Club in Aden to have one, and then
I left. I was not sorry to go because the Club had become very
crowded and amply demonstrated the unfortunate fact that
those who can afford to remove their clothing seldom do and
those who should remain covered in the common interest
always display as much of their ample acreage as the over-liberal
000 laws permit. My main pursuits were sailing and shooting, and
526 in my earlier days sea fishing. Most unfortunately sailing and
shooting are seasonal in Aden and the season is the same for
575 both, so I was forever being torn between the two and what
made matters much worse was that the Aden Yacht Club's
weekly race was on Sunday morning, and Sunday morning
was the only morning in the week that my conscience would
000 allow me to take off to shoot. Generally I shot until Christmas

Club and Welfare Institutions

There are branches of both the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides 575 Associations in Aden. Of Boy Scouts there were seven troops in 1938, of Girl Guides three and of Brownies three.

Football is the most popular game in Aden both among school- [526] boys and young men. League and cup matches are managed by a local Football Association which at the end of 1938 was reconstituted as the Aden Sports Association and now also organizes hockey and cricket competitions.

A branch of the St. John Ambulance Association organizes first-aid classes for school children and adults.

Aden is prolific in clubs of various kinds among almost all sections of the community.

Recreation

Facilities exist for most forms of recreation. The Aden Football 526 Association exercises general control of the numerous football clubs 575 and is endeavouring to raise the general standard of play and to encourage the right spirit. In addition to the military grounds at Steamer Point (Tawahi) there are grounds reserved for the local inhabitants at Tawahi, Crater, Maala and Sheikh Othman. Hockey and cricket are played both at Tawahi and Crater. Apart from the military grounds there is only one hockey ground at Crater. There are tennis clubs in Crater and Tawahi, and one in the military area which is reserved for civil and military Europeans.

Polo and golf and squash rackets are played at Khormaksar, and No. 8 (B) Squadron have a golf course of their own. There is a European bathing club at Gold Mohur Bay, which is open to non-residents on payment of a small charge. At Tawahi there are the Union Club and the Orient Club, the former being a European social institution and the latter a small social club, the members of which are principally Anglo-Indians and Goans. The Arabs have organized two social clubs, one at Crater and the other at Tawahi. They interest themselves in social matters and provide facilities on their premises for games and meetings. Arabic periodicals are taken and occasionally lectures are given.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

Shipping

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered 505 the port of Aden during 1938 was 2,079 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,650,411.

The number of country craft entering the port during 1938 was 1,620 with an aggregate tonnage of 75,271.

658 871 School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

Contributions towards Government expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust; for the financial year 1937-8, in which the expenditure is estimated to be Rs.93,900, these contributions will amount to Rs.50,000 and Rs.15,000 respectively.

Welfare Institutions.

747 There are no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman.

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XI.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden from the 1st April, 1937, to the 31st March, 1938, was 2,261 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,878,040.

The number of country craft entering the port during 1937 was 1,254 with an aggregate tonnage of 53,891.

504 During recent years Aden has developed rapidly as an oil-bunkering port. This is due mainly to its favourable geographical position, as it is nearer to the Persian oil fields than any other

Colony, and in particular *to prohibit entry without a permit. Previously* 167
there was virtually no power to control immigration into the Colony. 671

The Official Secrets Ordinance, which replaces the Indian Official Secrets Act of 1923, and is based on the provisions of the United Kingdom Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1920.

The Registration of Clubs Ordinance, which provides for the 575
compulsory registration of " clubs," as widely defined in the Ordinance. 671
It empowers the Registrar, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, to refuse registration in any particular instance, and enables the Governor in Council to cancel the registration of a club.

The Civil Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for the 698
setting-up of a District Court with power to hear proceedings of a civil 671
nature (with certain exceptions) of a value below Rs. 2,000. For staff reasons, the Court has not yet been formed.

1950

In 1950 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following 671
were the more important : 625

The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, which enables the Commissioner of Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to appoint special police officers. Previously such officers could only be appointed by a magistrate when a disturbance had actually arisen or was apprehended. This gave little time for organisation or training ; special police may now be organised at any time for use should an emergency arise. The Ordinance also prohibits the wearing of uniforms in connection with political organisations or objects, and further prohibits the formation of quasi-military organisations.

The Registration of Persons Ordinance, which provides for the 671
registration of all persons lawfully resident in the Colony at the time 641
registration comes into force, and the issue to them of identity cards. The Ordinance is intended to supplement the new immigration control, under which all persons entering the Colony will be required to have a permit or pass. Registration has not yet been brought into force.

The Consular Conventions Ordinance, which confers certain powers 671
and privileges upon the Consular Officers of foreign states with which Consular Conventions have been concluded by His Majesty's Government.

The Pensions Ordinance, which repeals and replaces the Pensions Ordinance, Cap. 102, and the Pensions (Subordinate Officers) Ordinance, Cap. 103, and is therefore applicable to all pensionable officers of whatever grade. It also incorporates provisions to implement the revised conditions of service in so far as the latter relates to pensions or to gratuities.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, which 671
increases the compensation payable in cases of permanent incapacity
from 42 to 48 months' earnings. It also places an obligation on an 466
employer to give notice to the Labour and Welfare Officer of any injury which a workman may suffer in the course of his employment.

Further Education

Women. Classes were conducted in purdah conditions for Arab 871 teachers and other Arab female adults in school premises. Women of [875 various races also met weekly at a club run by the Women's Voluntary 875] Services.

Men. The annual vacation course for Government men teachers was held ; of the 250 men present for the fortnight's course, 60 came from the Western Protectorate and some 30 from non-Government schools. The emphasis of the course was on craftwork.

Evening classes were again announced by the Education Department but so poor was the response that none came into being. A course for non-Arabs in Arabic was run successfully.

Libraries

The former British Council library of some 10,000 volumes was 658 taken over by the Education Department and membership rose to 189 of whom 38 were Arabs, 52 Indians, 88 Europeans, nine Somalis and two Jews. Attached to the Library is a reading-room visited by some 350 people monthly. A number of Arab and Indian social clubs have [575] small libraries. The library at the Teachers' Club was increased to about 1,500 volumes.

Activities among Teachers

Apart from the usual vacation course, monthly meetings of teachers 875 were held, the theme being the use of the film in education. The monthly magazine, edited by a panel of teachers, reached its 42nd number ; it is most useful as a vehicle for advice and information. The committee of the Teachers' Club was active in promoting entertainments, talks, film shows, games, competitions and tea-parties for distinguished visitors to the Colony. The textbook committee, consisting of selected teachers from the Government primary and intermediate schools under the chairmanship of the Education Officer, met once a month to discuss the preparation of new textbooks suitable for Aden.

Teachers, particularly in the Government primary schools, concentrated much more on the better teaching of handwork ; much notable work was done in modelling and map-making. In the girls' schools the standard of cookery, needlework, dressmaking and flower-making are high.

Parents' Committee

The attendance at the annual meetings of parents to elect the new 871 committees rose and considerable interest was shown in the reports presented. The committee continued to give most valuable assistance to the officers of the Department and constituted a useful means of communication with parents in general.

The Five-Year Plan

With the occupation of Aden College in April, 1952, (although the 658 buildings were not complete and the grounds not ready) and of the

747 workers sponsored by the Welfare Advisory Council. During the week the Governor opened two play centres. The proceeds of the week were £4,875.

In July, 1951, the Aden Society for the Blind was founded. It is affiliated to the British Empire Society for the Blind and over 300 blind people are registered. Apart from the training made available in braille and handicrafts at the Reilly Centre, the Society has also organised a medical survey to ascertain the causes of blindness, and initiated treatment, in a district of the Western Aden Protectorate. The expedition under the direction of Dr. S. E. Croskery, which lasted a month, was sponsored by the British Empire Society for the Blind, which generously contributed £500 towards the expenses. Blind women are also visited in their homes by voluntary workers from the Aden Women's Voluntary Services, and on their recommendation assistance in kind is provided from the funds of the Society for the Blind.

857 At the end of 1952 there were three children's play centres in Aden. Two of these are in Crater and one at Tawahi. Equipment has been provided and a salaried supervisor attends daily from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. to organise games. The first of these centres, opened in 1951, was made possible by a gift of £750 from the Indian community. The others were financed from the proceeds of Children's Week. At least three other centres are planned for the near future.

575 The Association of Boys' Clubs is a small organisation less than three years old, which to date has opened four clubs. There is an immense opportunity for valuable work here, limited at present chiefly by the lack of suitable club leaders.

747 The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Committee, which administers an annual Government grant of £3,750 with a small additional income from investments. Some 800 persons are assisted each year.

738 The probation service for juvenile offenders has proved its value for Aden boys on first offence charges. For homeless Protectorate and Yemeni boys in trouble, a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. In the absence of a full-time probation officer it has not been possible to extend the service to adults. There is no special children's court, no correctional school, nor any Borstal Institution in the Colony. The following are the juvenile probation figures for the two years :

	1951	1952
Number on probation at 1st January . .	10	13
Total new cases during the year . . .	49	47
Number on probation at 31st December .	13	22
Probation completed satisfactorily . .	30	34
Probation orders revoked	5	4

857 The Aden Boy Scouts Association continues to flourish ; there are 10 groups in which a total of 400 boys receive Scout training designed to assist them in becoming good citizens.

membership, at present regrettably small, is increasing, and it is to be hoped that when the books are housed in the new library building which is to be situated in the centre of Crater, its greater accessibility will encourage more Arabs to join. 368

There is no tradition of pictorial art in South-West Arabia and practically no native handicrafts, therefore it is unusually difficult for the local Arab to produce anything original or characteristic, and his attempts at self-expression are all influenced by foreign art and have none of the freshness of primitive or aboriginal painting. He is indeed a late-comer to all the finer arts and consequently lacks taste and spontaneity. Nevertheless, the urge for self-expression is there, and the Aden Arts Club came into being specifically with the idea of encouraging people of all races interested in painting to meet together. In this it has been only partially successful as once again the European element tends to submerge the Arab. 532 575 543

In the last three years the Arts Club has sponsored three exhibitions of painting (two of which included handicrafts) and these exhibitions have certainly caused a quickening of interest even if they have produced no more tangible result. Though the show of talent is unimpressive, it is too early to demand standards and the aim is to arouse interest and stimulate endeavour. The same purpose is being pursued amongst the women, and here the standard of handicrafts, as produced by the Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club, has shown marked improvement—possibly because they are quick to grasp that good work can command a good market. Such incentive is excellent, and it is a pity that it is inapplicable to the less functional arts.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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000 had shot her and not her cow. A judicious gift of hard cash put an abrupt end to the cries and the old creature hustled the unfortunate cow along in front of her with a sharp pointed stick in her haste to get home to her family and display her wealth.

It was on my way back from this quail shoot that a small boy put me very neatly in my place. He was in charge of a string of camels moving down the middle of what passed for a road, each tied by a cord through the nose to the tail of the one in front. I was driving very carefully and I slowed down when I saw the camels so as not to frighten them, but in spite of my care they stampeded and got themselves all mixed up as a
• 576 nylon line does when the reel overruns. The boy gave His
123 Excellency the Governor, myself, one very expressive look as he rushed off to sort out the tangle and asked this pertinent or impertinent question—it depends on the point of view:

"Who gave birth to you?"

Rude, but very neat, and I burst out laughing, but not so my guards who were furious and had to be restrained from teaching the young man manners.

136 So much for the small game possibilities of Aden. There were still oryx in the Ruba-al-Khali, in spite of Land-Rovers, gazelle on the plains and ibex in the Wahidi country, but they are very hard to reach and impossible unless one happens to be stationed in the Protectorate and even then access is not easy; the country is wild and so are the people.

000 To the big game enthusiast (and I am no longer one since I sickened of seeing animals' heads on my walls), British Somaliland is only eighteen hours away across the Gulf of Aden by local steamer from Aden. There is game in plenty there, and always the chance, no more, of a lion. The last time I was there was to shoot sand grouse with the Governor, Sir Theodore Pike, in a dry season. We were stationed by the only water for many miles round and the birds came in hundreds to drink. We contented ourselves with taking a few single birds, to shoot at the coveys would have been murder, and then by mutual consent we stopped and watched. I was amazed at what I saw. We were standing within ten yards of the water

000 windows the ground slipping by. We stopped just in time and I expected to be told we would have to wait for a relief aircraft, but no, without more ado, we taxied all the way back and tried again. This time no-one waved at anyone. The spectators were much too interested to see whether the plane succeeded in getting off on this second attempt to think of anything else, and we in the plane were similarly preoccupied with more excuse since we were more closely concerned. Nothing exciting happened, and half an hour later we landed safely in Aden. My luck had held to the end of my Service life. My thirty odd years in the wilder parts of the Middle East and in the more turbulent areas in Pakistan, have been strangely devoid of startling adventure, so much so that I am often envious of the wonderful adventures which seem to befall some travellers in as many weeks, or indeed days.

LAHEJ

636 Down in the western corner of the Protectorate the Sultan
643 of Lahej was drinking heavily and marrying with a frequency
• 577 which bewildered the local Qadhi who got his registers in a
682 muddle. Fadl had succeeded his father, His Highness Sultan Sir Abdul Karim bin Fadl, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., some three years before I became Governor, and for a time had devoted himself wholeheartedly to the affairs of his State. When he was about eighteen years of age his father had broken with tradition and named Fadl, his eldest son, as his heir, to the intense irritation of a collateral branch of the Ruling house who considered that their rights had thereby been infringed. There was a plot to murder the heir, and one afternoon Fadl came off the tennis court in Lahej all unsuspecting to speak to a petitioner who had at one time been in his service. As the lad approached, the petitioner drew a revolver and shot him through the left eye and in the groin. He was hurried to the hospital in Aden and later was taken to Newcastle, where thanks to the skill of Professor Gray-Turner he recovered from his wounds, outwardly little affected, but inwardly he had suffered a blow from which he never really recovered. He felt the loss of his

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left eye terribly, and it impaired not only his actual physical vision, but what was much worse, his mental vision.

By 1951 he had ceased to take any real interest in his State, and had taken to drinking heavily, and my own efforts to persuade him to pull himself together were no more effective than those of my predecessor. He became more and more eccentric and when the worse for liquor he was not responsible for his actions. The end came one wild night when, more than usually irritated by his relatives, he had two of them tied to stakes in his front garden and shot them himself from the flat roof of his house. I immediately called him to account, and on my learning that the night after the murders he had fled to the Yemen, Lahej was occupied by the Aden Protectorate Levies and the Government Guards, and I went out personally and supervised the formation of a Council of Regency to manage the affairs of the State until the Electoral College could be called together in a more reasonable atmosphere to decide on a successor.

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On his way to the Yemen, Fadl passed through the country of his inveterate enemy the Haushabi Sultan, and that gentleman never forgave himself for being fast asleep when the fugitive passed within a few feet of his door. Fadl found no refuge in the Yemen where his deeds had shocked even the Imam, a man whose treatment of some of his own relations had been drastic, though not altogether without reason, and he was forced to move on to Jedda where I believe he still lives. I liked him and I shall always feel very sorry for him because he never really had much of a chance. With sympathetic treatment from his father and others in his youth, his character could have been strengthened, and he would then have made a good and able Ruler. Whatever may have been his faults, he retained the respect and the affection of his people to the end of his short reign, and even after he had gone they continued to speak well of him. He treated them well and never subjected them to the fits of temper which his relations came to dread.

In due course the Electoral College met and Sultan Fadl was formally deposed and the Amir Ali, his young half-brother, was

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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security forces in further detail, but for the moment I want to confine my attention to security in the Colony.

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The Colony, to all outward appearances, and they can be very deceptive, always seemed to be one of the most peaceful places on earth where nothing was ever likely to happen, but in fact it only required a minor incident at the wrong time to cause really serious trouble and to do so not within a matter of days, but almost of minutes. The reason, of course, is not far to seek; it is that there are in the Colony three races who have no special love for each other. The Jews are disliked and despised by the Arabs whom they fear, while the Arabs in their turn dislike the Somalis who are, at the best of times, a truculent lot. Therefore, we were always liable to have trouble between the Arabs and the Jews which might well spread to the Hindu community, or between the Somalis and the Arabs, or between all three, and in no time, much to the surprise very often of successive Air Officers Commanding, the summer skies had clouded over and we were having a devil of a storm, which with firm measures would pass as quickly as it began. A stranger would be astonished to learn on his arrival in tranquil Aden that inter-racial disturbances had resulted in one or two deaths only two or three days before.

I do not want to give the impression that Aden is particularly prone to disorder, and that civil disturbances are the rule rather than the exception because this would be a false picture. What I mean is that, on the rare occasions when there is trouble, it comes with incredible swiftness, due to the latent racial animosities that are always present.

To give an instance of my first experience of the speed of events when inter-racial trouble started in the Colony, I must go back to 1931, when there occurred the first anti-Jewish riot. At that time there were some 6,000 Jews living in Aden, most of them in Crater in their own quarter close by the Boys' Secondary School. Some of them were very wealthy and most of them were in business either as shopkeepers or merchants or petty traders, and generally speaking, they kept very much to themselves, were self-effacing and their contacts with the Arabs were reasonably good. From time to time,

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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however, the younger elements of the Jewish community became a little swollen headed and were inclined to be somewhat truculent and walk three abreast down the pavement, forcing everyone else into the street, and when this began to happen experience showed that there was quite likely to be trouble. The Arabs consider that the Jews are their social inferiors and provided they keep their place, or what the Arabs consider to be their place, there is no trouble at all and the two communities may live side by side in peace for years; but as soon as the Jews tended to forget that they were Jews and began to assert themselves as men, then there was always a likelihood of serious trouble.

One afternoon, the Resident, as the Governor was called in those days, went to Crater to present prizes at the Boys' Secondary School and I, as his Personal Assistant, went with him. We left the Secondary School building about 7 p.m., and drove back to the Residency and when we did so the streets in Crater were just as they usually are, and as we passed by the Jewish quarter there was no sign of any excitement whatsoever. Some twenty minutes later we arrived back at the Residency and I hurried off to change as there was to be a dinner party that evening and it was my duty to meet the guests on their arrival. I was having my bath when the telephone rang in my office next door, and draping a towel round my waist I hurried into the office and picked up the instrument.

"Menahem Messa speaking. I must speak to the Resident at once," said a voice.

Now, Selim Menahem Messa was the most important member of the Jewish community and a man of very considerable wealth indeed.

"I am afraid, Mr. Menahem Messa, that the Resident is busy at the moment, but I can give him a message if you like," I answered.

"Yes, tell him that we must have help at once, tell him that we are all being killed," said the voice.

"Who is being killed?" I asked.

"The Jews. The Arabs are killing us. We must have help."

I was, of course, astonished, as we had only just come back

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579 from very peaceful Crater and I assumed that I had to deal with a lunatic who must be humoured, or with some attempt at a practical joke.

"All right," I said, "I shall see the Resident in a few minutes and then I will let him know what you have said."

I then went back to my bath and had scarcely finished it and was putting on my trousers when the Office Orderly came in and said that the Sergeant of the Residency Guard wished to see me: the Sergeant reported that two Jews, who seemed to be very excited, had arrived in a car and demanded to see the Resident. The Sergeant wanted to know what he was to do, so I told him to bring them to my office at once. I had scarcely completed dressing before the Sergeant was back again with a couple of white-faced Jews who started speaking as soon as they saw me. They demanded to see the Resident; they said the Jews were being murdered; they said the Authorities were doing nothing and that the police would not help, and so on and so forth. When eventually I did succeed in stopping the spate of words, I rang up the Commissioner of Police only to be told that he had gone to the Crater Police Station. This was the second shock I had that evening, because it certainly looked as if something unusual was happening in Crater if the Commissioner of Police had gone there when he should have been having his dinner. I rang up the Crater Police Station and the telephone Orderly confirmed that the Commissioner had been there, but that he and the Inspector had gone off to the Jewish quarter where a disturbance had been reported between the Arabs and Jews. He did not ease my mind at all when he said that the Armed Police had been called out, but I confess I still found it extremely hard to believe that there was anything approaching a major disturbance because everything had been so peaceful and so ordinary when we ourselves had been in Crater little more than half an hour earlier.

However, I left instructions with the Crater Police Station for the Commissioner to ring up the Residency as soon as he returned, and leaving the Jews in my office with the Sergeant of the Guard, I went into the Residency, to the Resident's

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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bedroom where he was changing for dinner. I told him what had happened, and as soon as he was dressed he came with me to my office where he listened to what the Jews had to say, pacified them and sent them away; he then asked me to go as quickly as possible to the Crater police station.

The street outside the Secondary School was full of people, but just beyond the school and between the school and the Police Station, which was about 200 yards away, it was empty because the houses along one side of the street were occupied by Jews who seemed to have become hysterical and were on their roof-tops throwing stones indiscriminately at anyone passing in the street below. I left the car at the school— it was too big a target—and ran across no-man's land, arriving at the Police Station without misadventure, where I found that the commissioner had just arrived. He was cool and collected as he always was in a crisis, but he was quite unable to say what was the cause of the riot. All that he knew then was that it started just after the Resident and I had left the Secondary School, when the congregation of a Mosque on the outskirts of the Jewish quarter had, in the middle of evening prayer, become highly excited and rushed out and started to try and break into the Jewish houses nearby, the while vowing vengeance on the inhabitants. The police had acted promptly and no serious damage had been done, but the wildest rumours were flying about and crowds of Arabs were collecting in the streets. The Jews, as usual, had lost their nerve and barricaded themselves inside their houses and started throwing anything that came to their hands from their windows and their roofs at all and sundry in the streets below. The Commissioner, who had called out his Armed Police and posted guards on Menahem Messa's house—he was known to have a very large sum of silver coin on the premises—felt that he could control the situation and did not at that time want any military assistance. He promised to report in an hour's time, or sooner, should the situation deteriorate, and I hurried off back to the Residency to let the Resident know what I had discovered.

The next morning the situation was still tense, and although there had been no further outbreaks of violence, it was decided

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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563 579 to send the armoured cars to Crater and to relieve some of the police who had behaved splendidly throughout, to give them a much-needed rest by detailing soldiers to carry out their duties temporarily.

Meanwhile in the Residency office at Tawahi we were having a rather tiresome time because the most extraordinary telegrams were coming in from London calling for reports, asking how many Jews had been killed and showing clearly that the powers that be had got the impression that the slaughter was wholesale. They had to be answered, and were, but what was to us more important was to find out who was sending false reports to London, and for this purpose censorship was imposed on all telegrams being sent from Aden which had any reference to the riot.

The night passed without incident and the next morning the Resident went to Crater and called personally on Menahem Messa. He found everything was quiet and though alarmed, Menahem Messa was quite satisfied with the arrangements which had been made by the authorities to ensure the safety of the Jews. When he returned I showed him a telegram which had just been sent to me by the Eastern Telegraph Company under the censorship regulations. It was addressed to a Jewish organisation in London; it referred to a pogrom of the Jews and complained that the authorities refused to take adequate measures to protect the Jews. It had, in fact, been sent from Menahem Messa's house while the Resident was actually in the house talking to Menahem Messa. It must be recorded though, in fairness to Menahem Messa, that he himself knew nothing about it and was in no way responsible.

During this riot no one was killed and only one person was seriously injured and that was a Somali milkman, who, for some unknown reason, was stabbed; and there were not in fact very many minor injuries during the whole course of the ruction.

Later we discovered that the immediate cause of the riot was a parcel of filth which had been thrown out of a Jewish window in the direction of the night soil passage alongside the house, but it had missed its mark and landed in the middle

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of the Mosque at prayer time. This is just an example of a careless incident which can start trouble in Aden.

Another example of inter-racial tension, and one which did not end so happily, came about in 1947 when events in Palestine, and the foolish behaviour locally of people who should have known better, put a match to the sensitive tinder that is Aden. The result was horrible because of the appalling speed with which order dissolved into chaos, and murder and pillage came to the normally law-abiding town. It was a lesson which I, for one, was to heed in the years to come.

Events outstripped the precautions taken, and the police were unable to control the situation, with the result that the Civil Authority had to abdicate temporarily and control passed to the Military, and the Air Officer Commanding called upon the Aden Protectorate Levies to restore order. They were tried beyond their breaking point and they proved at that time to be unreliable in an inter-racial dispute involving their co-religionists and the hated Jews. To resolve the situation troops had to be brought in by air and Naval ratings landed from hastily summoned warships; order was restored speedily, but not before many people had died and much of Crater in and around the Jewish quarter had become a blackened ruin of buildings.

Compensation was paid to the worse sufferers, Jew and Gentile alike, by the Government of Aden, and loans were granted, many of which have still to be repaid in spite of the solemn undertakings and promises given and entered into by the Jews. There was, of course, an inquiry into the disturbances, and the need to maintain in Aden a detachment of British troops for Internal Security purposes was recognised. So does good come from evil.

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The Jews, many of whom had that inborn longing for the promised land which is a characteristic of their race, fled to Palestine in ever-increasing numbers, until a few years later there were scarcely 700 Jews left in Aden. The Jewish community had ceased to be a factor in the affairs of the Colony.

The erstwhile Muslim leaders, frightened and sobered by what they had failed to prevent, tried to prove that the damage

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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579 had been done by the foreign elements in the population and blamed the Yemen labourers in the harbour, the cargo and the coal coolies, but they knew full well that the Yemenis had not been responsible for starting the trouble and had not been 167 alone in the pillaging and fire-raising. However, this hare 648 was duly hunted, and the control of landward immigration became a disturbing major problem and many and curious were the proposals and plans that were considered. A great fence was to be built round the landward side of the Colony, twenty to thirty miles in length at a cost which no-one troubled to discover; the Colony was to be cut in half by another fence across the Isthmus, turning Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman into a vast squatter camp of undesirables who could not gain entrance into the Fortress Area; watch towers with searchlights were to be constructed and supplemented by police motor patrols; the population was to be registered and the coolie lines moved from the vulnerable Steamer Point area, all complete with the coal wharves that they served and which were such an eyesore, across the harbour to the northern side. Gradually a more balanced view prevailed and only the last [656] proposals became actualities. The population has been registered and the coolies have been moved, not across the harbour, [657] but from their disgraceful overcrowded dormitories to modern comfortable lines at Ma'alla; and the coal wharves are under construction, but whether there will be any coal to put on them when they are finished is quite a different matter. Every year less and less coal is imported into Aden, for ships bunkers, and very shortly the coaling ship will be almost unique.

563 I do not propose at this juncture to refer to the breaches of 579 the peace which occurred during the labour disturbances in 1955 when the Police Force behaved so admirably—that will come later—but I am going to relate two more examples of the speed with which events in the internal security field can move in Aden.

Less than two months after I became Governor I flew to Mukeiras for a few days. The day after my arrival I heard and saw an aeroplane circling round the landing ground, and

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something seemed to tell me that it was a bad omen; so I packed a bag quickly (my servants had gone to the local village not expecting that they would be required) and hurried across to the landing ground, arriving there just after the plane touched down. It was the acting Chief Secretary, with news of trouble: a Jewish girl had declared that she had become a Muslim and had left her mother's house and gone to the home of the father of the young Muslim she proposed to marry. The girl's mother had applied to the Court, and as the girl was a minor, the Judge of the Supreme Court had issued an order that she was to be restored to her mother's custody. It was scarcely necessary for the acting Chief Secretary to tell me that there was considerable excitement in the town. It was only to be expected, and I recalled the trouble that had arisen recently over a very similar situation in another Colony. I had no option but to return immediately, which I did, and on arrival in Aden I sent for the Air Officer Commanding and for the Attorney-General and the Commissioner of Police; and then asked the Judge of the Supreme Court to call and inform us what action he had taken. What he had done was perfectly clear, and although from an administrative point of view exasperating in the extreme, was legally correct and unavoidable, and it was difficult to see how he could have done anything else. What we had got to do was just as exasperating, but equally clear, and that was to see that the order of the Court was carried out and that the girl was restored to her mother's house.

The Commissioner of Police left us in no doubt about the feeling in the Colony and what would result when the girl, now a Muslim, was taken by force; she would not go willingly to her mother's house—the house of a Jewess—and he informed us of the arrangements he proposed to make if he had to carry out the order of the Court which he said quite frankly he hoped would not be necessary in view of the tense situation in the Colony. I made it quite clear to him that the Court's order must be carried out, but that I was prepared to delay its execution for forty-eight hours—sufficient time for such precautions as would have to be made to deal with any disturbance,

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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and time for me to try and settle the matter by personal negotiation with the leaders of the two communities. The Air Officer Commanding was perfectly agreeable to my request for British troops to be moved to Crater immediately before the Commissioner of Police carried out the order of the Court, and he co-operated in every way, but he did ask whether it was advisable to bring the military into it before it appeared to be absolutely necessary. I told him that in my experience, whenever there was a serious civil disturbance, or the likelihood that there would be one, the Governor would certainly be blamed whatever action he took, and that that was the only certainty there ever was in these affairs. If adequate measures were taken and in consequence there was no disturbance, then I should be accused of being over-cautious and worse. On the other hand, if adequate measures were not taken and there was a riot and there were casualties, then I should be accused, and rightly, of having failed to take adequate measures to ensure the maintenance of law and order. As I was going to be blamed whatever happened I would rather be blamed for being too careful than for not having been careful enough. The Air Officer Commanding on this occasion, as on every occasion when I had to call upon him, gave me his wholehearted support, and if we had had trouble, there would have been no doubt about the co-operation between the Civil and Military Authorities.

Immediately my conference was over I sent for the leader of the Jewish community and the Pakistani Muslim contractor to whose house the girl had gone. The Muslim contractor was only too willing to do everything he could, and the Jew, after he had blamed everyone, except the girl and his own community for what had occurred, also expressed his willingness to try and solve the problem, and at my request they met together and later in the morning they came to see me and suggested that the girl, should she refuse to return home, should go to the house of a European doctor who lived outside the town and remain with his wife for the time being until the excitement had died down. Unfortunately, the girl's mother, who was a widow, would not agree to this procedure and insisted on the girl being returned to her house. At her request

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I saw the old lady that evening, and I can well understand why her daughter decided to leave home. She did not hesitate to tell me what she thought of me and everybody else and to bang my desk with her clenched fist until the pens and pencils flew all over the place; the Commissioner of Police jumped to his feet thinking that she would have to be restrained physically. She calmed down eventually and was taken away, but not before I had explained to her that her daughter, who was eighteen years old, would be returned to her house, but that she was not entitled to keep her in the house by force, and if she could not persuade her to stay, then the girl was entitled to leave again, and if she did leave she would be taken by the Commissioner of Police to the European doctor's house whose wife was willing and ready to receive her. It was at this interview that I discovered that the girl was, in fact, the Jewish leader's sister-in-law.

After much coming and going by everyone concerned, and many who were not, all through the morning and afternoon of Friday as tension mounted, the girl's fears were overcome and she agreed to go and see her mother. Late on Friday night she was taken in a closed car from the contractor's house to her mother's house. The old lady soundly upbraided her daughter in the presence of the Commissioner of Police and the doctor's wife, whereupon the girl refused to remain at home, and being free to depart she was taken at once to the doctor's house. Technically the Order of the Court had been executed, or so the Attorney-General assured me, and for some strange reason everyone was quite satisfied. The excitement died down immediately; the troops did not have to be moved to Crater, and a week later, without the slightest objection from the Jewish community or from anyone else, the girl ran away from the doctor's house back to that of the Muslim contractor and was married to his son. Very extraordinary!

Three years later I was at a cabaret entertainment at one of the larger cinemas which was owned by the aforesaid contractor. The entertainment was in aid of some charity, precisely which charity I have forgotten, but I have not forgotten that at half-time the Proprietor came to my table and whispered

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579 in my ear that his son's wife would like to see me. So I rose and went through the back of the hall into a private house, and for the first time I met the Jewish girl who had been such an infernal nuisance three years earlier. She and her husband seemed extremely happy.

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829 As I have already indicated, it was not only strained relations between Arabs and Jews which might lead to serious disturbances in the Colony, but also the ill-feeling which existed between the Arabs and the Somalis. The Arabs disliked the Somalis, partly because of their truculent behaviour which they found difficult to tolerate from people who were darker in colour than themselves and whom they considered to be an inferior race, and partly because Somalis flocked over from their country to Aden in search of work which the local Arabs held, with a considerable degree of truth, to be their own prerogative.

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464 An example of Arab-Somali tension occurred in the spring of 1954, but on this occasion the trouble was over at Bureikha where the Aden Refinery had recently come "on stream". When the Refinery Management were considering various solutions to their labour recruiting problem they had been warned that they were inviting trouble if they employed too many Somalis in work which could be done by local or Protectorate Arabs. The advice had been accepted, but it had not been followed as strictly as it should have been, with the result that there was a considerable Somali labour force at the Refinery.

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579 It was my custom in the winter months to go out very early on Sunday morning along the Khormaksar Beach to Abiyan, either with a friend or by myself, except for my faithful personal guards, there to shoot duck, or possibly a goose, or both if I was really lucky, and this custom was well-known to the Chief Secretary. Occasionally I would go out the evening before and stay the night and although normally I always let the Chief Secretary know when I expected to be absent from the Colony for a night, I sometimes forgot to do so. It was not altogether surprising, therefore, when one Saturday night at about ten o'clock he rang up Government House and, getting no reply, thought it was because I was away, and assumed that

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I had gone shooting. In fact the A.D.C. and I had gone to bed very early and the orderly who should have been on duty at the telephone had either gone to sleep himself or gone in search of a cup of tea. The next morning when my early tea was brought at about six o'clock—(early rising was another, to my subordinates, objectionable habit of mine)—the servant who brought it asked me how the trouble at the Refinery was getting on. I asked him what he was talking about and he said:

"Oh, a riot started over at Bureikha last night and the troops have been called out."

I at once rang up the Chief Secretary and was not surprised when, even at that early hour, he answered the telephone immediately. I asked him what was happening, and when he had overcome his astonishment at finding that I was in Government House, he explained that late on Saturday afternoon an Arab watchman on the Refinery premises had arrested a Somali, or vice-versa—I forget precisely which it was—for loitering in a suspicious manner. Immediately there ran round the Arab and Somali coolie lines the most exaggerated rumours about the Somali or Arab having been brutally treated, and before very long the Somalis and the Arabs were at each other's throats. Police precautions were taken and everything was well in hand until the situation had deteriorated rapidly at about half-past nine at night, and the Commissioner of Police had felt it desirable to ask for military support. It was then that I had been called on the telephone by the Chief Secretary, because it is the Governor in person who should ask the Air Officer Commanding for military assistance. Not having received any reply, and assuming, as he did, that I was away, the Chief Secretary had then rung up the Air Officer Commanding himself and explained the situation whereupon, quite rightly, the Air Officer Commanding had despatched troops across to Bureikha.

I asked what the situation was and the Chief Secretary told me that he had no first-hand information as he had been unable to get through to the Commissioner of Police or to the Refinery Office. I, myself, rang up the Refinery and was lucky to find someone had just come into the office who told me

563 that although there had been a lull in the rioting during the
• 579 night, it had again broken out and the Commissioner of Police and the Officer commanding the troops had gone off to deal with the new trouble.

I was not satisfied, and I determined to drive myself over to Bureikha at once and see precisely what was happening. I also decided that I would take the Audhali Sultan, who was on a visit to Aden, over with me because some four or five hundred of his tribesmen were employed in the Refinery, and his presence would certainly have a calming effect on them, and probably on the other Arabs as well. I telephoned him at his lodgings in Crater and found he was only too willing to help in any way. So, arranging to meet him *en route*, I dressed hastily and telephoned the Air Officer Commanding to let him know what I was going to do

I met the Audhali Sultan near Ma'alla, and in about half an hour we reached the Refinery coolie lines to find that about ten minutes before our arrival the rioting had stopped. It had stopped when a police officer, quite rightly, shot an Arab rioter who was about to undo a gateway which would have let a considerable number of furious Arabs into an area where there were only a few Somalis, who would undoubtedly have suffered severely, if they had not actually been killed.

I think on the whole that the Sultan and I did a certain amount of good in as much as we were able to walk round among the Arab rioters, or those who had been rioting, and advise them clearly and sternly to stop making a nuisance of themselves. The Somalis, who were outnumbered by the Arabs, had completely lost their heads and were behaving in a very provocative manner without giving thought to the consequences, were reassured by our presence, and by the time we left had begun to calm down. After having spoken to as many people as was possible and conferred with the Commissioner of Police and his officers and men, all of whom had acted in an exemplary manner, and also said a few words to the Officer commanding the troops who, I am glad to say, had not actually had to open fire, I went over to the Refinery hospital where the wounded, who were mostly Somalis,

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

were being taken care of. I walked round and talked to them; 563
there, also, I saw the Arab who had been shot, and learned that 579
there was a reasonable chance that he would not succumb to his wound. This relieved my mind, because although sharp lessons are necessary when people behave as these people had, and when the occasion arises the police must do their duty even to the extreme length of opening fire on a crowd, one has in one's heart sympathy for the foolish and hates to see them suffer too much for their faults.

By the time the Sultan and I had finished our tour as it were, things were in much better shape, thanks to the efficiency of the police and the prompt action of the Police Officer who had fired and by so doing had brought a number of the rioters to their senses.

Two days later, except for stones and dustbin lids, which had been used by the Somalis as shields, lying about, there was practically no sign of the riot, and everybody appeared to be working together perfectly amicably.

The incidents which I have related above will give some idea of the speed with which the normal tranquillity of the Colony can be disturbed and a state of affairs come about which may require, not only police action of the most extreme nature, but also intervention by the military forces.

The stationing of a detachment of the Royal Air Force 701
Regiment was, as I have said, a direct development of the 1947 Arab-Jewish riots and the Commission of Inquiry into the riots which was held in January 1948 and which advocated the presence of British troops in the Colony for internal security purposes. They certainly have my deepest gratitude for their wise decision, but I would not like it to be thought for one moment that the Aden Protectorate Levies will never be fit to undertake Internal Security duties—far from it—even in the few years which lapsed between the riots and my return from Aden there has been considerable improvement in discipline, and although I consider that in fairness to all races the presence of British troops is still essential, there is no doubt that in time the Levies will be capable of undertaking any duty they may be required to perform. It is, like everything else, only a

in its extent and the Refinery would not have been directly 468
involved. As it was there was general confusion, with neither
side acting rationally. Labour relations, never good, became
chaotic with the employers determined to fight anything in
the nature of a demand, however reasonable it might be; and
many of the Union leaders were equally determined to have
a strike, unjustified though it might be. Members of some
Unions were brought out on strike before any demands had
been put forward by the leaders to the Managements concerned
and without any clear idea of why they were striking.

The only measure of agreement there was between the two 664
parties was their condemnation of the conduct of my Govern- 466
ment. One side, I leave you to guess which, said that the whole 468
trouble was Communist inspired, or if not actually Commun- 641
ist then the work of the Nationalists which was much the
same thing, and anyway the strikes were purely political in
cause and conduct, and were not in any way industrial. In
their view Government were dreadfully weak and lamentably
biased and were doing nothing when they should have been
deporting the rascally political leaders disguised as Trades
Union officials. They had a great deal more to say, but it all
amounted to one thing, that Government was gravely at fault.
The opposite party was just as outspoken and did not hesitate
to describe Government officials as harsh and the police as
overbearing and tyrannical and, in fact, murderers. In their
view the workmen were grossly oppressed and there was a
distressing lack of sympathy for the downtrodden and so on
and so forth. They considered that Government should force
the employers to grant every single Union demand, reasonable
or unreasonable, simply because it was a Trades Union demand.

In fact, of course, we did everything we could to prevent 468
the strikes and to stop them spreading when once they started.
The Labour Commissioner worked day and night to bring
the parties together and try and solve their difficulties which
were, whatever anyone may say, fundamentally industrial
in origin. I, myself, met both sides time and time again, but 579 •
to no avail. They were beyond rational thought.

At the same time the first essential was to maintain law and 689

579 order in the Colony, and this was done with the minimum
689 of force by the police supported by the military forces in the Colony. The fact that on two occasions the police were forced to open fire on rioters indicates how serious the situation was. It also indicates our determination to let nothing hinder us in the execution of our duty. Mercifully there were only two or three casualties, one of whom was a schoolboy who was killed by a stray shot while watching a crowd being prevented from storming the Tawahi Police Station in order to release a workman who, very properly, had been arrested. It was a tragic business. Some innocent person almost inevitably suffers on these occasions. I was, by chance, in Tawahi when the boy's funeral procession passed along the road and after it had gone by an elderly man, an Arab, walked up to me and said:

"You are responsible. It was murder."

Emotion had distorted his judgment, poor fellow, and I mention the incident only to indicate the unreasonableness that prevailed.

468 The Refinery Management kept their heads and showed good sense, as did some of the leading members of the Aden Trades Union Congress, several of whom worked indefatiguably to end the strikes. Without their help and understanding things would have been very much worse. As it was, normal conditions at the Refinery were restored in a comparatively short space of time, and then the pieces all fell into place again and the strikes were over, except in one or two cases where one side or the other was particularly stupid and unyielding.

625 In my opinion it was the Civil and Military security forces who came best out of this sorry affair. They were firm at the right time and lenient at the right time and their patience was admirable at all times. It was due to them that the situation did not become very much worse. It is only right that I should say so and that they should receive a few halfpence when they deserve them—they get enough kicks when they don't.

468 I ordered a Commission to be set up to inquire into the
466 cause of the strikes and to make recommendations for the

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of his refusal to co-operate was to make nonsense of the Aden 648
Government prohibition order.

Four months after the ban was imposed some of the Asiatic 548
Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council had second 648
thoughts and introduced a Motion in the Council to set up a
Commission to inquire into the effectiveness of the ban and 671
make a recommendation whether or not it should continue in force. The Commission was duly appointed and has recently produced its recommendations after hearing and receiving evidence from all conditions of people. They have recommended that the prohibition order be rescinded. Personally I regret their decision. I would have preferred to see the ban remain in force with some provision for the supply of limited and diminishing quantities of Qāt to confirmed addicts whose health would be adversely affected by total deprivation. I am sure that the Commission considered this solution but there were probably practical difficulties.

In May of this year following on two bomb-throwing 579
incidents in which twelve people were injured in one of the main centres of population in the Colony, the Governor declared a state of emergency. The purpose of the Governor's proclamation was to provide the police with additional powers under emergency regulations to prevent such acts of violence and to protect the lives and property of the public. Since the declaration of a state of emergency there have been several further incidents; mostly of no consequence, but one, an attempt, fortunately unsuccessful, to blow up the oil pipe-line connecting the Refinery at Bureikha with the bunkering installation at Steamer Point, was more serious. This is indeed a sorry state of affairs and the firm action of the Authorities is more than justified. It is to be hoped that they will have the full co-operation of the public in their efforts to prevent further outrages and to bring the perpetrators of those that have taken place to justice. I have no doubt that the inspiration for these crimes came from outside the Colony and, indeed, outside the Protectorate, though the tools may have been found nearer at hand. I am convinced that this is the work of hired assassins and I should be very surprised to learn that any

• 579 political party, as such, in the Colony had any hand in these outrages which, if continued, will have disastrous consequences for every single individual in Aden.

646 668 In the legislative field there have been two important developments since I left Aden. The first of these has been in the Municipal Committee where, at the recent elections, the electorate returned fourteen elected Members to the Committee. Of these seven are so-called Nationalists, which would seem to be a clear indication that Nationalism is spreading and gaining ground rapidly. This may be correct, but on the other hand I have found in Aden and elsewhere in the world that extremists do not always remain extreme once they have obtained their object which in this case was membership of the Municipal Committee. There are signs that already something of the sort is happening, and provided that the situation is handled firmly but with understanding, there would not seem to be cause for alarm. The moderates are, by and large, rational people and on them must rest the responsibility for restraining their less experienced associates. Let them take their own line in the future as they have in the past and not allow themselves to be influenced unduly by public opinion.

642 646 178 The second and more important development is the fulfilment of the undertaking given by Lord Lloyd in 1956. The proposals for a major change in the Constitution were published on November 11th, 1957, as a Gazette Extraordinary. The proposals provide for a fundamental change in the structures of both the Executive and Legislative Councils. The precise date of implementation has not yet been published, but it would be safe to assume that provided there is no startling and unexpected reaction to the proposals, they will come into effect at the end of this year when the life of the present Legislative Council is due to expire. The reconstruction of the Legislative Council will result in the Unofficial elected Members of the Council having a majority for the first time. There are to be twelve such elected members representing single member constituencies in the Colony, five *ex-officio* members who will be the Air Officer Commanding, the Chief Secretary,

THE COLONY

PART I

Review of 1947

Two events of outstanding importance took place during the year under review. The first was the inauguration of the Aden Colony Legislative Council on 6th January, the second was the outbreak of rioting, murder and arson which occurred in December following the United Nations decision to partition Palestine. 646 579

The Governor when bringing the Council into existence stated that he was sharing in a constitutional act of the greatest importance for the right government of this small but busy territory and for the welfare of its peoples; and that the Colony was witnessing a political development that is typical of those democratic principles on which His Majesty's Government rely for the wise, humane and progressive administration of the Colonies. 646

The Council, which is under the presidency of the Governor, comprises four *ex-officio* members (including the Air Officer Commanding British Forces), four official members, and eight unofficial members.

This was a happy event for the people of the Colony.

The second event was tragic and for a time it caused many of the activities of the Colony to be suspended to the detriment of trade and industry. 579

Following upon the declaration of a three days' general strike in Aden as from 2nd December as a protest against the partition of Palestine, there was an outbreak of great violence which was marked by murder, arson, looting and other forms of lawlessness. Police riot squads using tear smoke and controlled rifle fire ejected Arab mobs from the Jewish quarter in Crater, but as rioting spread rapidly the Police were reinforced by Aden Protectorate Levies, and on 3rd December H.E. the Governor proclaimed a state of emergency, and a curfew was imposed. The Fortress Commander took over the internal security control of the Colony. He was able to obtain the assistance of British naval landing-parties from H.M. ships which arrived on 4th December and reinforcements of British infantry were flown in on 5th December.

By 8th December the situation had been to a great extent restored, but calm was only on the surface and incidents during the next few days were still attempted. On 14th December it was possible to release H.M.S. *Challenger*, and most of the British infantry were moved back to quarters, leaving one platoon in Crater. On 15th December the two remaining H.M. ships, whose men had been of so much assistance, left, and on 17th December a third company of British infantry arrived in

579 Aden by sea. On the day before, the Commissioner of Police had resumed control of security in the Colony.

It was hoped that this calm would be maintained, but on 20th and 21st December feelings again ran high and there were renewed attempts at arson and looting.

On 24th December a bomb exploded in the coolie lines at Hedjuff, killing 2 Arabs and wounding 6, and on that afternoon, in view of the gravely tense situation and of the absolute necessity to use all available forces to put down disorder immediately it should occur, the Fortress Commander was requested to resume security control throughout the Colony and retained that function until 2nd February, 1948. The situation however had eased at the end of the month.

Civilian casualties during the riots were 33 Arabs, 4 Indian Muslims, 1 Somali, 78 Jews and 6 other persons of unknown race, killed. Very many were known to have been wounded or injured.

The Police suffered no fatal casualties, but an Assistant Medical Officer and one Levy were killed in the execution of duty.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FINANCE AND TRADE

Development Committee

646 At the meeting of the Legislature held on 28th April, 1947, the Council adopted the First Report of the Development Committee as the general development policy for the next ten years, subject to periodic review of details in the light of experience, and the inclusion of such additional schemes as might prove necessary as a result of unforeseen circumstances.

652 The Estimates of the Colony for 1948–49 provide a total of Rs. 27,27,000 for approved development schemes.

362 His Majesty's Government agreed to make a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act towards the cost of working-class dwellings at Sheikh Othman. The amount of the grant is £27,500 during a five-and-a-half-year period. A further grant will be considered at the end of that period.

Economic Control

439 656 The hopes expressed earlier that it would be possible to dispense with the Economic Control Department as restrictions on trade were lifted were unfortunately not realised, and the economic crisis which confronts the United Kingdom and the whole of western Europe is having a natural effect on the economic life of Aden, which is dependent upon the maintenance of a vigorous trade for its prosperity.

Since August, 1947, a policy of restricting imports to reasonable essentials and to those goods which are required for the entrepot trade was followed. The merchants co-operated with Government in making this policy effective and as a consequence Aden was able to make a substantial contribution to important foreign exchange reserves. Many essentials remained scarce and in order to ensure that there should be no further reduction in the standard of living of the great bulk of the inhabitants Government maintained a policy of making adequate supplies of essential

5-Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3(1947)1949 MMI Aden MMI

674 reported in detail under "Other Serious Crime" below, is still under active Police investigation. It was the third case of this sort in 1947. [681] In the other cases offenders were arrested and sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment.

The number of petty offences brought before the Courts increased. This increase was largely due to Police action in prosecuting beggars and [685] persons causing obstructions. Thefts in the harbour increased during the first half of the year, but the energetic application of the new Port Rules began to bear fruit and a substantial drop in these offences resulted.

167 The question of deportations of undesirables continued to be a difficult problem for the Police, owing to the absence of effective frontier control. A large number of Yemen Arabs were deported and an almost equally large number re-deported. A number of Yemeni Jews were also deported to the Yemen by sea.

625 The strength of the Armed Police was maintained up to the authorised establishment of 250. Detachments of Armed Police were maintained at Kamaran and Perim.

The Civil Police strength was maintained up to establishment; health and discipline were good and the number of men who passed written examinations and thus gained proficiency pay was satisfactory.

Criminal Investigation Department

647 The department was in charge of a Senior Superintendent. Continuity of command could not be maintained, however, owing to leave requirements, and the department had to function under various officers. Changes had also to be effected in the clerical staff and as a result organisation was somewhat slowed down. It was possible, however, to open a C.R.O. system for criminals and deportees and it is most satisfactory to note that 285 C.R.O. files were opened during the year and 249 criminals and/or deportees photographed.

[679] There were two cases of homicide which required supervision and assistance, and a case of inflicted grievous harm; these cases are more fully described on page 41.

Indexes continue to be built up and expanded.

For a period in December the department had virtually to close down owing to the paramount need for concentrating the whole of the available staff on the immediate task of quelling the riots.

674 The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 1,233, as against 1,122 in 1946, and 1,010 in 1945; an increase of 111 cases in 1947 over 1946. A very large portion of the increase is represented by charges made before the close of the year in connection with the December riots, hence the true increase in Penal Code offences is very small indeed and it is most satisfactory that this should be so.

A total of 3,754 cases were also dealt with by Police under local ordinances and minor acts.

674 The following table shows the incidence of crime in the different Station areas during 1945–46 (left-hand columns) and 1946–47 (right-hand columns):

	Harbour		*Tawahi*		*Maalla*		*Crater*		*Sheikh Othman*	
1. Homicide and attempted murder	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	1	16
2. Rape . . .	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	2
3. Unnatural offences	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—
4. Other offences against person .	9	4	15	24	17	28	26	21	42	34
5. Malicious damage to property	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1
6. House-breaking .	2	2	62	52	37	44	99	126	59	40
7. Criminal and house trespass .	1	1	2	11	8	1	10	9	10	8
8. Other offences against property	105	61	191	128	110	199	161	194	123	154
9. Other I.P.C. Offences . . .	—	4	—	24	9	7	3	11	1	13
10. Offences against Local Minor Acts .	1,185	1,854	329	261	887	457	1,410	828	365	1,354
Total . .	1,302	1,927	603	507	1,068	741	1,713	1,190	605	1,622

Of the total of 1,233 offences under the Indian Penal Code, 684 were brought before the Court, 469 cases were closed as undetected and 80 cases were pending in Court or under investigation at the close of the year. As will be seen from the preceding table, there was a slight rise in offences against property (736 as against 690 in 1946), but this was almost entirely due to offences connected with the rioting. [579]

The total value of property reported stolen excluding that reported as a result of the riots was Rs. 1,97,820 against Rs. 2,85,370 in 1946 and Rs. 2,08,941 in 1945. Property to the value of Rs. 47,865 was recovered; this is just under 25 per cent. which, considering the ease with which stolen property can be disposed of, is not unsatisfactory.

The table of cases does not reflect those cases taken under the Civil Supplies Ordinance, the figures in respect of which are as follows:

Total number of cases	25
Total sentences of imprisonment . .	2
Total value of fines inflicted . . .	Rs. 9,270
Total value of goods confiscated. . .	Rs. 6,088.10.0

The fall in this class of offence, as against 1946, is due to the almost complete cancellation of regulations governing the export from the Colony of the main classes of goods which were restricted in 1946.

Homicide

579 674 Of the total number of cases (22) first registered as murder 20 were opened in respect of Jews killed during the December riots and at the end of the year were still under enquiry. Of the other two cases one was registered at Sheikh Othman and the other at Tawahi.

Immigration and Emigration

167 Immigration and emigration figures are given in Part II, Chapter 1. Immigration bonds to the value of Rs. 76,400 were prepared and are on record in the C.I.D., and the figures for cash immigration deposits and refunds for 1947 are as follows:

Value of cash deposits . . .	Rs. 1,86,850
Value of cash refunds . . .	Rs. 1,24,475

The high value of the deposit total is largely due to the increase in these deposits permitted by an amendment effected to the Immigration Ordinance in 1947.

The Immigration Ordinance provides that an immigrant entering the Colony by land, or landing from a dhow if by sea, may be permitted to enter without producing any passport or travel document. Persons landing by dhow are now dealt with by the Police at a special Immigration Office at Maalla Wharf and the production of a travel document is demanded and an immigration cash deposit. This has led to a reduction in the number of unemployed Somalis in Aden, although many still enter undetected by landing at Ras Imran in the Western Aden Protectorate and entering the Colony by land.

PRISON

697 The Postmaster-General was in charge of the Aden Prison as part-time Superintendent during the year 1947.

There is only one prison in the Colony. It is used for all classes of convicts, and also for those on remand or awaiting trial.

The prison buildings are old and do not conform to modern standards. They were overcrowded, especially during the December disturbances, when at one time the population numbered 540.

The daily average of prisoners during the past ten years is as follows:

Year	*Daily Average*
1938	45
1939	53
1940	81
1941	126
1942	140
1943	212
1944	165
1945	196
1946	281
1947	244

In 1947 the daily average for the first eleven months was 227. During
[579] the rioting, between 3rd and 10th December, it suddenly jumped to the record figure of 540. Such a high figure had never before been reached

692 provides for appeals from the Supreme Court to be heard by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. Prior thereto appeals lay, under Article 20 of the Aden Colony Order, 1936, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Before the introduction of this Ordinance that Article was revoked, and Orders in Council were made which extended to Aden the provisions of the Eastern African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council, 1921, and included Aden with the East African territories in the right of final appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Criminal Court (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1948, No. 23, which contains amendments consequential on the change in the Appeal Court; and in particular prescribes more fully than previously the procedure to be followed after a sentence of death.

659 Antiquities Ordinance, 1948, No. 24, which repeals the Antiquities Ordinance, 1940, and makes more comprehensive provision for the preservation of objects of archaeological interest, proper and scientific excavation, the control of export and import of antiquities and for the ultimate disposal of those found by licensed excavators.

278 Penicillin Ordinance, 1948, No. 25, which is to ensure that penicillin is used only on the advice of qualified persons.

362 A Bill entitled an Ordinance to make provision for Town Planning was introduced in the final session of Legislative Council and passed its second reading. It was referred to a Select Committee for reporting back to the Council in the first session of 1949. The Bill is a comprehensive one, there being no town planning legislation at the present time.

579 The normal work of the Legal Department was hampered during the
early months of the year as a result of the aftermath of the riots which took
647 place in December, 1947. In particular there was an official enquiry
692 conducted by Sir Harry Trusted, K.C.M.G., K.C., at which the Department was represented; there were a large number of prosecutions for offences during the riots, and into appeals following thereon; and there was an enquiry by the Crown Counsel, appointed a Special Magistrate for the purpose, into some 800 claims under section 16 of the Police Ordinance, 1937, for damage suffered by members of the public during the riots. The investigation of these claims alone took approximately five months.

000 The Revised Edition of the Ordinances which was referred to in the Report for 1946 as being ready for printing in January, 1946, is still not ready for publication owing to the pressure of work on the persons concerned in the United Kingdom in indexing and printing. It is understood however that more than half of the work has been completed and it is hoped that the publication will be possible in the near future.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Up to 30th September, 1948, an appeal lay from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. As from

65:Landshut S-4 (no date)1950 M1 Middle East
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162 fewer. Be that as it may, of the total only 4,700 belonged to the
563 original Jewish community of Aden: the rest—about 3,800—were Yemeni Jews in transit to Palestine. On arrival in Aden, after a most hazardous journey across the desert, the Yemeni emigrants were usually destitute and in a complete state of exhaustion.

563 Formerly they used to be quartered either in the Jewish part of the
361 Crater district of the town or in the Jewish quarter of Sheikh 'Othman, about eight miles inland from the Crater. More recently, so much has their number increased, that a separate camp, known as Hashad camp, was for a time set up for them a mile and a half from Sheikh 'Othman. The Hashad camp, which has now been replaced by another—made available by the Aden Government—was subsidised by the Joint Distribution Committee and directed by a woman physician (a remarkable woman in many ways), Dr. Olga Feinberg.

563 Many of the Yemeni Jews in Aden are employed as coolies, casual labourers and hawkers, a number dwelling in the Coolie Lines and in
463 caves in the rocks. The rest are mainly craftsmen (as they were in Yemen)—gold- and silversmiths, weavers, carders, thatchers, and so forth.

563 The Jewish community of Aden proper, numbering until recently between 4,000 and 5,000, is centred in the Crater, where Jewish shops, many of them in the Suq, are mingled with those of Muslims, Hindus, and Parsees. A few of the wealthier Jewish merchants have shops in the Steamer Point district, where the Government offices and better-class shops are situated.

563 Thanks to the generosity of the Menahem Messa family, until the
871 riots, the community had a large and well-equipped school and a spacious new synagogue. In addition, there was another somewhat smaller school. Owing to the lack of qualified teachers, however, the standard of education is low. The new and richly decorated synagogue was also used as a kind of clubhouse, and was an habitual rendezvous when services were not in progress.

563 The relations between the old Jewish community of Aden and the Muslims used to be tolerably good. But the growing influx of Yemeni Jews led to the development of a certain degree of tension between them and the Muslim coolies, many of whom—incidentally—are themselves of Yemeni origin. It is also likely that inflammatory nationalist broadcasts from Egypt and other Arab stations in the Middle East, blaring out daily through loudspeakers in Aden cafés, have played their part in stirring up anti-Jewish feeling.

Following the appeal of the Arab League for a three-day protest
579 strike against the decision of the United Nations to partition Palestine,
625 an anti-Zionist demonstration in Aden developed into a riot. Jewish shops and houses in the Crater and in Sheikh 'Othman were attacked,
563 many being burnt and looted.

From the official report of the Commission of Inquiry, it is evident that the reason why the British authorities were unable to bring the

65:Landshut S-4 (no date)1950 M1 Middle East
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disturbances to an end for three whole days was that the Aden 579
Protectorate Levies completely failed to do their duty. This locally- 625
raised force, recruited from the Muslim tribes of the Protectorate
area, not only failed to stop the rioters, but themselves took part in the 563
looting of Jewish shops. Indeed, there is evidence to suggest that the high number of Jewish casualties is due to the fact that the Levies turned their weapons on the victims of the riots instead of on the rioters.

Feelings run high in these matters, and there is always a temptation to attribute to bias in official quarters events caused merely by incompetence. It must be said, on the other hand, that the authorities themselves have done little to dispel suspicion of bias on their part. For instance, on December 5, 1947, the Governor of Aden sent a cable to the Colonial Secretary in London, part of which reads as follows:

"Alleged hostile activity of Jews created new dangerous tension, especially after killing of a Levy and an Indian Muslim Government doctor almost certainly by Jewish snipers."

The subsequent Commission of Inquiry, however, established that there was not the slightest evidence of the existence of any Jewish snipers whatsoever, and that the Indian doctor had in fact been shot by Levies (*Report*, pp. 14 and 21).

During the riots, both Jewish schools and four of the synagogues were burnt to the ground. Of the 170 Jewish shops in Aden, 106 were totally looted and another eight partially looted. About 220 Jewish houses were destroyed or damaged. Eighty-two Jews were killed, and a similar number wounded. Financially, the losses suffered by the Aden Jews are estimated at £1,150,000.

The riots had a devastating effect on the Jewish community, economically as well as socially and psychologically. The compensation (partly in the form of loans) offered by the Aden Government to help those who had lost everything to start afresh was totally inadequate. Moreover, widespread bewilderment and distrust had undermined the very basis of normal peaceful social relations between Jews and Muslims.

The American Joint Distribution Committee consequently decided on a large-scale evacuation plan—"Operation Magic Carpet"—as a result of which almost the entire Jewish population was ferried by air to Israel. At the time of writing, there are only 1,200 Jews left in Aden, of whom about a quarter have expressed a wish to emigrate.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

693 individually exercise the powers of a magistrate of the first class as provided by the Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1937, and regular sittings are held at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

692 An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court
in all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one
695 month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed, and the Supreme Court
has also powers of revision.

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person under the age of 16 years.

A youthful offender may be dealt with by placing him on probation, or by discharging him after due admonition, or by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or by fine, or by whipping, or by ordering his detention.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there was an increase of cases both in the Supreme Court and in the Magistrates' Courts. In the Lower Courts there was a very considerable increase in petty offences such as infringements of the Port Rules and minor infringements of the Traffic Ordinance and Rules.

[693] Although there were eight professional pleaders in the Colony, in the
great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties
694 appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

Owing to the increase of work, Government agreed to the appointment of a second magistrate of the first class on a contractual basis.

691 There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. During the year 1947, 304 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 328 civil suits were finally decided. Ten applications for civil revision were filed and decided. Twenty-three civil appeals were lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of all. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 30 applications concerning guardianship matters, 10 for succession certificates, 58 for heirship certificates, two for letters of administration, one for probate; and excluding execution proceedings and interlocutory applications, there were 22 other applications, making in all 123. The corresponding disposals were 34, 10, 63, 1, 1, and 23 respectively, making in all 132.

Twenty-six estates were in charge of the Supreme Court.

● 586 All six cases for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages filed during the year were disposed of.

674 Eleven criminal cases were committed to the Supreme Court during 1947 for trial, out of which nine were disposed of during the year and the remaining two were heard and decided in January, 1948.

691 the Supreme Court which disposed of 23 such appeals in 1948, three were decided in 1949 and two are still pending. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 50 applications concerning guardianship matters, 11 applications for succession certificates, 65 applications for heirship certificates, 12 applications for letters of administration, three applications for probate and there were 58 other applications, excluding execution proceedings and interlocutory applications, making in all 199. The corresponding disposals were 46, 11, 63, 12, 3 and 43 respectively, making in all 178.

Eighteen estates were in charge of the Supreme Court.

•586 Twelve cases for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages were filed during the year. Five were decided and seven are still pending.

674 Four criminal cases were committed to the Supreme Court for trial, out of which three were disposed of during the year and the remaining one was heard and decided in January, 1949.

The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were:

Sessions case No.	*Accused No.*	*Nature of charges*	*Result*
1	1. Gabber Abdulla Al-Buderi. 2. Mohamed Ahmed Al-Haidi. 3. Nasser Attick Abdo Badi.	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused 1 sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment for voluntarily causing hurt contrary to section 323 of the I.P.C. Accused 2 acquitted. Accused 3 acquitted.
2	Mohamed Gaileh Awad Somali.	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused sentenced to penal servitude for life for culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.
3	Khaled Salem Mubarak.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.	Nolle prosequi entered. Accused discharged.
4	Mohamed Abdulla Sanani.	Attempt to commit carnal intercourse against the nature of law under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code.	do.

At the beginning of 1948, 14 criminal appeals were pending and during the year 294 others were filed. Of these, 233 were dismissed, retrial was ordered in two appeals, 43 appeals were allowed and in 30 appeals convictions were sustained but the sentences were altered. No appeal was left pending at the end of the year. The average time taken for the disposal of a criminal appeal is about a fortnight from the filing of the memorandum.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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Governor designate must remain hidden in the ship until the atmosphere ashore was more agreeable for military exercises. 000

Goode and the A.D.C. and I lunched together in the deserted saloon, all the passengers who, unlike myself, were free agents, having gone ashore despite the heat. After lunch Goode and the A.D.C. returned to the shore, and left to myself, I went to my cabin and sat under a fan and chatted to my Arab servant, Salem, who was busily engaged in laying out for the first time my white ceremonial uniform with its almost indecently bright and new gold epaulettes. We talked of the town and the Protectorate and the shooting prospects for the coming winter season, and a host of other unimportant matters. We had known each other for twenty years, and between us there was a degree of understanding and mutual respect, which made our relationship closer than that of just master and servant; we were friends. One of the great charms of the Arabs of [184] tribal status from the Protectorate is that when they enter service with understanding people they are never familiar and [609] never presume. Salem and I, when on tour in the Protectorate, have on more than one occasion sat, together with the local Ruler, on the floor and eaten with our hands from the same dish, and then, twenty-four hours later, thanks to air transport, Salem, dressed in immaculate white uniform with a red fez on his head, has superintended the service of refreshments at an official function over which I have presided at Government House. Sometimes when strangers have obviously been much impressed by his correct and formal demeanour, I have had an almost irresistible desire to laugh and tell them what he and I were doing so short a time before; but I have restrained myself. It would not have done, so very few would have understood—more is the pity.

The hot afternoon passed pleasantly enough and all too soon it was time for me to put on my cool-looking, but in reality, very hot uniform and don my regulation white helmet surmounted by its plume of red and white feathers; all very glorious, but remarkably uncomfortable. As soon as I was dressed I went out on deck and found the A.D.C., a retired Commander of the Royal Navy, ready and waiting and the launch alongside.

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204 of affairs; it was a spectacle, it was "news", and what was no
208 less attractive a social occasion of the first magnitude. The élite
of Aden society were there and the editors were not left out,
but when the tumult had died down and the multitude
departed, the editors, who were often their own reporters,
were found to have gone as well.

• 619 It must not be imagined that real feeling about the political
[665] future of the Colony was non-existent. There were many
people who were, in fact, seriously concerned, and a number
of individuals looked forward to the time when they would
be able to have a greater share in the control of their own
affairs, but at that time there was nothing in the nature of a
"party", as we understand the term in this country, inspired
with nationalist ideas in any section of the community.

177 The Arab awakening was being accelerated by the rapid
668 educational developments in the Colony and by the radio; the
[204] first a good influence, the second poisonous to young minds
[208] with its half-truths, anti-British propaganda and reports of
riots and students' demonstrations, which were such a feature
of those years. The first phase of this awakening was the
realisation that with few exceptions the worthwhile work in
the Colony was in the hands of foreigners to Aden, and the
younger generation began to wonder and to ask why strangers
had the cream of the employment while they had to make do
464 with what was left. Mercifully the trade expansion after the
war was creating fresh employment daily and there was work
for every employable lad on leaving school, and I regret to
say, very often before he should have left school. The murmuring
did not go unheeded by the Unofficial Members of the
Legislative Council and we warned Government that there
would be trouble unless the rights of local men and women to
priority in employment, provided they were capable of doing
the work, were recognised both by Government and by the
employers. The warning was heeded by Government, but not
by some of the "foreign" employers who claimed, not without
reason, that the local article was not up to the standard of the
imported. These employers continued to take advantage of a
surplus of semi-skilled workers in India, which had been

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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all talking at once, who squatted in what little space there was 645
inside the room and overflowed into the passage outside. The work these three men did was incredibly difficult and yet they were successful to a remarkable degree, and succeeded in maintaining not only security on the trade routes in the Protectorate, but at the same time they were able to strengthen the ties between Government and the Rulers.

Outside the Secretariat there were only three European officers of the Government. The senior was the Chairman of the Port Trust Board and of the Settlement Board, and at the time of which I am writing the appointment was held by an officer of the Royal Engineers who had been seconded to the civil engineering side of the Government of India. He presided over the Board of Trustees of the Port and was also the Chief Executive Officer, and in addition he managed the affairs of the Settlement. The Settlement, as I have already indicated, was a term which included all the British territory which is now the Colony, and the Settlement Board was the successor
of what in fact had been a Municipal Committee. A munici- 632
pality was formed some while after our occupation of Aden in 1839, but it was not until 1882 that any attempt seems to have been made to produce a set of municipal rules. In 1900 the local authority ceased to be called a Municipal Committee and became known as the Aden Settlement. As such it, in fact, did everything, and rather more, that an ordinary municipality
does in this country. The "rather more" being control of the [648]
electric light supply and also the water supply, both profitable undertakings which were wrested from it when in 1937 Aden became a Crown Colony and the new Colonial Government was in search of funds.

The next important European officer was the Judicial Assist- 692
ant, who succeeded in combining with a reasonable degree of success the duties of legal adviser to the Resident and Judge of
the District and Sessions Court. The last, but by no means 625
least important of the European officers, was the Commissioner of Police who was seconded from the Indian Police and under the District Magistrate was responsible for the maintenance of law and order.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

PART II

CHAPTER SIX

Security, Colony and Protectorate

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THE first duty of all Governors and Administrators is to maintain security in the area under their authority, and in order to enable them to carry out this primary function they are provided with security forces which may take the form of police, armed or unarmed, and troops, regular or irregular, and even aircraft. In Aden when I became Governor there were two separate security problems, the first of which was the maintenance of law and order in the Colony itself, and the second was the maintenance of security in the more settled areas of the Protectorate, while at the same time increasing the sphere in which our security measures were effective until the whole of the Protectorate territory had achieved a degree of security which would enable development both political and economic to take place.

In the Colony there were available to me, as Governor, Civil Police in adequate numbers, a small detachment of Armed Police, and under the command of the Air Officer Commanding, a reserve of British troops in the form of a detachment of the Royal Air Force Regiment. In addition, there were also the Aden Protectorate Levies for use during a period of disturbance to guard key points, in particular in the neighbourhood of the Khormaksar military installations.

In the Protectorate there were various forces and formations available and at my own and the Rulers' disposal; in addition there were aircraft of the Royal Air Force operating from the Colony and also from landing grounds in the Protectorate. Later I will describe the employment of the Protectorate

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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security forces in further detail, but for the moment I want to confine my attention to security in the Colony.

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The Colony, to all outward appearances, and they can be very deceptive, always seemed to be one of the most peaceful places on earth where nothing was ever likely to happen, but in fact it only required a minor incident at the wrong time to cause really serious trouble and to do so not within a matter of days, but almost of minutes. The reason, of course, is not far to seek; it is that there are in the Colony three races who have no special love for each other. The Jews are disliked and despised by the Arabs whom they fear, while the Arabs in their turn dislike the Somalis who are, at the best of times, a truculent lot. Therefore, we were always liable to have trouble between the Arabs and the Jews which might well spread to the Hindu community, or between the Somalis and the Arabs, or between all three, and in no time, much to the surprise very often of successive Air Officers Commanding, the summer skies had clouded over and we were having a devil of a storm, which with firm measures would pass as quickly as it began. A stranger would be astonished to learn on his arrival in tranquil Aden that inter-racial disturbances had resulted in one or two deaths only two or three days before.

I do not want to give the impression that Aden is particularly prone to disorder, and that civil disturbances are the rule rather than the exception because this would be a false picture. What I mean is that, on the rare occasions when there is trouble, it comes with incredible swiftness, due to the latent racial animosities that are always present.

To give an instance of my first experience of the speed of events when inter-racial trouble started in the Colony, I must go back to 1931, when there occurred the first anti-Jewish riot. At that time there were some 6,000 Jews living in Aden, most of them in Crater in their own quarter close by the Boys' Secondary School. Some of them were very wealthy and most of them were in business either as shopkeepers or merchants or petty traders, and generally speaking, they kept very much to themselves, were self-effacing and their contacts with the Arabs were reasonably good. From time to time,

701 question of sound and inspired leadership and the discipline which flows from such leadership.

626 Security in the Protectorate was a very much wider problem than in the Colony and there were more diverse forces at my disposal to ensure a reasonable degree of protection and to punish those who wilfully created disturbances. Prior to 1937 no-one had paid very much attention to the Protectorate, and His Majesty's Government certainly had not attempted to honour their obligations. I doubt if they were really fully aware of what those obligations were to the people of this great territory. Beyond ensuring, in so far as was possible, that the trade routes remained open so that the trade of the Colony was not impaired by the wild and woolly ruffians in the hills behind, very little was done, and what was done was generally by the old-fashioned method of placating unruly and tiresome individuals with rifles and ammunition and money.

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631 After 1937 there was a profound change in policy and the emphasis was then on reducing the number of lethal weapons in private possession and building up the authority of the Treaty Chiefs by providing them with the means to maintain security in their own States. His Majesty's Government had come to a better understanding of their obligations and realised that the first essential to any form of progress must be security. The Rulers were encouraged, therefore, to form their own armed police forces, and they received assistance in arming, clothing and paying for these forces.

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701 By the time I became Governor there had come into being in each State a body of men who were known as Tribal Guards and who were at the Ruler's disposal to maintain his authority and for use in any sudden security emergency. Starting as a completely untrained force they had gradually been brought up to a standard of efficiency and effectiveness which was a credit to the instructors who had been made available from the [714] Government Guards. On ceremonial occasions they were very smart indeed, dressed in khaki shirts and khaki kilts with red cloth head-dresses, but in an emergency they left these trappings at home and there was nothing outwardly to distinguish

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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them from their fellow tribesmen, except their superior armament and well filled cartridge belts. 701

The Tribal Guards are the first line of offence and defence of the Ruler and in only two of the States is there any more elaborate organisation. Lahej has a private army which was, when I was in Aden, a sorry collection of ragamuffins, some 200 strong, whose pipe Band was much in demand on St. Andrew's night at the Union Club, that centre of European civilisation and culture in the Colony; otherwise, I am afraid this force had but little merit. The Quaiti Sultan has, at Mukalla, a Regular Army and the headquarters of his Armed Constabulary which, thanks very largely to the inspiration of Mr. W. H. Ingrams, C.M.G., O.B.E., who as Resident Adviser did so much for that country, were reasonably efficient. In appearance there is little to choose between the Regular Army and the Armed Constabulary, except that the former was considerably darker in hue, having been recruited largely from the Sultan's ex-slaves.

Some years before an interesting conversation had taken 567 place between the Quaiti Sultan and a Political Officer in Mukalla, at a time when Aden was threatened with a visit from one of the more rabid anti-slavery enthusiasts.

"Don't you think it would be a good idea, your Highness, if you were to release your slaves?" inquired the Political Officer, referring to the Palace slaves who numbered some 300 men and youths without taking into account their women folk. The Political Officer had led up to this question with a dissertation on the rights of man and world public opinion, and he had produced all the usual anti-slavery arguments with considerable eloquence, and he awaited the answer to his question with some anxiety. The Authorities in Aden, threatened by the advent of the enthusiast, were seriously worried about the slaves of Mukalla. Although, in fact, they were a lot of lazy well-fed good-for-nothings, there was no doubt that in theory they were slaves, and enthusiasts can never see out of both eyes at the same time.

"It is a very good idea," replied His Highness, "but I can release them only on one condition."

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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567 "What is the condition?" asked the Political Officer with considerable misgiving.

"You must agree to send troops here when I free them," answered the Sultan.

"What for?" asked the astonished Political Officer.

"To protect me, of course," said the Sultan.

"I am afraid I do not understand, your Highness," said the Political Officer much perplexed.

"I am surprised. Surely it's obvious? I feed and house and clothe my so-called slaves, and of course, their families. I give them presents on religious festivals and when they marry. I have not enough work for them to do and in consequence they have an easy life. Now, if I say to them that they are free and I don't propose to keep them any longer and that they must go away and earn their own living, I am afraid they won't be very pleased. They are simple people, you know, and prefer actual ease and comfort with only technical restraint to freedom and hard work, and as they are stronger than my army I must be certain of your help before I make them free," was the answer of the Sultan.

567 As usual with us a compromise was achieved and the slaves
702 became the troops.

The backing for the Tribal Guards in the Western Protector-
701 ate comes from a body of men called the Government Guards,
625 a fine lot who were originally raised and trained by Lord Belhaven and Stenton, when as Master of Belhaven he was a Political Officer working in the Protectorate. Indeed, it was his idea which brought them into being and the Protectorate should be extremely grateful to him for his happy thought and his hard work in the early formative months. They are under the general direction of the British Agent, who is the senior Political official responsible to the Governor for the Western half of the Protectorate, and are a Government force paid for from the annual subvention from Her Majesty's
[714] Government. Well armed and well trained with distinctive black head-dresses, they play many dangerous and difficult parts. Led by their British and Arab officers they are always ready to support the Tribal Guards when local difficulties

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prove too great for them to overcome alone, and to find escorts for Political Officers in troublesome areas. The forts on the Aden-Yemen frontier and in the less secure regions in the Protectorate are garrisoned by them. Always ready to move, always ready to fight and always cheerful, their early history can be read in Lord Belhaven's autobiography, *The Uneven Road*, which nobody can read without intense enjoyment. Many of the guards have died or been grievously wounded in doing their duty; and although they are soldiers of the Queen, very few people outside their own country have ever even heard of their existence.

In the Eastern Protectorate the equivalent of the Government Guards is the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion, the men of which are in every way their equal and whose rôle is precisely the same and which came into existence through the foresight of Ingrams. They are a tough and courageous body of men who carry out their desert patrols on the borders of the Ruba-al-Khali with a fine disregard for climatic conditions or personal safety.

The third and last line of locally recruited troops are the Aden Protectorate Levies who were raised shortly after the Great War of 1914-18, strangely enough as the First Yemen Infantry by Lt.-Colonel M. C. Lake, C.M.G. Recruited from the same source as the Government Guards they are regular soldiers and were, during the time that I was Governor of Aden, officered by officers of the Royal Air Force Regiment on secondment, although the change to include the Army in the source from which officers could be obtained and which has now come about, was at that time under consideration. In normal times the Levies are stationed within the Colony limits and are moved by air or by lorry to help the Government Guards whenever the need arises. In the early days of my term of office they travelled in great long lorry convoys, very vulnerable and painfully slow, but later, I am glad to say, there were drastic and necessary changes and the emphasis was put on the air as a medium of transport.

In theory the Levies are available for use in the Eastern as

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625 well as the Western Protectorate, but in practice they have been far too busy in recent years dealing with Yemeni-inspired raiding and other disturbances in the Western Protectorate and only once in their history have they been employed in the Hadhramaut. The Levies have had heavy responsibilities and very hard has been their lot and very scanty the praise that those brave men have received. Shortly before my term of office expired a detachment of regular troops from the Army was stationed in Aden, to my great satisfaction. They were invaluable.

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707 So far I have dealt solely with the Land Forces, but with only a few thousand men, possibly 4,000 in all, however well trained and however well armed and led, it would be virtually impossible to safeguard a frontier line of over 700 miles in length running through the most difficult country from aggression, and at the same time to maintain any reasonable degree of security in an area where social conditions today are equivalent to those existing in the Highlands of Scotland in the mid-eighteenth century, and which is twenty-five per cent. larger than the United Kingdom. That the frontier has been maintained and that security has increased of recent years is due very largely to the Royal Air Force, acting in the closest accord with the ground forces. Without the Royal Air Force my task would indeed have been difficult; I will go further and say quite frankly it would have been impossible.

000 As Governor I frequently had to authorise the use of air action against frontier raiders or recalcitrant tribesmen within Protectorate limits, and I have never been able to follow the almost hysterical reaction with which some sections of the population of these islands are affected whenever they read in the newspapers that bombing has taken place, or indeed that any form of air action has been used. It is for this reason that I shall deal at some length with that most humane of all the various methods by which law and order can be maintained by force, the employment of aircraft.

I do not propose to enter the lists on the side of those who favour this form of policing, nor do I propose to side with the many people who have genuine misgivings, but I am going

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

the east at Sanau where the only well was between Thamud and the Aden-Muscat frontier. These two places lie to the south of the great sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali amidst country more desolate than I have ever seen in any part of the world, and in my time I have flown over, driven over or walked and ridden over some pretty uninviting country. 912 626 312

I went to Thamud for the first time in 1953, before the fort had been built, to inspect the detachment of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion who were living in holes scraped out of the hard sand and furnished with a canvas roof as some protection against the fierce heat of the sun. It was not easy to pick up the well from the air in that featureless country and it reflects great credit on the navigator and the pilot of the 'plane that they found the landing strip at the first attempt. We landed a mile or so from the well, and the only signs of life as we drove to the well were the store-cum-hospital tent, a modest affair of some 160 lbs., which normally would sleep a dozen men, and the two much smaller tents of the Military Assistant to the Resident Adviser and the Commandant of the Legion who had joined the detachment temporarily, the former a Scot from the Highlands and the latter a stout and jovial Arab on secondment from the Arab Legion in Trans-Jordan. •oo

A guard was mounted, which I inspected, and I do not recall ever having seen a better turned-out or smarter body of men anywhere. These men, who are recruited from the bedouin tribes, are responsible among other things for guarding the long Aden-Saudi Arabian frontier, and they do their work very well. They work under the direct control of their own Arab officers who command the Frontier Posts and who are responsible for the motor patrols which operate between the Posts. These motor patrols are equipped with Land-Rovers and carry portable wireless sets which enable them to keep in touch with their parent Post. The Military Assistant is stationed hundreds of miles away in Mukalla where the Commandant also has his headquarters, so that these Arab officers and their men are normally very much on their own and quickly learn to use their own initiative in dealing with sudden emergencies and solving the various problems which are the normal lot of 625 • 701

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701 independent commanders in out-of-the-way places. In a serious crisis the Commandant of the Legion and the Military Assistant would be flown up to the nearest Post and the Commandant would take over the general control of the situation, sure in the knowledge that he could call on the Military Assistant, an experienced soldier, for advice at any time. Behind them both there was Hugh Boustead, capable of dealing with almost any situation single-handed, and behind him was Aden and the Royal Air Force ready and willing to help at any time. Everything was in good shape and I never had any qualms about our ability to deal with interlopers on the Saudi frontier.

644 [315] In 1955 Her Majesty's Government formally declared the co-ordinates of the line south of which they would not tolerate the unrestricted movement of foreign subjects, and it was not long after this announcement was made to the Saudi Government that an American oil-survey party operating in two sections with an armed Saudi escort, trespassed in two separate places. They were located from the air and in no time the Military Assistant with an adequate escort from the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion, had moved by air and Land-Rover to intercept them. The error of their ways was pointed out to them and they withdrew promptly with their escort, leaving their expensive equipment behind in spite of being told they could take it with them. The escort had second thoughts and returned and were promptly taken into custody and disarmed without a shot being fired and later sent to Jedda by a civil Air Line. As far as I know the equipment is still in the desert; it certainly was in 1956 when I drove that way, and it was already showing very clearly the effects of sun, sand and the bedouin.

648 669 [181] It was in the same year, 1955, that the Buraimi business in Trucial Oman where the Sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, upset King Saud. Stolen fruit is always so much sweeter than that which is got by legitimate means and in this case both *hasad* and *sharf* were involved—"jealousy" and "honour", those two curses of Arabia which have kept the peoples and the countries divided for generations and generations. The King showed his irritation with Great Britain by sending arms to the bedouin in the northern areas

579 order in the Colony, and this was done with the minimum
689 of force by the police supported by the military forces in the Colony. The fact that on two occasions the police were forced to open fire on rioters indicates how serious the situation was. It also indicates our determination to let nothing hinder us in the execution of our duty. Mercifully there were only two or three casualties, one of whom was a schoolboy who was killed by a stray shot while watching a crowd being prevented from storming the Tawahi Police Station in order to release a workman who, very properly, had been arrested. It was a tragic business. Some innocent person almost inevitably suffers on these occasions. I was, by chance, in Tawahi when the boy's funeral procession passed along the road and after it had gone by an elderly man, an Arab, walked up to me and said:

"You are responsible. It was murder."

Emotion had distorted his judgment, poor fellow, and I mention the incident only to indicate the unreasonableness that prevailed.

468 The Refinery Management kept their heads and showed good sense, as did some of the leading members of the Aden Trades Union Congress, several of whom worked indefatigably to end the strikes. Without their help and understanding things would have been very much worse. As it was, normal conditions at the Refinery were restored in a comparatively short space of time, and then the pieces all fell into place again and the strikes were over, except in one or two cases where one side or the other was particularly stupid and unyielding.

625 In my opinion it was the Civil and Military security forces who came best out of this sorry affair. They were firm at the right time and lenient at the right time and their patience was admirable at all times. It was due to them that the situation did not become very much worse. It is only right that I should say so and that they should receive a few halfpence when they deserve them—they get enough kicks when they don't.

468 I ordered a Commission to be set up to inquire into the
466 cause of the strikes and to make recommendations for the

691 107 applications for maintenance were made in the Courts of the Magistrates. In 47 cases orders for maintenance were granted.

The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were—

(1) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder,
(2) Forgery of a cheque and cheating,
(3) Murder,
(4) House trespass and outraging the modesty of a woman,
(5) Forging a Court document.

695 58 criminal appeals were lodged and 62 proceedings in revision taken in the Supreme Court. In 11 appeals the cases were remanded for retrial, and 23 appeals were dismissed. In 14 cases appeals were allowed and in 6 cases sentences were reduced. 51 applications for revision were dismissed. In one case sentence was enhanced, in 2 cases sentences were reduced, and in 5 cases convictions were set aside and 3 cases were ordered to be retried.

693 There are 6 lawyers practising in the Courts of the Colony, three being Hindus, two Mohamedans and one a Parsee. Sanads are granted by the Supreme Court under rules made under the Supreme Court Ordinance. Two of these lawyers are Barristers-at-Law and the other four have Indian legal qualifications.

Police

●625 The police under the control of a Commissioner of Police and a Deputy Commissioners of Police consist of two forces, an unarmed and an armed force. The strength of the former is 9 Inspectors, 4 Jamadars and 306 men. The strength of the armed force is 4 Inspectors, 1 Jamadar and 200 men. Details of the strength are as follows:—

UNARMED POLICE

	Inspectors.	*Jamadars.*	*Head Constables and Constables.*
Aden Land and Sheikh Othman Foot Police.	5	2	225
Perim Land Police	—	—	12
Sheikh Othman Mounted Police	—	1	12
Aden Harbour Police ...	4	1	57
Total	9	4	306

ARMED POLICE

At Aden	2	1	138
At Perim	1	—	32
At Kamaran	1	—	30
Total	4	1	200

Police.

The police under the control of a Commissioner of Police and a Deputy Commissioner consist of two forces, an unarmed and an armed force. The strength of the former is 9 Inspectors, 4 Jamadars and 306 men. The strength of the armed force is 4 Inspectors, 1 Jamadar and 200 men. Details of the strength are as follows:— 625

UNARMED POLICE.

	Inspectors.	*Jamadars.*	*Head Constables and Constables.*
Aden Land and Sheikh Othman Foot Police ...	5	2	224
Perim Land Police ...	—	—	13
Sheikh Othman Mounted Police	—	1	12
Aden Harbour Police ...	4	1	57
Total	9	4	306

ARMED POLICE.

	Inspectors.	*Jamadars.*	*Head Constables and Constables.*
At Aden	2	1	140
At Perim	1	—	30
At Kamaran	1	—	30
	4	1	200

Prison.

The Aden District Prison is located in the Crater.

The chief industries of the jail at present are: (1) cane work of all sorts, (2) manufacture of tennis, hockey and football nets, (3) restringing of tennis racquets, and (4) breaking stone metal. 697

The permanent staff of the prison consists of a Superintendent, a Jailor, a Head Clerk, a Subordinate Medical Service Officer, a Jamadar, a Quartermaster Havildar, two Lance Naiks and twelve sepoys. Two temporary wardresses are employed whenever female prisoners are admitted, one for day and one for night duty.

All members of the permanent staff are provided with free quarters close to jail premises, with the exception of the Superintendent and the Subordinate Medical Service Officer.

Official and non-official visitors appointed under the prison rules visit the jail once a week in rotation and hold a combined inspection once a quarter.

There is an Advisory Committee consisting of a President, two officials and two non-official members, which meets every six months to review sentences of long-term prisoners (five years and upwards). One meeting of the Advisory Board was held during the year and one case of a long-term prisoner was reviewed; the convict in question was not recommended for release.

674 reported in detail under "Other Serious Crime" below, is still under active Police investigation. It was the third case of this sort in 1947. [681] In the other cases offenders were arrested and sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment.

The number of petty offences brought before the Courts increased. This increase was largely due to Police action in prosecuting beggars and [685] persons causing obstructions. Thefts in the harbour increased during the first half of the year, but the energetic application of the new Port Rules began to bear fruit and a substantial drop in these offences resulted.

167 The question of deportations of undesirables continued to be a difficult problem for the Police, owing to the absence of effective frontier control. A large number of Yemen Arabs were deported and an almost equally large number re-deported. A number of Yemeni Jews were also deported to the Yemen by sea.

625 The strength of the Armed Police was maintained up to the authorised establishment of 250. Detachments of Armed Police were maintained at Kamaran and Perim.

The Civil Police strength was maintained up to establishment; health and discipline were good and the number of men who passed written examinations and thus gained proficiency pay was satisfactory.

Criminal Investigation Department

647 The department was in charge of a Senior Superintendent. Continuity of command could not be maintained, however, owing to leave requirements, and the department had to function under various officers. Changes had also to be effected in the clerical staff and as a result organisation was somewhat slowed down. It was possible, however, to open a C.R.O. system for criminals and deportees and it is most satisfactory to note that 285 C.R.O. files were opened during the year and 249 criminals and/or deportees photographed.

[679] There were two cases of homicide which required supervision and assistance, and a case of inflicted grievous harm; these cases are more fully described on page 41.

Indexes continue to be built up and expanded.

For a period in December the department had virtually to close down owing to the paramount need for concentrating the whole of the available staff on the immediate task of quelling the riots.

674 The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 1,233, as against 1,122 in 1946, and 1,010 in 1945; an increase of 111 cases in 1947 over 1946. A very large portion of the increase is represented by charges made before the close of the year in connection with the December riots, hence the true increase in Penal Code offences is very small indeed and it is most satisfactory that this should be so.

A total of 4,754 cases were also dealt with by Police under local ordinances and minor acts.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

In January an Arab driving a truck on a desert track near Sheikh Othman knocked down and killed a Jew. The Supreme Court found him guilty of causing death by negligence and the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

On 13th September, 1947, an Arab succani of the vessel *El-Hak* had a quarrel with another Arab on the Messageries Maritimes Pier and in the course of the quarrel produced a revolver, fired 3 rounds and fatally wounded the other Arab. He subsequently fired at and wounded one of a number of coolies who tried to arrest him and was finally captured after attempting to swim to his ship. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. This case affords an instance, rare in Aden, of members of the public acting on their own initiative to assist the authorities.

The Imad murder case, referred to in the 1946 Annual Report, was tried by the Supreme Court, and on 23rd April, 1947, three of the accused were found guilty and sentenced to death; one accused was acquitted. There was an appeal to the High Court of Bombay and in September it was announced that the sentences for murder had been quashed. The principal accused was sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment and the other two were acquitted.

Other Serious Crime

On the evening of Sunday, 17th August, 1947, the Matron of the Civil Hospital was attacked at the gateway to her house by an assailant who threw a quantity of acid into her face. The Assistant Superintendent of Police in Crater was on the scene within a few minutes of the incident and investigation continued throughout the night. These investigations were severely handicapped by lack of witnesses.

A reward of Rs. 5,000 was offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the accused, and the co-operation of Chiefs in the Western Aden Protectorate area was requested and also Muslim religious and social leaders in Aden Colony. Information was eventually received that the person believed to have perpetrated this outrage had taken refuge in a neighbouring territory, but it has not yet been possible to obtain his arrest.

Fire-Fighting Duties

Police continued to be responsible for fire-fighting duties in the Colony. The number of fires reported and dealt with by the Police during 1947 is as follows: 625 868

Tawahi	2	Estimated damage	Rs. 9,000
Maalla	4	" "	Rs. 700
Crater	2	" "	Rs. 2,025
Sheikh Othman	5	" "	Rs. 2,300

These figures do not include buildings destroyed or damaged during the December, 1947, riots.

6; Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

692 effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

659 656 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Colony of Aden.

During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during the year under report was 375.

Sixty-seven applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of.

The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 42.

Registration of Firms

Twenty applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of bills of exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 55.

Powers of Attorney

The total number of powers of attorney attested or authenticated was seven.

Income

651 The total income for registration of documents, firms and notarial charges was Rs. 6,926.

Duties Performed by the Sub-Registrar

The Sub-Registrar performs the duties of Notary Public, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Registrar of Firms, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs, and acts as a Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Documents and the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

POLICE

625 The Police Force has a total strength of 640. The proportion of Police to population is approximately 1 in 125. The Force comprises Aden Arabs, Aden Protectorate Arabs, Indians and Somalis and is officered by members of the Colonial Police Service. It is divided into two distinct units, the Civil Police and the Armed Police. The former perform normal

625 police duties, the protection of persons and property, and the prevention
and detection of crime. They also police the very important and busy
647 harbour of Aden. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible
for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration,
the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants.

494 In addition, the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences and the control and issue of permits to public service vehicles.

625 The Armed Police are a semi-military armed force and are responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disturbances. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran.

674 Criminal cases for the year 1948 showed a decrease of 344 as compared
with the year 1947, a decrease in Penal Code offences of almost 33⅓ per
cent. This decrease may be considered exceptionally high, but the
figures for 1947 were swollen by cases arising from the 1947 riots. How-
[167] ever, there has been a distinct drop in Penal Code offences in the year
under review by comparison with the years 1946 and 1945 and it is
considered that the reduction is largely due to the implementation in
1947–48 of a closer degree of control over expelled undesirables and the
685 readier detection of them on their return to the Colony. In 1948 there
were 522 cases of offences against property compared with 736 such cases
in 1947. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 234,644 of which
property to the value of Rs. 119,439 (just over 50 per cent) was recovered.

625 During the year under review a total of 5,991 cases was also dealt
691 with by Police under local Ordinances. This shows an increase over the
year 1947, but is largely due to the fact that more energetic action has
been taken by Police in the matter of dealing with beggars, street vendors
and other minor offenders.

PRISON.

697 Dr. N. M. Hodivalla, O.B.E., part-time Superintendent, proceeded to India on leave, in October, 1948, and charge of the Prison till the end of the year was taken over by the Jailer.

The Aden Prison is the only Prison in the Colony, and therefore receives all classes of convicted offenders, in addition to persons committed to trial, and deportees and vagrants awaiting deportation.

Approximately 80 per cent of convicted prisoners are from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and other territories. The administration follows closely, modified where desirable by local conditions, the practice adopted in India.

The prison buildings are situated in a walled compound which ensures complete segregation from the general public. They consist of widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, workrooms, storerooms, kitchens, hospital and office.

Extention to the present office, construction of a range of six superior individual cells for "A" and "B" class prisoners, five cells for the accommodation of lunatic prisoners, and compound walls to four prison

000 of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regaine
161 for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity o
Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military ha
432 risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946)
The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that i
504 is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It i
nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to th
Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf
The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increas
in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia
Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

631 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 th
British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year
625 It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed unde
the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 th
Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent
but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Com
missioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island.
police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator make
regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

648 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Govern
648 ment of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Ade
has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by
645 Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colon
consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secre
tary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such othe
persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by an
instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as th
Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony
appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of h
principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoi
in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obta
the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, h
may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extr
ordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 194
a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. Th
Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governo
as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official member
and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of th
Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an 631
Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The 161
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fisher- 226
men, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl
fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken.

There is a small Police detachment in the island together with medical 625
staff and lighthouse staff. 759

There is no natural water supply on the island; sea-water distilling
plant provides sufficient water for the supply of the population and for 312
the occasional ship which comes in for emergency water supplies.

Up to the end of 1948 Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communica- 206
tion by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it
was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be
established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island
once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, 643
which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the
Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a 000
British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on
the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the [692]
Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases
and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate
is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of
Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and
Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti,
K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

During 1948 the local government of the Colony remained vested in 632
two Township Authorities. The larger is known as the Fortress Town- 161
ship Authority and the area covered by it embraces the Isthmus and
Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The Military [712]
and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority
is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name 361
from the built up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated 463
some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed by it includes
this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found
four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood
mainly by fishing, basket making and lime burning, using shells collected
on the sea shore for this last purpose, and who look on the built up area
of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre and the place in which
they find their simple means of recreation. The total population of these
villages is approximately 2,000.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings in the exercise 632
of their functions of superintending various services of municipal character,
such as control of markets, maintenance of public health and sanitary

Colony, and in particular to prohibit entry without a permit. Previously 167
there was virtually no power to control immigration into the Colony. 671

The Official Secrets Ordinance, which replaces the Indian Official Secrets Act of 1923, and is based on the provisions of the United Kingdom Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1920.

The Registration of Clubs Ordinance, which provides for the 575
compulsory registration of "clubs," as widely defined in the Ordinance. 671
It empowers the Registrar, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, to refuse registration in any particular instance, and enables the Governor in Council to cancel the registration of a club.

The Civil Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for the 698
setting-up of a District Court with power to hear proceedings of a civil 671
nature (with certain exceptions) of a value below Rs. 2,000. For staff reasons, the Court has not yet been formed.

1950

In 1950 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following 671
were the more important: 625

The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, which enables the Commissioner of Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to appoint special police officers. Previously such officers could only be appointed by a magistrate when a disturbance had actually arisen or was apprehended. This gave little time for organisation or training; special police may now be organised at any time for use should an emergency arise. The Ordinance also prohibits the wearing of uniforms in connection with political organisations or objects, and further prohibits the formation of quasi-military organisations.

The Registration of Persons Ordinance, which provides for the 671
registration of all persons lawfully resident in the Colony at the time 641
registration comes into force, and the issue to them of identity cards. The Ordinance is intended to supplement the new immigration control, under which all persons entering the Colony will be required to have a permit or pass. Registration has not yet been brought into force.

The Consular Conventions Ordinance, which confers certain powers 671
and privileges upon the Consular Officers of foreign states with which Consular Conventions have been concluded by His Majesty's Government.

The Pensions Ordinance, which repeals and replaces the Pensions Ordinance, Cap. 102, and the Pensions (Subordinate Officers) Ordinance, Cap. 103, and is therefore applicable to all pensionable officers of whatever grade. It also incorporates provisions to implement the revised conditions of service in so far as the latter relates to pensions or to gratuities.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, which 671
increases the compensation payable in cases of permanent incapacity
from 42 to 48 months' earnings. It also places an obligation on an 466
employer to give notice to the Labour and Welfare Officer of any injury which a workman may suffer in the course of his employment.

691

Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	104	92
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	326	378
Offences punishable under the Township Rules and Vagrants and Undesirables Ordinance	502	462
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	6,080	5,749
Offences punishable under Cruelty to Animals Rules..	25	10
TOTAL ..	12,858	12,896

681 Magistrates Courts imposed the following punishments on convicted persons:

	1949	1950
Imprisonment with or without fine	856	1,064
Whipping	24	15
Fine only	6,499	6,190
Bound over for good behaviour	4	68
Applications for maintenance allowance ..	116	338
Orders granted	68	244

693 659 The Registration Department, under the Judge, maintains the usual register of births, marriages, and deaths, testamentary and other documents, firms, trade marks, patents and designs. The Sub-Registrar performs the duties of Notary Public, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Registrar of Firms, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs.

POLICE

625 The Police Force numbers 777, of which 331 are Armed Police who do not perform any civil police duties. The proportion of civil police to population is 1 to 226. The Civil Police include the Harbour Police, whose duties are chiefly concerned with the protection of shipping and cargo in the extremely busy harbour of Aden.

The force was under the command of the Commissioner throughout 1949 and 1950. The Civil Police perform normal police duties covering the protection of persons and property and the prevention and detection of crime in Aden Colony and in Aden harbour. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration, the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants. In addition the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences, the control and issue of permits to public service-vehicles and the licensing of arms.

The Armed Police is a semi-military force and is responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disorders. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran. 625

Recruiting to maintain the Force up to strength has continued satisfactorily. Unfortunately the standard of literacy in the Force has remained low, as literate candidates do not present themselves for recruitment. The training of recruits in elementary English has continued.

There was an improvement in living conditions with the completion of new barracks in the Armed Police Lines and the construction of a new Police station, inspectors' quarters, and men's quarters at Khormaksar. In due course it is hoped that every member of the Force will be adequately housed. 653

The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 711 in 1949 and 816 in 1950, compared with 889 in 1948 and 1,233 in 1947. There were 423 cases of offences against property in 1949 and 531 in 1950. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 91,684 in 1949 and Rs. 302,549 in 1950, of which property to the value of Rs. 19,461 and Rs. 25,324 respectively was recovered. 674

During 1949 and 1950 the numbers of cases dealt with by Police under local Ordinances were 4,704 and 7,826.

The volume of work in the Immigration Department has increased considerably since the implementation of the Immigration Rules in May, 1950. This has been largely due to the documentation involved under the new rules and the increased vigilance required to detect persons who have overstayed the validity of their permits. 625 167

PRISON

There was a considerable drop in the prison population in 1949 and 1950; the daily average number fell from 330 in 1948 to 157 in 1950—a drop of 48 per cent. Seventy-eight per cent of the convicted prisoners were from the Yemen and other neighbouring territories. 674

Consequent upon the drop in the prison population the prison officers were better able to carry out their duties which resulted in better discipline, fewer punishments and greater output in prison industries. 697

In spite of the smaller number of convicted prisoners (mostly on short terms) engaged on remunerative works, excellent progress has been made with the prison industries resulting in a very substantial increase in the revenue from the sales of manufactured articles. These industries are more than self-supporting and give a good training to the prisoners.

In 1950, two long-term prisoners, sent by the Mukalla Government for training, were taught all branches of the weaving and cane industries.

The Labour and Welfare Officer visited the prison on various occasions in connection with juvenile offenders and probation work.

In addition the Supreme Court disposed of a large number of matters 671 dealing with personal status where in the case of Muslims Sharia 691 Law is applied.

Magistrates' Courts

	1951	1952
Criminal Cases . . .	10,172	9,262
Civil Cases . . .	758	840

POLICE

Establishment

The responsibility for the maintenance of law and order within the 625 Colony and the islands of Perim and Kamaran is vested in a Commissioner of Police and the following was the approved establishment of his Force for 1952:

	Officers	*Ch. Inspectors, Inspectors & Sub-Insps.*	*Cadets*	*Other Ranks*
Civil Police	8	20	4	369
Armed Police	2	12	—	321
Little Aden Refinery detachment	14	18	—	112
Total Establishment . .	24	50	4	802

The Civil Police are employed on the prevention and detection of crime. The Armed Police is a task force and is available for any duties which are outside the scope of the Civil Police. Civil Police are trained in normal police duties but the Armed Police are trained more as soldiers than policemen.

Approval was given in the latter part of the year for the provision of additional police for the Aden Petroleum Refinery project at Little Aden where over 10,000 people of all races are expected to be employed during construction, which started in November, 1952, and is expected to continue for about two and a half years.

Organisation

The Colony is divided into four Police Divisions each under the command of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police with Chief Inspectors or Inspectors in charge of Police Stations.

The Commissioner deals with Divisions direct assisted by a Deputy Commissioner, who is responsible for the administration of the Force, and a Superintendent who is responsible for crime investigation and collection of intelligence.

The Armed Police occupy barracks strategically situated in the old town of Crater. They are commanded by a Superintendent who is responsible for their administration, discipline and training, assisted by an Assistant Superintendent. The Armed Police provide detachments for duty on the islands of Kamaran and Perim.

Recruitment and Training

Vacancies in the rank of constable are filled mainly by recruiting either local Arabs or Arabs from the Protectorate. The training course lasts for three months.

625 212 The standard of literacy is very low and many of the recruits can neither read nor write Arabic. Only a few are able to read and write simple English. Evening schools were started in June, 1952, by arrangement with the Director of Education who provided teachers and allowed the use of classrooms at three schools.

Athletics were revived and a very good meeting was held in December, 1952.

CRIME

SERIOUS AND MINOR CASES IN 1952.

674

Offences under the Indian Penal Code	*Cases Reported*	*Taken to Court*	*Convicted*	*Under Investigation*	*No. of Juveniles Convicted*
Homicide	3	1	1	1	—
Other offences against the person :					
(*a*) Attempted Murder	2	2	2	—	—
(*b*) Rape and unlawful carnal knowledge	1	1	—	—	—
(*c*) Unnatural offences	7	4	4	—	—
(*d*) Other offences	191	158	116	10	5
Malicious injury to property	5	2	2	—	—
Other offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injury to property) :					
(*a*) Theft	717	347	264	38	25
(*b*) House-breaking	186	63	49	4	5
(*c*) Criminal & house trespass	42	28	23	3	—
(*d*) Other	255	121	106	3	2
TOTAL	1,409	727	567	59	37
Minor Acts	5,429	5,229	3,589	14	18

1952 saw an increase of 33 per cent in serious crime compared with 1951. The rise in crime coincided with an apparent very marked increase in the population. Thefts rose by 43 per cent and house breakings by 34 per cent.

368 *Other Police Duties*

625 *Fire Fighting.* Twelve fires were attended and dealt with by the police.

167 486 *Immigration and Passports.* There was an increase in 1952 of 30 per cent in the number of immigrants as compared with 1951. Seven hundred and four new entry permits were issued and over 19,000 people were dealt with by the Immigration Officers. Over 10,770 people left the Colony.

The number of travel documents issued in 1952 was 4,250, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year. The work increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to employ an officer on full-time duty from August, 1952.

504 The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that
131 it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil.
It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes
439 to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact
that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in
trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia,
Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

175 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the
British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same
631 year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and
placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden.
In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed
Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in
October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed
Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at
Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

Chapter 3: Administration

642 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the
643 Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the consti-
tution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is
645 administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, not more than four official members and not more than eight unofficial members.

161 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by
226 an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are
625 fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police
659 detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden-MM1

Britain provide for post-secondary education, but it is hoped 658
eventually to develop Aden College to university standard. Working-class houses were being built to replace insanitary 362
houses of matting, but the shortage of housing remained one of the most important problems. In 1952 a scheme which had 657
been under discussion in Aden for five years, to supplement the existing civil hospital of 350 beds with a new 600-bed hospital, received Colonial Office approval. However, rising costs and delays in the supply of equipment have caused the postponement of plans to provide water-borne sewerage and to expand the electricity supply and the automatic telephone system, which were desirable to keep pace with the large increase in population.

Cable & Wireless Ltd provide cable and telegraph com- 206
munication with all parts of the world and operate a radio 207
telegraph station working to the countries of the southern Red Sea area. In 1950 a radio-telephone service was opened to Great Britain and the three British East African territories. In 1950 BOAC made Aden the base for its Red Sea services and formed a subsidiary organization called Aden Airways; regular services are available to all the surrounding territories by these and other air lines. The terminal building of a civil 508
airport is still under construction. The garrison is under the 625
command of the senior RAF Officer, Aden. Apart from RAF personnel the Aden levies, which are recruited locally and number some 2,000 men, are available for service in the Colony and on special duties in the Protectorate.

History

In Himyarite times and earlier, traffic in incense gave con- 175
siderable prosperity to what is now Aden Protectorate. The main incense road to the Mediterranean, through Sana, Mecca, and Petra, started from Husn al-Ghorab (Raven Castle), a tiny rock-island off the Hadramaut coast, some 200 miles east of modern Aden. This land route survived with diminishing importance until about the sixteenth century. Towards the end of that century English traders began to look East, and in 1600 Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the East India Company. Its primary object was to establish British trade in India in competition with their maritime rivals, the Portuguese and Dutch. As a first exploit an expedition was dispatched to Aden and the Red Sea, but, failing to open up a factory at Socotra, it was withdrawn in 1608. Next year a second expedition reached Aden, but Turkish permission to establish a factory was refused. In 1614 the Dutch, who had formed a rival East India Company

65:Landshut S-4 (no date)1950 M1 Middle East
Aden MMI

162 fewer. Be that as it may, of the total only 4,700 belonged to the
563 original Jewish community of Aden: the rest—about 3,800—were
Yemeni Jews in transit to Palestine. On arrival in Aden, after a most hazardous journey across the desert, the Yemeni emigrants were usually destitute and in a complete state of exhaustion.

563 Formerly they used to be quartered either in the Jewish part of the
361 Crater district of the town or in the Jewish quarter of Sheikh 'Othman,
about eight miles inland from the Crater. More recently, so much has their number increased, that a separate camp, known as Hashad camp, was for a time set up for them a mile and a half from Sheikh 'Othman. The Hashad camp, which has now been replaced by another—made available by the Aden Government—was subsidised by the Joint Distribution Committee and directed by a woman physician (a remarkable woman in many ways), Dr. Olga Feinberg.

563 Many of the Yemeni Jews in Aden are employed as coolies, casual
labourers and hawkers, a number dwelling in the Coolie Lines and in
463 caves in the rocks. The rest are mainly craftsmen (as they were in
Yemen)—gold- and silversmiths, weavers, carders, thatchers, and so forth.

563 The Jewish community of Aden proper, numbering until recently between 4,000 and 5,000, is centred in the Crater, where Jewish shops, many of them in the Suq, are mingled with those of Muslims, Hindus, and Parsees. A few of the wealthier Jewish merchants have shops in the Steamer Point district, where the Government offices and better-class shops are situated.

563 Thanks to the generosity of the Menahem Messa family, until the
811 riots, the community had a large and well-equipped school and a
spacious new synagogue. In addition, there was another somewhat smaller school. Owing to the lack of qualified teachers, however, the standard of education is low. The new and richly decorated synagogue was also used as a kind of clubhouse, and was an habitual rendezvous when services were not in progress.

563 The relations between the old Jewish community of Aden and the Muslims used to be tolerably good. But the growing influx of Yemeni Jews led to the development of a certain degree of tension between them and the Muslim coolies, many of whom—incidentally—are themselves of Yemeni origin. It is also likely that inflammatory nationalist broadcasts from Egypt and other Arab stations in the Middle East, blaring out daily through loudspeakers in Aden cafés, have played their part in stirring up anti-Jewish feeling.

Following the appeal of the Arab League for a three-day protest
579 strike against the decision of the United Nations to partition Palestine,
● 626 an anti-Zionist demonstration in Aden developed into a riot. Jewish
shops and houses in the Crater and in Sheikh 'Othman were attacked,
563 many being burnt and looted.

From the official report of the Commission of Inquiry, it is evident that the reason why the British authorities were unable to bring the

65:Landshut S-4 (no date)1950 M1 Middle East
Aden MM1

disturbances to an end for three whole days was that the Aden Protectorate Levies completely failed to do their duty. This locally-raised force, recruited from the Muslim tribes of the Protectorate area, not only failed to stop the rioters, but themselves took part in the looting of Jewish shops. Indeed, there is evidence to suggest that the high number of Jewish casualties is due to the fact that the Levies turned their weapons on the victims of the riots instead of on the rioters.

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Feelings run high in these matters, and there is always a temptation to attribute to bias in official quarters events caused merely by incompetence. It must be said, on the other hand, that the authorities themselves have done little to dispel suspicion of bias on their part. For instance, on December 5, 1947, the Governor of Aden sent a cable to the Colonial Secretary in London, part of which reads as follows:

"Alleged hostile activity of Jews created new dangerous tension, especially after killing of a Levy and an Indian Muslim Government doctor almost certainly by Jewish snipers."

The subsequent Commission of Inquiry, however, established that there was not the slightest evidence of the existence of any Jewish snipers whatsoever, and that the Indian doctor had in fact been shot by Levies (*Report*, pp. 14 and 21).

During the riots, both Jewish schools and four of the synagogues were burnt to the ground. Of the 170 Jewish shops in Aden, 106 were totally looted and another eight partially looted. About 220 Jewish houses were destroyed or damaged. Eighty-two Jews were killed, and a similar number wounded. Financially, the losses suffered by the Aden Jews are estimated at £1,150,000.

The riots had a devastating effect on the Jewish community, economically as well as socially and psychologically. The compensation (partly in the form of loans) offered by the Aden Government to help those who had lost everything to start afresh was totally inadequate. Moreover, widespread bewilderment and distrust had undermined the very basis of normal peaceful social relations between Jews and Muslims.

The American Joint Distribution Committee consequently decided on a large-scale evacuation plan—"Operation Magic Carpet"—as a result of which almost the entire Jewish population was ferried by air to Israel. At the time of writing, there are only 1,200 Jews left in Aden, of whom about a quarter have expressed a wish to emigrate.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

PART II

CHAPTER SIX

Security, Colony and Protectorate

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THE first duty of all Governors and Administrators is to maintain security in the area under their authority, and in order to enable them to carry out this primary function they are provided with security forces which may take the form of police, armed or unarmed, and troops, regular or irregular, and even aircraft. In Aden when I became Governor there were two separate security problems, the first of which was the maintenance of law and order in the Colony itself, and the second was the maintenance of security in the more settled areas of the Protectorate, while at the same time increasing the sphere in which our security measures were effective until the whole of the Protectorate territory had achieved a degree of security which would enable development both political and economic to take place.

In the Colony there were available to me, as Governor, Civil Police in adequate numbers, a small detachment of Armed Police, and under the command of the Air Officer Commanding, a reserve of British troops in the form of a detachment of the Royal Air Force Regiment. In addition, there were also the Aden Protectorate Levies for use during a period of disturbance to guard key points, in particular in the neighbourhood of the Khormaksar military installations.

In the Protectorate there were various forces and formations available and at my own and the Rulers' disposal; in addition there were aircraft of the Royal Air Force operating from the Colony and also from landing grounds in the Protectorate. Later I will describe the employment of the Protectorate

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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security forces in further detail, but for the moment I want to confine my attention to security in the Colony.

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The Colony, to all outward appearances, and they can be very deceptive, always seemed to be one of the most peaceful places on earth where nothing was ever likely to happen, but in fact it only required a minor incident at the wrong time to cause really serious trouble and to do so not within a matter of days, but almost of minutes. The reason, of course, is not far to seek; it is that there are in the Colony three races who have no special love for each other. The Jews are disliked and despised by the Arabs whom they fear, while the Arabs in their turn dislike the Somalis who are, at the best of times, a truculent lot. Therefore, we were always liable to have trouble between the Arabs and the Jews which might well spread to the Hindu community, or between the Somalis and the Arabs, or between all three, and in no time, much to the surprise very often of successive Air Officers Commanding, the summer skies had clouded over and we were having a devil of a storm, which with firm measures would pass as quickly as it began. A stranger would be astonished to learn on his arrival in tranquil Aden that inter-racial disturbances had resulted in one or two deaths only two or three days before.

I do not want to give the impression that Aden is particularly prone to disorder, and that civil disturbances are the rule rather than the exception because this would be a false picture. What I mean is that, on the rare occasions when there is trouble, it comes with incredible swiftness, due to the latent racial animosities that are always present.

To give an instance of my first experience of the speed of events when inter-racial trouble started in the Colony, I must go back to 1931, when there occurred the first anti-Jewish riot. At that time there were some 6,000 Jews living in Aden, most of them in Crater in their own quarter close by the Boys' Secondary School. Some of them were very wealthy and most of them were in business either as shopkeepers or merchants or petty traders, and generally speaking, they kept very much to themselves, were self-effacing and their contacts with the Arabs were reasonably good. From time to time,

701 question of sound and inspired leadership and the discipline which flows from such leadership.

● 626 Security in the Protectorate was a very much wider problem than in the Colony and there were more diverse forces at my disposal to ensure a reasonable degree of protection and to punish those who wilfully created disturbances. Prior to 1937 no-one had paid very much attention to the Protectorate, and His Majesty's Government certainly had not attempted to honour their obligations. I doubt if they were really fully aware of what those obligations were to the people of this great territory. Beyond ensuring, in so far as was possible, that the trade routes remained open so that the trade of the Colony was not impaired by the wild and woolly ruffians in the hills behind, very little was done, and what was done was generally by the old-fashioned method of placating unruly and tiresome individuals with rifles and ammunition and money.

626 631 After 1937 there was a profound change in policy and the emphasis was then on reducing the number of lethal weapons in private possession and building up the authority of the Treaty Chiefs by providing them with the means to maintain security in their own States. His Majesty's Government had come to a better understanding of their obligations and realised that the first essential to any form of progress must be security. The Rulers were encouraged, therefore, to form their own armed police forces, and they received assistance in arming, clothing and paying for these forces.

625 701 By the time I became Governor there had come into being in each State a body of men who were known as Tribal Guards and who were at the Ruler's disposal to maintain his authority and for use in any sudden security emergency. Starting as a completely untrained force they had gradually been brought up to a standard of efficiency and effectiveness which was a credit to the instructors who had been made available from the [714] Government Guards. On ceremonial occasions they were very smart indeed, dressed in khaki shirts and khaki kilts with red cloth head-dresses, but in an emergency they left these trappings at home and there was nothing outwardly to distinguish

000 inexhaustible energy had reduced me to a physical and nervous wreck—and I was the younger man.

861 Near Mukalla to the east beyond the landing ground at
346 Riyan is the collegiate town of Ghil-Ba-Wazir, so called by
249 me because it seemed to consist of nothing but schools sur-
439 rounded by a few fields of Hammumi tobacco which normally was exported to Egypt via Aden. Primary schools and a large
871 State Intermediate School with a considerable boarding establishment catered for the youth of Mukalla and the more
[875] advanced pupils from all over the State. The masters, who were local men or Sudanese on contract, always left me with an impression of keenness, competence and contentment. From Ghil-Ba-Wazir the more promising pupils went on to Aden College or the Technical Institute in Aden, or to a Secondary School in the Sudan, depending on the inclination of the parents or of the Mukalla Government if they were financing the boys' further education.

815 Up in the vast open spaces of the northern limits of the State, survey parties of Petroleum Concessions Ltd. moved farther and farther into territory which was practically unknown to Europeans, on their ceaseless quest for oil, spurred on by recent increases in the cost of their prospecting licence. As these parties pushed their way northwards so did similar parties from the Arabian-American Oil Company at Dhahran on the Persian Gulf in Saudi Arabia move steadily southward with their portable drilling rigs drawn by great tractors and their air-conditioned living caravans, across the great yellow sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali.

712 The frontier became of considerable importance, much more
312 so than it had ever been before and we found it advisable to exercise a greater degree of control over our tribes than had
626 been necessary or desirable in the past. The Sultan was concerned about the peace of these northern marches, and, fearing an act of aggression, felt that steps should be taken to safeguard the well at Thamud, the only available water for many miles around. This was done by building a fort, constructing a landing strip and flying in a garrison of soldiers of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion. Later, similar measures were taken over to

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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the east at Sanau where the only well was between Thamud 626
and the Aden-Muscat frontier. These two places lie to the 312
south of the great sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali amidst country more desolate than I have ever seen in any part of the world, and in my time I have flown over, driven over or walked and ridden over some pretty uninviting country.

I went to Thamud for the first time in 1953, before the fort had been built, to inspect the detachment of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion who were living in holes scraped out of the hard sand and furnished with a canvas roof as some protection against the fierce heat of the sun. It was not easy to pick up the well from the air in that featureless country and it reflects great credit on the navigator and the pilot of the 'plane that they found the landing strip at the first attempt. We landed a mile or so from the well, and the only signs of life as we drove to the well were the store-cum-hospital tent, a modest affair of some 160 lbs., which normally would sleep a dozen men, and the two much smaller tents of the Military Assistant to the Resident Adviser and the Commandant of the Legion who had joined the detachment temporarily, the former a Scot from the Highlands and the latter a stout and jovial Arab on secondment from the Arab Legion in Trans-Jordan.

A guard was mounted, which I inspected, and I do not recall 625
ever having seen a better turned-out or smarter body of men 701
anywhere. These men, who are recruited from the bedouin tribes, are responsible among other things for guarding the long Aden-Saudi Arabian frontier, and they do their work very well. They work under the direct control of their own Arab officers who command the Frontier Posts and who are responsible for the motor patrols which operate between the Posts. These motor patrols are equipped with Land-Rovers and carry portable wireless sets which enable them to keep in touch with their parent Post. The Military Assistant is stationed hundreds of miles away in Mukalla where the Commandant also has his headquarters, so that these Arab officers and their men are normally very much on their own and quickly learn to use their own initiative in dealing with sudden emergencies and solving the various problems which are the normal lot of

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1 •
Yemen ML1

From the "Upper Circle" 1958 A

and this manifestation of Arab unity and progress was certainly 829
not unwelcome to the public. Some there were who felt that
the unusual union would not stand the test of time, but the
anti-Communist aspect of the move made a general appeal.
The Arab Muslim has a profound dislike of Communism, a
creed, if it can be so described, fundamentally opposed to the
teaching of Islam.

In the Protectorate the new Republic was viewed with little
enthusiasm by the Rulers of the Western section of the Protectorate
who were alive to the possibility of the Yemen becoming
a partner in the union in spite of her monarchial system of
government. They knew full well that the Imam's sole object
in joining would be to secure Egyptian assistance in his almost
open war against the Protectorate. The Crown Prince of the
Yemen might have other and possibly more high-minded
motives in wooing the Egyptians, but not so his father whose
thoughts were concentrated on the furtherance of his claims Y
to the Protectorate. A

The fears of the Rulers were fully justified. No sooner had 648
the Yemen, already strengthened with arms from behind the 721
Iron Curtain, joined the United Arab Republic than the
disturbances on the Aden-Yemen frontier were intensified
and Communist arms and Egyptian and Russian instructors
aggravated an already dangerous situation. Y

There is no doubt that the possession of automatic weapons [411]
and artillery by the Yemen has put a much more serious aspect
on the acts of aggression which the Government of that
country continues to initiate against the Protectorate, and the
Protectorate Rulers most closely affected have been outspoken
in their condemnation of the Yemen and in their
demand that Her Majesty's Government fulfil her treaty Y
pledges and take immediate action to prevent further aggression. A
Theirs is a very natural reaction, and it would seem that
at long last a stronger line is to be taken with the Yemen. In 648
May of this year the Royal Air Force carried out a successful 626 •
attack on Yemen gun positions near the town of Qataba in the
Yemen. These guns had been shelling British forces well within
Protectorate limits in the Dhala Amirate. Nothing could have 000

643 The
636 brothers all expected to be able to guide Abdullah in what they
628 considered to be the right direction, and in consequence
Abdullah was often the recipient of contrary advice and in a dilemma, but there was one thing about which he had no doubt and that was his dislike of the interminable blood feuds. He sought our help to put an end to them and at the same time to set up an administration. His request was granted and a motorable track was driven through the mountains to Yeshbum and Said, the two towns of the Sheikhdom, opening up the country to the outside world. Truces were made between the tribal septs which were guaranteed by Abdullah as Regent for his father and by Government, and in a short while peace came to a land which for so long had known nothing but strife.

636 The negotiating of the truces was, in this case, not parti-
628 cularly difficult because everyone was tired of fighting and
only too anxious to come to an agreement, provided they could do so with honour. The authority of the Sheikh, backed by the power of the Government, was an overwhelming reason for suspending the feuds, and what was essential, a reason that could be seen by their neighbours and would be generally acknowledged as adequate. It is not only in Surbiton that the opinion of the neighbours is of importance.

Such truces are normally made for a few months in the first instance and then renewed for longer and longer periods until no-one troubles to remember when they lapse. When this stage is reached it does not matter whether they are in force or not because the reason for the truce has been forgotten and peace and good relations have become the accustomed way of life. Sometimes feuds are ended definitely during a truce by the casting up of the accounts of the dead and wounded on either side during the period of the feud and the striking of a balance; the difference being assessed at so much a head in accordance with local custom and a payment of "blood money", as it is called, being made from the debtors' side to the creditors' side.

636 Strenuous efforts were made to produce an administration
648 and eventually one began to take shape, but it was painfully
slow and the whole project very nearly had to be abandoned. The real trouble here was lack of money. It generally is. Money

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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topical calypsos or, to use their own word, *zamils*, rhyming lines with a topical theme, part repeated by the chorus of tribesmen. It was the first time I had seen one of these tribal demonstrations, and I was thrilled as the blue kilted tribesmen, led by their Amir, moved in what seemed to be a tail-less snake of men, three abreast, round and round, coiling and uncoiling while rifles were being fired in the air with a delightful disregard for the eventual destination of their contents among the surrounding hills.

ooo The procession over, I walked up the Wadi with the Amir on one side and his eldest brother on the other, and as we passed a very modern-looking gun it commenced to fire my salute. It was some ten feet above us on the bank, and I inquired from where they had obtained the blank ammunition for the gun, for this was no black powder affair, and was not altogether surprised to learn that live ammunition was being used. I should like to have hastened my footsteps and got well clear before the next round, but that would have been very poorly thought of, so we continued our stately walk without haste or damage to anything, except our ear-drums.

The new administration made a good start, but that salute of 628 ● guns had been heard in the Yemen, although nearly two years 648 were to pass before the re-opening of an old family dispute 636 split the ruling family and gave the Imam his opportunity. The Yemen took sides with money and gifts of rifles and ammunition, and once again shots whistled along the narrow streets of Said, and as the infection spread and the tribesmen became restive, Abdullah, the Amir, faced serious trouble. By the grace of God and the opportune visit to the Protectorate of the then Minister of State, Mr. Hopkinson, now Lord Colyton, the additional financial help we needed so badly was made available to the young and struggling administration. Much can be done with money in Arabia, even to the extent of starting and stopping wars, as Lawrence demonstrated in the Hedjaz.

A young Assistant Adviser came to the Aulakis at the same 636 time (the designation "Political Officer" had been abolished, and "Assistant Adviser" introduced as being more truly

000 I appear to have been discretion itself between 1948 and 1951; most extraordinary.

There is one other subject which, although it only indirectly concerned the Legislative Council at first, became later very much an affair of the Legislative Council, about which I shall record my own somewhat short-sighted conduct.

631 In 1945 the Government had raided the Municipal larder and
632 taken over the profit-making Electricity Department and the
[655] equally financially satisfactory Water Department, and at the
[365] same time they abolished the old Settlement Authority and
created a Township Authority, which was, in fact, much the same thing as a municipality but with much reduced powers. This latter was a retrograde step with which I personally was never in accord and which was generally resented, and it was not surprising that early in 1948 the newspapers began to clamour for increased powers for the Township Authority or its conversion into a fully fledged municipality. At the same time there began a demand for the election of the Members and one particular section of the Press was loud in pressing for municipal reforms of the most far-reaching character.

641 Now, I was not in favour of elections, believing that the time was not ripe for such a very big step forward and in consequence I found myself at variance with most of the other Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, who favoured elections in the municipal field of politics, but not necessarily
000 in the legislative field. However, I was not altogether alone in my oppositon because Mackawwi felt much the same as I did and one morning he came into the Port Trust Office, shook hands rather limply, sat down and folded one of his long thin legs over the other and said nothing. He looked rather tired and I asked how he was feeling.

"I am not well, I have not been well since I retired from business and gave up my work; that was a very foolish thing to do," he said

"Have you seen a doctor?" I asked.

"I have seen all the doctors in Aden and most of those in *Bombay*," was his answer.

"Have you followed their advice?" I inquired.

175 648 their territory to any foreign power without the previous permission of the Government of India. In return we undertook to protect them from external aggression. Those were the main clauses, but there were, of course, subsidiary clauses which differed from Treaty to Treaty and which related to freedom of access to each other's territory, the protection of trade routes and similar matters. The main object of the Treaties was protection, protection from the Yemen as far as the tribes were concerned, and protection from the Yemen and the tribes themselves as far as we were concerned.

As the years went by and the buffer grew in size as more and more States came into alliance, so did our responsibilities to the people of the area grow, although it took us nearly a hundred years to realise our obligations, which we have not yet adequately discharged.

642 631 The States are twenty-five in number, of which the Sultanate of Lahej is the senior, not only by virtue of its importance, but also because it was the first to enter into treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. They vary greatly in size from the 40,000 square miles of the Quaiti Sultanate of Shihr and Mukalla, to the few unproductive acres of the Sultan of Bir Ali, an insignificant little sea port. The Rulers, who are either Sultans or Sheikhs or Amirs, or even Naqibs—it makes no difference to the importance of the State what title is held by the Ruler—are all independent in so far as their internal authority is concerned, and the only curbs on their power are tradition and the degree of independence of the people themselves. [184] This latter varies with the geographical position and the nature of the terrain of the State. In the Yafa Highlands, which [641] are almost inaccessible, every tribesman is a law unto himself and pays little heed to the titular leader, the Upper Yafa Sultan, unless the land is in grave danger when they rally to him until the danger is passed. In the Lowlands and in the Southern plain where the States are more vulnerable, there is a greater degree of obedience by the tribesmen to the authority of their Ruler, and such is the case where tribal territory abuts on to the Yemen in open country; country where the fear of Zeidi raids is greatest.

701 question of sound and inspired leadership and the discipline which flows from such leadership.

626 Security in the Protectorate was a very much wider problem than in the Colony and there were more diverse forces at my disposal to ensure a reasonable degree of protection and to punish those who wilfully created disturbances. Prior to 1937 no-one had paid very much attention to the Protectorate, and His Majesty's Government certainly had not attempted to honour their obligations. I doubt if they were really fully aware of what those obligations were to the people of this great territory. Beyond ensuring, in so far as was possible, that the trade routes remained open so that the trade of the Colony was not impaired by the wild and woolly ruffians in the hills behind, very little was done, and what was done was generally by the old-fashioned method of placating unruly and tiresome individuals with rifles and ammunition and money.

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000 of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained
161 for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of
Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has
439 risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946).
The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it
504 is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is
nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the
Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf.
The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase
in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia,
Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the
631 British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year.
It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under
625 the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the
Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent,
but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

648 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Govern-
648 ment of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden
has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a
645 Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an 631
Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The 161
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, 226
and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl
fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken.

There is a small Police detachment in the island together with medical 625
staff and lighthouse staff. 759

There is no natural water supply on the island; sea-water distilling 312
plant provides sufficient water for the supply of the population and for
the occasional ship which comes in for emergency water supplies.

Up to the end of 1948 Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication 206
by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it
was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be
established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island
once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, 643
which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the
Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a 000
British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on
the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the [692]
Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases
and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate
is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of
Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and
Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti,
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During 1948 the local government of the Colony remained vested in 632
two Township Authorities. The larger is known as the Fortress Township 161
Authority and the area covered by it embraces the Isthmus and
Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The Military
and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority [212]
is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name 361
from the built up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated 463
some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed by it includes
this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found
four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood
mainly by fishing, basket making and lime burning, using shells collected
on the sea shore for this last purpose, and who look on the built up area
of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre and the place in which
they find their simple means of recreation. The total population of these
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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There are two local government bodies in the Colony: the larger is known as the Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 70,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this Township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

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In 1949 the principle of election was first introduced into the constitution of the Fortress Township Authority, so as to provide three elected members in addition to the existing four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. In Crater ward there were elections, resulting in the success of one Arab merchant and one Pakistani advocate who was previously a nominated member of the Authority. In the other ward objections were raised against two Arab candidates, who were found not to be of British birth, and a

504 The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that
131 it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil.
It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes
439 to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

175 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same
631 year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

Chapter 3: Administration

642 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the
643 Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is
645 administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

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625 fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police
659 detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

all talking at once, who squatted in what little space there was 645
inside the room and overflowed into the passage outside. The work these three men did was incredibly difficult and yet they were successful to a remarkable degree, and succeeded in maintaining not only security on the trade routes in the Protectorate, but at the same time they were able to strengthen the ties between Government and the Rulers.

Outside the Secretariat there were only three European officers of the Government. The senior was the Chairman of the Port Trust Board and of the Settlement Board, and at the time of which I am writing the appointment was held by an officer of the Royal Engineers who had been seconded to the civil engineering side of the Government of India. He presided over the Board of Trustees of the Port and was also the Chief Executive Officer, and in addition he managed the affairs of the Settlement. The Settlement, as I have already indicated, was a term which included all the British territory which is now the Colony, and the Settlement Board was the successor
of what in fact had been a Municipal Committee. A munici- 632 •
pality was formed some while after our occupation of Aden in 1839, but it was not until 1882 that any attempt seems to have been made to produce a set of municipal rules. In 1900 the local authority ceased to be called a Municipal Committee and became known as the Aden Settlement. As such it, in fact, did everything, and rather more, that an ordinary municipality
does in this country. The "rather more" being control of the [648]
electric light supply and also the water supply, both profitable undertakings which were wrested from it when in 1937 Aden became a Crown Colony and the new Colonial Government was in search of funds.

The next important European officer was the Judicial Assist- 692
ant, who succeeded in combining with a reasonable degree of success the duties of legal adviser to the Resident and Judge of
the District and Sessions Court. The last, but by no means 625
least important of the European officers, was the Commissioner of Police who was seconded from the Indian Police and under the District Magistrate was responsible for the maintenance of law and order.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

I appear to have been discretion itself between 1948 and 1951; most extraordinary.

There is one other subject which, although it only indirectly concerned the Legislative Council at first, became later very much an affair of the Legislative Council, about which I shall record my own somewhat short-sighted conduct.

631 In 1945 the Government had raided the Municipal larder and
632 taken over the profit-making Electricity Department and the
[655] equally financially satisfactory Water Department, and at the
[365] same time they abolished the old Settlement Authority and
created a Township Authority, which was, in fact, much the same thing as a municipality but with much reduced powers. This latter was a retrograde step with which I personally was never in accord and which was generally resented, and it was not surprising that early in 1948 the newspapers began to clamour for increased powers for the Township Authority or its conversion into a fully fledged municipality. At the same time there began a demand for the election of the Members and one particular section of the Press was loud in pressing for municipal reforms of the most far-reaching character.

641 Now, I was not in favour of elections, believing that the time was not ripe for such a very big step forward and in consequence I found myself at variance with most of the other Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, who favoured elections in the municipal field of politics, but not necessarily in the legislative field. However, I was not altogether alone in my opposition because Mackawee felt much the same as I did and one morning he came into the Port Trust Office, shook hands rather limply, sat down and folded one of his long thin legs over the other and said nothing. He looked rather tired and I asked how he was feeling.

"I am not well, I have not been well since I retired from business and gave up my work; that was a very foolish thing to do," he said.

"Have you seen a doctor?" I asked.

"I have seen all the doctors in Aden and most of those in Bombay," was his answer.

"Have you followed their advice?" I inquired.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

000 Just two sentences, but very revealing. What business was it of mine; what indeed? It was precisely the answer I should have given myself if I had been asked by a stranger a similar question on any day when I was feeling a trifle irritable. Also it was the exact opposite of the type of answer I should have received from an Indian, and it was then that I began to realise that the Arabs were fundamentally different from the majority of Asiatics I had met up to that time.

632 361 My first real trip into the Protectorate came in 1932 when I drove to Dhala, the capital of the Amirate of the same name. Dhala, which continues to figure rather largely in the daily Press in this country as the result of Yemeni incursions into the area, is a small, rather uninteresting and rather sinister-looking town of dirty grey houses which climb up the side of a hill. [133] The Dhala plateau is about 4,500 ft. high and is surrounded by [648] hill features, the finest of which is Jebel Jihaf, a magnificent massif 8,000 ft. high. The town is but a few miles from the Yemen border and raiding by the Yemen was by no means uncommon even in those days.

000 I stayed in the old castle which overlooks the town and crowns the hill, and well I remember having to leave the car and walk the last few hundred feet from where the road ended, up the steep footpath to the castle entrance. My luggage and that of my companion was unloaded by my servants, and the problem of carrying it up the hill was solved by a total stranger who called rather peremptorily to a half-dozen dreary passers-by, who I remember noticing had long side curls, not unlike the present-day Teddy boys. These dismal-looking fellows stopped without protest and at once seized the baggage and bore it off up the hill. When I reached the top myself and had exchanged preliminary courtesies with the Amir's representative, I inquired how much I should give the bearers, what amount would be a suitable reward for their labour. I was young and I had not been among the people of the Protectorate before and was, therefore, inexperienced in these matters. The Amir's representative looked surprised.

"Nothing," he said.

"But I must," said I.

"No, no. There is no necessity, they are Jews," said he. 600

"But what has that got to do with it, they worked for me," I said.

"You do not understand. They are Jews," he said with a marked patience, as if talking to a child.

I argued no more but sent my servant with a small reward; whether it reached them or not I do not know.

There were then several thousand Jews living in the Protectorate with a greater measure of security than they enjoyed in Central Europe. 563 They were the artisans and the gold and silversmiths, and their houses were grouped together and generally slightly removed from the Arab quarters of the town. Every small town in the north-western area of the Protectorate had one of these Jewish quarters. They were not interfered with and they could and they did own land and they were useful to the Arabs and lived in peace with them. They were not involved in tribal disputes and it was considered something of a personal disgrace to kill a Jew. When they left some years later, drawn almost against their will by a force they could scarcely understand to Palestine, their need was felt and more than one Ruler tried to persuade them not to go. When they insisted on going they were not unreasonably treated by the Protectorate Rulers and were allowed to sell their land, unlike the Yemen where all the property of emigrating Jews became State property.

My next trip into the Protectorate was of a very different 600 character and came some two years later. I flew to Mukeiras with the Resident and Portal,[1] then A.O.C. in Aden, and Douglas Macfadyen,[2] then a Flight Lieutenant. Mukeiras was [632] and still is the capital of the Audhali Plateau, and it was there [648] that the Resident was to meet the young Audhali Sultan and [728] his uncle, the Regent, to receive their thanks for the efforts which he had made on their behalf during his negotiations with the Yemen for the 1934 Treaty: this had resulted in the evacuation by the Zeidi forces of the whole of the Audhali Plateau as a prerequisite to the signature of the Treaty.

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[1] Marshal of the Royal Air Force Viscount Portal, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

[2] Air Marshal Sir Douglas Macfadyen, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.O.C.-in-C. Home Command R.A.F.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

"Again I agree with you," I said, "but the Press is not easy to restrain, and control would cause an uproar and questions in the House of Commons." 600

"My friend, we are not in London. London and the United Kingdom are quite different from Aden and Arabia. Some of your Members of Parliament are very ignorant about conditions in the Colonies. They should be taught. Your country has reached its present stage of development after a thousand years and for most of that time your Press, when there was one, was controlled and not allowed to mislead the people. We are changing much more rapidly than you did and are trying to do in months what has taken you centuries. I say that you must not allow the newspapers to mislead the people. It's dangerous and your Parliament must be made to understand."

The old gentleman spoke with much feeling, but I am afraid little understanding of conditions in the United Kingdom. Our Saturday evening *tête-à-tête* parties became a custom.

I learnt much from my wise old friend.

Some ten years before this particular conversation, I was in Riyadh on a visit from Kuwait to His Majesty King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, the great Ibn Saud. I was accorded a private audience and found myself alone with the great man, who once he was satisfied that I was not the bearer of some tiresome message from my Government relaxed and talked of Arabia and the Arabs. He asked me if I knew how to deal with Arabs, and I said I knew a little about the matter but that I should be very grateful for his advice. I got it for half an hour and every time I allowed my eyes to stray from his face he tapped me on the knee and said: "Listen."

I listened and learnt. Briefly the advice amounted to this; be strong, when you are strong then you can be just and when your strength is overwhelming you can afford to be generous, but first and foremost it is strength which is of paramount importance. Diplomacy should be used to undermine the enemy's strength. Ibn Saud was certainly a successful exponent of his own doctrine. It was wise advice which I was, in later years, to follow to the best of my ability. 632

The plan for the political development of the Colony was [illegible]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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178 to ensure ordered conditions in the Colony by a firm Govern-
666 ment policy while political changes were taking place, and at first to concentrate on the municipal field as a training ground for young men who were sufficiently public spirited to want to play their part in public affairs. The practice was introduced of nominating younger men to the Township Authorities, and in March 1953 the constitution of the Aden Township Authority was changed to allow for three of the members to be elected from the Township area and from April 1st of that year it was restored to the status of a municipality. Thus Aden came to have its first elections.

665 Careful thought was given to the qualifications of both
666 candidates and electors. There were plenty of people in the Colony who could qualify as candidates, but it was essential to encourage really good men to come forward, and this was done, with the result that the elections were a success from every point of view. They were well conducted and orderly, and resulted in three good men, all Arabs, being returned. Two years later the number of elected members was doubled.

641 A word about the electorate. It was essential in a place as politically immature as Aden that the franchise, while being reasonably wide, should not be too wide and certainly not universal. Only a small proportion of the population had ever voted before and they were all from overseas, either the United Kingdom or India. There were many Yemenis in the town, many of whom had a residential qualification, but comparatively few of whom were other than unskilled labourers, with no idea of the value of a vote and little real interest in Aden other than as a temporary home in which to make sufficient money to support their families in the Yemen. Property or income qualification was, therefore, insisted upon before a name could be inscribed on the electoral roll and in addition, residential qualifications for electors who were not Aden born.

Nothing would have been more ill-advised than to have given the ultimate power to people quite unfit to exercise it, who were easily swayed by political demagogues capable of passionate but irresponsible speech. The electoral net, therefore,

I-Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden

206 delivery of telephone exchange-switchboard units, line equipment, and underground cables, which have been on order for some considerable time. The telephone exchange worked at full capacity.

ADMINISTRATION

Aden and Sheikh Othman Townships

632 The Township Authorities in the Fortress and in Sheikh Othman held their fortnightly meetings and dealt with a considerable amount of routine business, the results of which continued to supply and maintain the services necessary to the civic well-being of the communities.

It is hoped that local elections which the Government proposes to introduce in 1949 will awaken a new sense of responsibility amongst the townspeople which will assist the Township Authorities to use their powers to the best advantage of the community.

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden

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643 The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

692 The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Qualti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

632 During 1947 the local government of the Colony remained vested in the two Township Authorities, the larger being vested in the Fortress Township Authority and the area covered by it embracing the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The [7/2] Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European, [361 situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area covered by it 438] includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood mainly by fishing, basket-making and lime-burning, and who look to the built-up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre. The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

[648] The members of the Boards which administer the local government of these two areas are at present appointed by the Governor. The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend the various municipal services such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services and roads, the provision of recreational facilities for the public and the control of building operations. It has [13-1] still been found necessary to maintain foodstuff stalls in the public markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

443 During the year the Authorities opened a new market for petty traders 368 and hawkers, a new public bathing-place where baths, with soap and 231 towels provided, can be secured at a nominal fee, and a new cattle stable to accommodate 350 milk cows at Sheikh Othman.

6.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MN||

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they find their simple means of recreation. The total population of these
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6:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MM1

632 services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Aden public and the control of building operations. 435 It has still been found necessary to maintain foodstuffs stalls in the municipal markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

362 During 1948 the Township Authorities were able to build a further 40 houses in Sheikh Othman for working class families, and recently 40 families were moved into them, their former insanitary mud and wattle hovels being destroyed thus removing a source of danger to public health. In Crater 12 houses were completed and allocated.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working 647 the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

[502] The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publishes a separate Administration Report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

652 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1948:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3
Receipts for the year 1947–48 . .		41,34,740	8	9
	Rs.	46,72,211	0	0
Expenditure for the year 1947–48 .		39,74,764	8	2
Closing balance on 31st March, 1948 .	Rs.	6,97,446	7	10

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

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The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari' a code of Muslim law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local government bodies in the Colony: the larger is known as the Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 70,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this Township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

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In 1949 the principle of election was first introduced into the constitution of the Fortress Township Authority, so as to provide three elected members in addition to the existing four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. In Crater ward there were elections, resulting in the success of one Arab merchant and one Pakistani advocate who was previously a nominated member of the Authority. In the other ward objections were raised against two Arab candidates, who were found not to be of British birth, and a

Parsee merchant was returned without a contest. The election in Crater passed off without incident. 666 642

The qualifications for a voter were British birth or Aden residence for over five years, and a property qualification (ownership of premises valued at Rs. 2,000 or payment of a rent of Rs. 25 a month). This was found to give a voters' roll of 1,660, and as this was considered too small an electorate for an estimated population of 70,000 in Fortress area, the qualifications were approximately halved by an amendment to the law in 1950, and now give an electorate of about 5,000. The present qualifications for a *voter* is Aden birth, or British birth and two years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence in Aden. In addition the voter must be a male, and own property worth Rs. 1,000 or pay rent of Rs. 12 a month, or have an income of Rs. 130 a month. 641 666

A *candidate* must be of Aden or British birth, and possess the qualifications of a voter.

In Sheikh Othman Township, with a population of some 25,000, the people are not so developed politically, and a fully nominated Authority is retained, with three officials and two Arab residents of Sheikh Othman as members. 632

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Aden public and the control of building operations.

The Township Authorities are responsible, on behalf of the Government, for the collection of the following taxes: 682 651

House and Property Tax

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 2,78,093.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 2,90,194

This tax is assessed in the Fortress at 8 per cent per annum of the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman (virtually a rural area) at 4½ per cent. Rateable value is arrived at by first estimating the gross value, which is the annual rent at which premises might reasonably be expected to let, assuming the owner undertakes to bear the cost of rates, repairs, insurance and any other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent; from the gross value 10 per cent is deducted in lieu of repairs, insurance, etc., and the residue is known as the rateable value.

Sanitation Tax

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 1,58,830
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 1,65,477

This tax in the Fortress is assessed at 4½ per cent per annum on the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman at 2¼ per cent and is collected to compensate for the vast conservancy services rendered by the Public Health Department. In Aden where few sewers exist, the daily removal of the sullage water and human waste from thousands of houses not connected to main drainage is a considerable task.

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Qat Tax

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 2,58,578.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 3,55,706.

The tax on qat (a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants) is collected at the Sheikh Othman Township Office. The tax was assessed at Rs. 1-14-0 per 20 lb., but was increased to Rs. 2-12-0 from January, 1950.

Vehicles

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 1,739.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 1,765.

The Township Authority registers all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a Registration Fee varying between Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per annum is charged. Vehicles fitted entirely with rubber tyres are, however registered free of charge in order to encourage the use of rubber tyres so that wear and tear on road surfaces can be decreased. Bicycles are not registered at present.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who collect the taxes, issue licences, etc.

Trade Licences

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 86,260.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 87,063.

Licensing of general traders was introduced during the war as an aid to control, the fee being only Rs. 1 a quarter, except for wholesalers and traders in tobacco and dangerous substances, who pay much higher rates.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

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The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

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The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 3 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes. The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master

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8;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MM\

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained com- 206
munication with Perim by marine cable, which became unserviceable
in that year, and it was decided not to repair it. A wireless set is
maintained by the Police.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protec- 643
torate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There
is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate ; various Rulers and 000
Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Govern-
ment. In both the Western and the Eastern Protectorates the Governor
is represented by a British Agent.

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

In addition under the provision of the Kamaran Order in Council, 643
1949, the Governor of the Colony is also Governor of Kamaran, a
small island about 200 miles north of Perim on the eastern shore of the
Red Sea. This island was formerly the site of a quarantine station
but the station has been reduced to a care and maintenance basis.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local Government bodies in the Colony. The larger 632
is known as Fortress Township Authority and the area governed 161
embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estim-
ated to be 80,000 to 100,000. This area includes the Military and the
R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman 261
Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of
30,000 persons, nearly all non-Europeans, situated some four miles
from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this township and the
remainder of the Colony in which are to be found small coastal villages
whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

The Fortress Township Authority now includes three elected mem- 632
bers in addition to four nominated official and three nominated un- 666
official members. At the 1951 elections two Arabs and one Pakistani,
who unfortunately died during the period of his service, were elected.
At the by-election an Arab newspaper editor was elected. Both the
general and the by-election passed off without incident.

The qualifications for a voter are Aden or British birth and two 666
years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence. In addition
a voter must be a male of over twenty-one years and own property 632
worth Sh.1,500, or pay rent of Sh.18 a month, or have an income
Sh.200 a month. A candidate must be of Aden or British birth and
possess the qualifications of a voter. At the 1951 elections the electoral
roll for the Fortress Township contained the names of 4,930 persons.
In the Sheikh Othman Township Authority area the people are not so 632
developed politically and a fully nominated Authority is retained with
three officials, one Arab resident and one European resident as members.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities and the control of building operations.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MM1

000 edge of the Rub al-Khali desert. The depth of the northern
frontier from the southern coast varies from 50 miles in the
west to 200 miles in the east.

ADEN COLONY

131 The area of the Crown Colony is small, only about 80 square
miles, exclusive of its two dependencies: Perim Island (5 square
miles) and the Kuria Muria Islands (30 square miles). The
161 population of the Crown Colony was estimated at the end of
1950 at 100,000, an increase of almost 20,000 over the figure
167 at the 1946 census. The increase was mainly due to the influx
of Arabs from the Yemen at an average rate of 100–150 per
[464 week, for the most part to take casual unskilled employment at
511] higher living standards and in greater security than in their own
country. Some 2,000 traders and clerks, mainly from India,
had also immigrated since the census, and in May 1950 new
Immigration Rules were introduced to secure preference in
employment and housing for the local population, of whatever
162 race. The population of the Colony is approximately classified
as follows: Arabs 79,500; Muslims (India and Pakistan) 8,500;
Somalis 6,500; Hindus 3,500; Jews 1,500 (about 2,000 having
departed for Israel); Europeans 500; Indian Christians and
others 500.

642 From the date of its capture by the British in 1839 until 1933 Aden was administered under the Government of Bombay. For the next five years control was vested in the Governor-General of India in Council. Finally, on 1 April 1937 it was constituted a Crown Colony administered by a Governor who is responsible to the British Colonial Office and is assisted by an Executive Council. Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order of 1944, a Legislative Council was inaugurated in January 1947. It consists of the Governor as President; the Air Officer Commanding the British Forces in Aden, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary, as *ex-officio* members; four official members; and eight unofficial members, of whom at the end of 1950 four were British and four residents of Aden. Aden Colony also includes Perim Island (pop. 381) which is administered by the Commissioner of Police, Aden.

632 For local government purposes the Colony is divided into the Fortress Township, with a population estimated at 70,000, and the Shaikh Othman Township four miles away,[1] with a population of some 25,000. The members of both authorities were all nominated by the Aden Government until 1949, when provi-

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[1] Shaikh Othman was sold to Britain by the Sultan of Lahej in 1882.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MMI

tion was made in the Fortress Township for the election of three 632
members, who must be of Aden or British birth; the franchise was limited to males born or resident for a stipulated period in Aden, and with a property qualification which was reduced by half (giving an electorate of about 5,000) after the 1949 election had resulted in the return of an Arab merchant, a Pakistani advocate, and a Parsee merchant.

The climate of Aden Colony and of the southern coast is 132
generally pleasant between November and March. The summer heat, though great, is less intense than that of the interior of Arabia or of Iraq, but this is more than offset by the oppressive humidity between April and October. Rainfall is trifling, but heavy thunderstorms occur irregularly. The town relies for its 312
water-supply on bore-holes at Shaikh Othman, supplemented by supplies in the famous Tanks, which date from pre-Islamic times and were restored for use in 1856. They have a storage capacity of 8 million gallons. Aden is a free port and there are 651
no customs dues except on liquor, drugs, tobacco, motor spirit, and salt. Salt is a government monopoly, and is produced locally 655
in large quantities for export by evaporation from sea-water. 423
The only other local industries are dhow-building, soap manufacture, dyeing, cigarette-making, and fishing.

The present prosperity of the Colony depends on its im- 504
portance as a bunkering port for coal and oil, for which pur- 439
poses it handles a tonnage of shipping comparable with that of Liverpool. This balance will be altered when the Anglo- [382]
Iranian Oil Company's new 5-million-tons-a-year refinery, begun in November 1952, comes on stream in 1954.[1] Apart 439
from the export of salt (which supplied in 1950 75 per cent of India's imports of that commodity), the bulk of Aden's other trade consists of entrepôt and transhipment between neighbouring countries. The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft (sailing dhows, etc.) which entered the port during 1951 was 4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839, more than double the figure for 1938; the number of country craft was 1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201, a decrease of 17 per cent compared with the previous year. Recent estimates of imports and exports were:

	Imports	*Exports*
	(£ million)	
1948	0·99	1·08
1949	0·73	0·19
1950	3·40	3·05
1951	4·70	3·30
1952	4·77	3·60

(Source: *Digest of Colonial Statistics*, no. 10, September–October 1953).

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[1] *Petroleum Press Service*, December 1952.

ADEN MAI
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A 132 scanty and irregular throughout most of the region. At Aden, it averages about 3 to 5 inches a year, and is normally concentrated in the period from December to April. In contrast, the western highlands receive a summer rainfall which reaches 15 to 20 inches a year in most areas. The precipitation in the Hadhramaut region H 132 does not follow a seasonal pattern: it is appreciably lower and often localized in distribution. Torrential thunderstorms sometimes occur, while sandstorms are frequent, especially between May and September.

POPULATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Population

A 161 163 561 The population of the Colony is essentially cosmopolitan and urban in character. According to the last census in 1946, the inhabitants numbered 80,516, including 58,455 Arabs, 7,273 Jews, 4,322 Somalis, 9,456 Indians, 365 Europeans and 645 of other nationalities. Since that date, the population has increased markedly. A 161 167 583 In 1950, it was officially estimated at 100,000, and was generally believed to approach 110,000 to 120,000. The Arabs are mainly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Protectorate and Yemen: in 1946, slightly less than one half were registered as Aden-born. Most of the Jewish community has recently migrated to Israel, with the result that a remnant of less than 2,000 Jews remained in 1951.

A 633 162 The Colony consists of two incorporated townships, besides important military installations. The township of Aden, sometimes designated as the Fortress, embraces all the settlements on the Aden peninsula and isthmus. It had over 55,000 inhabitants in 1946, about 36,200 of whom lived in the main town of Crater and 12,000 in the modern harbor sections of Tawahi and Steamer Point. Sheikh Othman, the second township, had about 23,600 residents. It comprises the town itself, situated on an oasis behind the peninsula, several small out-

p. 236(8)

63 Simmons et al G-6 (1941-1951) 1954
M1 Middle East
ADEN 1952
HADHRAMAUT 1952

lying fishing villages on the coast and the second peninsula of Little Aden.

The Protectorate population is not accurately known, but estimates for 1946 place the total for Western Aden Protectorate at about 150,000, and for Eastern Aden Protectorate at 300,000. The local governments are tribal, and range in organization from sultanates to smaller autonomous units of varying size and complexity. The principal state in the western protectorate is the Abdali Sultanate of Lahej, with its capital in the oasis town of Lahej, about 20 miles inland from Aden. The Qu'aiti Sultanate of Mukalla and Shihr and the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra are the largest and the most influential states in the east. Probably about three quarters of the inhabitants in Eastern Aden Protectorate dwell in the Hadhramaut, the region of the Wadi Hadhramaut and the adjacent coastlands. The term is often loosely applied to the entire central portion of the Protectorate, but politically it is restricted to the Qu'aiti and the Kathiri Sultanates. Several sizable and important towns are found on the slopes of the Wadi Hadhramaut and the connecting valleys, while Mukalla, the seat of government of the Qu'aiti, and Ash Shihr are prominent ports on the eastern coast. In addition to the settled peoples, numerous nomadic Bedouin tribes roam the steppes with their flocks. The residence of the Mahri Sultan is on Socotra, a rocky island with a population of about 1,000.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate are mainly of south Arabian stock, but Malay admixtures are encountered in many parts of the Hadhramaut. Small colonies of Indians and Somalis are settled along the coast. Jewish communities of ancient origin are located in scattered villages in the western highlands and the Hadhramaut. They totaled only about 1,500 in 1946, and their numbers have since been depleted by emigration to Israel. The Hadhramis have long tended to emigrate to the islands of southeastern Asia, to East Africa and to countries bordering on the Red Sea, and many sub-

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Municipal Administration.

633 The Municipal Administration of Aden is carried on by the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement subject to the authority of the Governor under the powers vested in him by the Aden Settlement Regulation VII of 1900 as amended by Regulation V of 1919 and 1927.

Municipal Finance.

REVENUE.

652 The following table shows the principal sources of revenue of the Aden Settlement for the years 1933-37. As the period under report is only for nine months, therefore no comparison can be made between this period and the revenue of the previous four years.

No.	*Principal sources of revenue.*	*1933-34.*	*1934-35.*	*1935-36.*	*1936-37.*	*For 9 months from 1st April to 31st Dec., 1937.*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Taxes	3,74,807	3,89,133	3,66,983	4,00,711	3,78,001
2	Licences	30,340	41,422	43,831	47,890	34,133
3	Permits	14,300	13,604	14,034	18,009	11,413
4	Rents	71,468	71,337	74,883	73,068	64,330
5	Fees	72,291	78,907	90,000	1,01,980	87,980
6	Sales	19,633	9,090	3,800	4,314	2,003
7	Royalties	50,603	48,580	63,133	50,965	48,300
8	Miscellaneous receipts such as contributions, grants and interest on investments, etc.	33,771	30,998	50,789	34,837	43,103

MUNICIPAL DEBT.

A loan of Rs.300,000/- was obtained from the Aden Port Trust at an interest of 4½ per cent. per annum in February 1935 in order to repay the balance of a loan obtained from the Indian Government at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum in connection with the Water & Drainage Schemes.

EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the expenditure for the years 1933-37. As the period under report is only for nine months, no comparison can be made between this period and the expenditure for the previous four years.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

643 course, exceptions and in Lahej, for example, the electoral college is composed not only of the heads of the branches of the Ruling family, but also of the Sheikhs of the principal tribes and the senior Qadhi, but generally speaking it is the family who make the choice for tribal approval.

In Dhala on this occasion the new Amir was selected after a bitter disagreement between two of his uncles, and an attempt on the part of the family council to avoid having to make a decision by asking for direct British administration. The troublesome uncle, having failed to ensure that a large proportion of the State revenue would in future be devoted solely to the support of himself and his family, abstained from voting in the council meeting and fled that same night to the Yemen with his close relations, and was warmly welcomed there. The new Amir was very upset at what he considered to be a serious affront to his dignity, but, personally, I had no doubt that he was well rid of a particularly useless and disagreeable bunch of Qat-ridden wasters.

AULAKIS

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184 In the winter of 1931-32, the Aulaki adventure was making good progress. The Aulakis are a virile and warlike clan whose territory runs north and south along the western side of the administrative dividing line between the western and eastern sections of the Protectorate and are themselves divided into three States, the Lower Aulaki Sultanate in the south on the sea coast, then the Sheikhdom, an area of fierce barren hills with steep and narrow valleys, and in the north the more open table-lands of the Upper Aulaki Sultanate.

636 At this point a word of explanation is necessary about the administrative dividing line to which I have referred. This line came into being purely as an administrative convenience and should, in fact, never have been incorporated on the maps of the area because the Aden Protectorate is one indivisible whole. The reason why any administrative line became necessary was that at the period of history when it was first drawn in pencil on an old map, probably by the Governor, the British

8: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

Agent in the west of the Protectorate was a person of very 636 ●
determined character who reacted strongly to any encroach-
ment of what he considered to be his kingdom, while the
distinguished administrator at that time in the Hadhramaut was
equally strong minded and had acquisitive tendencies; so in
order to prevent a major war between these two distinguished
officers a line had to be drawn, and they had to be instructed to
keep inside their boundaries.

Many years ago the Audali had burst out of their hilly fast- 175
nesses and spread east and west through the length and breadth 636
of the Protectorate, until their influence ran right up to the 184
Yemen borders and they held even Lahej to ransom, while
away in the east the Quaiti Sultanate suffered from their
depredations. In the earliest days of South-west Arabia before
the Christian era, it is probable that the Audalis were the most
powerful race that that country had ever produced, but like
many other great nations they gradually declined in influence
and authority until today they have little but their barren hills
and their pride, the latter bolstered up by nebulous claims to
tribute from their neighbours, which they can no longer
enforce. Their pride was their greatest asset and at the same [181]
time their worst enemy: in their powerful and prosperous days
it had driven them forward and in the days of their weakness
it had torn them apart until the great Audali Confederation
had dissolved into a maze of blood feuds which had laid waste
the land upon which they had come to depend, and thereby
impoverished the people.

The old Sheikh who ruled the Sheikhdom had come into 643
treaty relations with us in 1904 and he was still alive, but he 636
was too old to manage the affairs of his country, and his
youngest son Abdullah had been chosen as Regent to rule in
his name. Abdullah was a pleasant person with none of the
strong characteristics of his brothers and he had been selected by
the family council and the tribal leaders for that very reason.
His eldest brother was too die-hard to be acceptable to the
family or the tribes; the bedouin brother was not interested,
and his stout brother preferred to be the power behind the
throne rather than the occupant of the throne itself. The 600

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•636 brothers all expected to be able to guide Abdullah in what they
628 considered to be the right direction, and in consequence Abdullah was often the recipient of contrary advice and in a dilemma, but there was one thing about which he had no doubt and that was his dislike of the interminable blood feuds. He sought our help to put an end to them and at the same time to set up an administration. His request was granted and a motorable track was driven through the mountains to Yeshbum and Said, the two towns of the Sheikhdom, opening up the country to the outside world. Truces were made between the tribal septs which were guaranteed by Abdullah as Regent for his father and by Government, and in a short while peace came to a land which for so long had known nothing but strife.

636 The negotiating of the truces was, in this case, not parti-
628 cularly difficult because everyone was tired of fighting and only too anxious to come to an agreement, provided they could do so with honour. The authority of the Sheikh, backed by the power of the Government, was an overwhelming reason for suspending the feuds, and what was essential, a reason that could be seen by their neighbours and would be generally acknowledged as adequate. It is not only in Surbiton that the opinion of the neighbours is of importance.

Such truces are normally made for a few months in the first instance and then renewed for longer and longer periods until no-one troubles to remember when they lapse. When this stage is reached it does not matter whether they are in force or not because the reason for the truce has been forgotten and peace and good relations have become the accustomed way of life. Sometimes feuds are ended definitely during a truce by the casting up of the accounts of the dead and wounded on either side during the period of the feud and the striking of a balance; the difference being assessed at so much a head in accordance with local custom and a payment of "blood money", as it is called, being made from the debtors' side to the creditors' side.

636 Strenuous efforts were made to produce an administration
648• and eventually one began to take shape, but it was painfully slow and the whole project very nearly had to be abandoned. The real trouble here was lack of money. It generally is. Money

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was required not only to produce the buildings to house the administrative staff and to pay for the staff and to build roads and open schools and increase the number of dispensaries, but also to provide a stipend for the Ruler and to placate tiresome relatives and soothe, temporarily, until the administration had gained strength, troublesome tribesmen who looked with some suspicion on the innovation and had a constitutional antipathy to the payment of taxes and attendance in court. There had been too little money for too long, but in the end the need, the essential need, for financial assistance was accepted by Her Majesty's Government and this embryonic administration, together with others in the Protectorate in like circumstances, received an annual grant which was just sufficient to enable the administrative machines to run without undue friction and to grow stronger.

To anyone who does not know the circumstances of the case it must seem short-sighted that no adequate provision was made, adequate financial provision, for this project before it was undertaken. In fact, as in every project, however small, estimates were prepared but unfortunately they proved, as they so often do these days, to be inadequate. Somebody obviously was seriously at fault and to a degree I suppose the blame should lie with myself, but some share of the blame can reasonably be transferred to London. The Treasury are the custodians of the United Kingdom's money, money which has been contributed through the Inland Revenue and other channels to finance the United Kingdom and, incidentally, the poorer Colonial territories. On the whole, they carry out their duty very well, but so tight on the purse strings have their fingers become that in some Colonial territories they have induced what I can only describe as a Treasury complex. The yard-stick against which demands and requests for funds have come to be measured in many Colonies is not the essential minimum financial requirement, but what it is thought that the Treasury can be persuaded to give. Two very different matters.

Fear that the cost, the full cost, of a scheme essential to the welfare of the Colony, if disclosed, will mean the immediate and total rejection of the scheme has induced more than one

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648 administrator to understate the true requirement, more by wishful thinking than deliberately. The result is that too little is asked for, less is provided by the Treasury and the consequent mess costs much more to clear up than would have been the case if an adequate sum had been demanded and granted in the beginning. Sometimes I fear it is forgotten in the United Kingdom that there are able and honest people outside the corridors of Whitehall, who have the interests of the Nation at heart. More trust abroad would mean less frustration and loss of confidence and would not cost any more, in fact, there would be a saving.

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646 To return to the Aulakis. When I visited the Sheikhdom for the first time I drove up from Aden through Dathina with its funny republican experiment, where the three major tribes had stopped killing each other and were trying to run their own affairs by means of an unwieldy council with a revolving President, who held office for one year. The Sheikh of each tribe in turn became the President of the Council and a harassed Political Officer was endeavouring, with not a very great degree of success, to keep the Council on the rails and to prevent the members from too much feathering of their own nests. It was obvious that there would have to be a return to a more practical, if less liberal form of Government in the near future.

000 The Political Officer for the Aulaki area drove the Land-Rover so that I had ample time to see the country through which we were passing. As we went eastward I was particularly interested to see how the new security was bringing people back to the long untilled lands. Fields were being cultivated and houses rebuilt. There were flocks on the hillsides and on several occasions wild-looking men with antiquated, but still lethal, weapons rushed down from a nearby hill feature and threw themselves in front of the car and brought it to a halt. Clad mainly in blue dye and scarcely adequate kilts, they crowded round the car and shook hands with the Political Officer and myself.

"Peace be with you," was their salutation.

"And to you peace," was our reply.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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topical calypsos or, to use their own word, *zamil*, rhyming [541]
lines with a topical theme, part repeated by the chorus of [526]
tribesmen. It was the first time I had seen one of these tribal demonstrations, and I was thrilled as the blue kilted tribesmen, led by their Amir, moved in what seemed to be a tail-less snake of men, three abreast, round and round, coiling and uncoiling while rifles were being fired in the air with a delightful disregard for the eventual destination of their contents among the surrounding hills.

The procession over, I walked up the Wadi with the Amir on one side and his eldest brother on the other, and as we passed a very modern-looking gun it commenced to fire my salute. It was some ten feet above us on the bank, and I inquired from where they had obtained the blank ammunition for the gun, for this was no black powder affair, and was not altogether surprised to learn that live ammunition was being used. I should like to have hastened my footsteps and got well clear before the next round, but that would have been very poorly thought of, so we continued our stately walk without haste or damage to anything, except our ear-drums.

The new administration made a good start, but that salute of 628
guns had been heard in the Yemen, although nearly two years 648
were to pass before the re-opening of an old family dispute 636
split the ruling family and gave the Imam his opportunity. The Yemen took sides with money and gifts of rifles and ammunition, and once again shots whistled along the narrow streets of Said, and as the infection spread and the tribesmen became restive, Abdullah, the Amir, faced serious trouble. By the grace of God and the opportune visit to the Protectorate of the then Minister of State, Mr. Hopkinson, now Lord Colyton, the additional financial help we needed so badly was made available to the young and struggling administration. Much can be done with money in Arabia, even to the extent of starting and stopping wars, as Lawrence demonstrated in the Hedjaz.

A young Assistant Adviser came to the Aulakis at the same 636
time (the designation "Political Officer" had been abolished, and "Assistant Adviser" introduced as being more truly

636 descriptive and therefore more suitable), who was one of themselves, being a grandson of the old Sheikh. Educated in Aden, Muhammad Farid had served as a Junior Assistant Adviser for some years, during which time with Alastair McIntosh's generous help, he learnt enough English to enable him to complete with outstanding success a one year Colonial Office Course at Oxford University. It was a magnificent effort. In his political work after returning from England, he was lucky to come under Hugh Boustead, the dynamic Resident in the Eastern Protectorate. Muhammad's task was extremely difficult, and it seemed scarcely fair to ask him to serve in his own country with family ties to distract him, but I felt that he and he alone would be capable of reuniting the Ruling family. I did not order him to go to Said, but asked him to do so, putting my difficulties before him quite frankly. He did not hesitate but agreed at once, realising that it was his duty to serve his country however much personal relationships might add to his difficulties. The younger generation have begun well.

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636 Having seen the Sheikhdom start on the right road, the next thing to do was to tackle the difficult problem of the Upper Aulaqi Sultanate, whose Sultan Awd bin Salih, was an eccentric person who seldom made a public appearance, preferring to spend his time in seclusion in his tumbled down house in Nisab, his capital. When he did appear in public the unusual spectacle, combined with the respect which his people had for him, resulted in a minor riot. Unfortunately he had been out of contact with Aden for some time, in fact, since the day in the middle thirties when he conceived the particularly silly idea that his son had been poisoned in the Civil Hospital. He was disinclined to answer letters, but resolute and tactful action by McIntosh resulted in contact being renewed, and once that was done the restoration of confidence was only a matter of time.

A landing ground was made near Nisab and the elements of an administration were started. It was a particularly difficult task because the shortage of funds was acute. The Sultan was ill-provided with the wherewithal to finance even his own modest household, and it is my view that his eccentric be-

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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haviour had its foundation in his poverty, which precluded him from entertaining in accordance with his social position. Once the financial problem was solved, the administration made reasonable progress and the Sultan, gaining confidence, became more co-operative and began to take an ever-increasing interest in his State, though I must confess he still remained rather unpredictable.

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In 1956, accompanied by a host of tribesmen, he went four or five miles to the landing ground to welcome Lord Lloyd, at that time Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was paying a visit to the Protectorate. I was astonished when our plane touched down to see him, and I must admit the old gentleman seemed almost equally surprised at finding himself out in the sunshine so far from home. We drove to Nisab, escorted by the Aden Protectorate Levies, across the wide plain in a cloud of dust, and avoiding the town, went straight to the Government Guard fort so that Lord Lloyd could talk to the Sultan in comparative privacy. It was only comparative, as the tribesmen packed the courtyard of the fort and were only, with difficulty, restrained from streaming up the stairs to the first floor in their anxiety to be close to their Ruler.

We talked in a small room overlooking the dry bed of the wadi, and "Rufus", as Lord Lloyd nicknamed the Sultan—he had dyed his beard a glorious red for the occasion—showed that eccentric though he might be, he was also a shrewd fellow. Our conversation over we went down into the courtyard, and such was the tribesmen's enthusiasm that Lloyd and I were swept aside as they surrounded the Sultan, and pouring through the main gate of the fort like water bursting from a breach in a dam, bore him off to his house in the town. Lloyd was, I think, slightly ruffled, but he recovered quickly and realised that it was not intentional rudeness, but over-enthusiasm, like a football crowd surrounding a popular player after the end of a successful Cup Final.

I met the Lower Aulaki Sultan for the first time in Aden, when he came with his uncle, the Regent, to pay his annual ceremonial call. I shall always remember the picture the small

smartly about and saluted and remained standing at attention 080
until I held out my hand and then, in turn, they stepped forward and shook hands.

"I'll take them along," I said, and they followed me downstairs into the car.

When we reached the school the Sultan jumped out and ran into the building, but to my surprise his companion remained in the car.

"Come on, get out," I said to him.

"He will be back in a minute," said the boy.

"I thought you wanted to come back to the school," I said.

"Only to borrow two rupees for tea, sir. It's a holiday today, Sir."

At that moment the Sultan rushed breathlessly out of the building and flung himself into the back of the Land-Rover.

"And now where do you want to go?" I asked.

"Back to the town, please, sir," answered the Sultan, and opening his hand in answer to a whispered inquiry from his companion displayed two rupees.

So back we had to go. My momentary irritation at having to retrace my steps quickly gave place to satisfaction at the change in the lad. I was being used as a taxi-driver, but I had brought it on myself.

I dropped them in the main street, and after shaking hands they saluted very smartly, turned about with the precision of Guardsmen, then relaxed and ran off like the normal boys they were in search of refreshment.

BEIHAN

Up in the north of the western part of the Protectorate lies 636 •
the State of Beihan, to which I paid many visits generally by (131)
air, but on one occasion by Land-Rover, coming in from the
north-east across the sand dunes on the fringe of the Ruba-al-
Khali, after an unforgettable tour of the northern Hadhrami
Bedouin Legion Posts. Beihan is the home of the clever, 636
adventurous, dynamic and above all loyal Sharif Hussein who, 643
having ceased to be Regent for his son the Sultan in the first

636 643 year of my term of office, has become the power behind the
throne and manages his son and the State with skill and adroitness.
His State borders the Yemen and the frontier is a continuous
source of trouble with that country. The Sharif is no
advocate of appeasement. He firmly believes that offence is
the best defence, and he and his son have maintained their
[648] position with our help against all comers. For some reason, as
obscure to me as it is to the Oil Company who recently gave
up their prospecting concession for the area, the Sharif and the
Imam are convinced (it's the only point on which they don't
differ sharply) that Beihan floats on oil and in consequence the
Yemen has been more aggressive on the Beihan border than
elsewhere and the struggle has been long and bitter between
the Sharif and the neighbouring Yemeni Governors of Harib
and Marib. The Imam would like to isolate Beihan from the
rest of the Protectorate and has tried every trick in his extensive
repertoire of deceptive magic, but the Sharif has so far more
than held his own.

[648] In 1954 a Conference was held at Mukeiras in the Audhali Sultanate with the Yemen Governor of Beidha, the Qadhi Muhammed Abdullah Ash Shami, with the object of trying to settle some of the Beihan border disputes. The Sharif and Ash Shami had had many hard and bitter duels in the past and there was little love lost between them, though I have no doubt a certain degree of mutual respect had been created. The Sharif flew from Beihan in a Valetta aircraft of the Royal Air Force which made a bad landing at Mukeiras, and bouncing off the landing ground, came to rest, rather dilapidated, on a nearby hill. The accident was witnessed by Ash Shami and the British Adviser who, with some local notables, were awaiting the arrival of the Sharif. They were horrified when they saw the undercarriage disintegrate and the plane collapse on its belly, and with the rest of the reception committee, rushed across the landing ground to help the survivors out of the wreckage. The first person to emerge from the damaged plane was the Sharif himself; unhurried and dignified he stepped out of the door which he had forced open, paused to light a cigarette, oblivious of the serious fire risk, and strolled over to receive

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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Ash Shami's congratulations on his escape, to which he replied with his unexpectedly nice smile:

"You thought you had seen the last of me, didn't you? You are wrong again."

In 1956 when he was informed that we had taken the initiative and landed a force on Egyptian soil, he is reported to have said:

"Praise be to God, the old woman [Britannia] has woken up at last."

He has no love for Nasser and his poisonous radio broadcasts [648] which have done so much harm. I am very glad I was not there to hear what he had to say when he learnt we had gone from Egyptian soil with the task we had set ourselves uncompleted. My sympathy is with those who carried the news to him; his forthrightness could be very embarrassing even when there was much less excuse for plain speaking.

AUDHALI

Farther to the west, and also on the borders of the Yemen, 636
Sultan Saleh bin Husein, the young Audhali Ruler, had con- 721
solidated his position to an extent which enabled him to remain 648
unshaken, though it was a severe personal shock to him as he 726
trusted their Sheikh, when the Dammanis, a sub-section of the Audhalis, forcibly resisted, at the instigation of the Yemen, our attempt to link the Audhali capital, Loder, with Nisab by motor road. The Yemen feared these new communications which would do much to consolidate the Protectorate and which in some peculiar way they seemed to connect with the supposed oil resources of Beihan. Shots were fired and on a show of force by the Aden Protectorate Levies the Dammani rebels fled across the border to be rewarded, encouraged and sustained by the authorities at Beidha, which is only about thirteen miles from Mukeiras and which I have myself visited on more than one occasion. From the Yemen the rebels raided into their own country at night, returning to their base in the Yemen before dawn. 648

Ever obedient to the referee's whistle we played the game

2. Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1951-ca. 1957)
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[facing p. 130]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

600 windows the ground slipping by. We stopped just in time and I expected to be told we would have to wait for a relief aircraft, but no, without more ado, we taxied all the way back and tried again. This time no-one waved at anyone. The spectators were much too interested to see whether the plane succeeded in getting off on this second attempt to think of anything else, and we in the plane were similarly preoccupied with more excuse since we were more closely concerned. Nothing exciting happened, and half an hour later we landed safely in Aden. My luck had held to the end of my Service life. My thirty odd years in the wilder parts of the Middle East and in the more turbulent areas in Pakistan, have been strangely devoid of startling adventure, so much so that I am often envious of the wonderful adventures which seem to befall some travellers in as many weeks, or indeed days.

LAHEJ

• 686 Down in the western corner of the Protectorate the Sultan
643 of Lahej was drinking heavily and marrying with a frequency
577 which bewildered the local Qadhi who got his registers in a
682 muddle. Fadl had succeeded his father, His Highness Sultan Sir Abdul Karim bin Fadl, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., some three years before I became Governor, and for a time had devoted himself wholeheartedly to the affairs of his State. When he was about eighteen years of age his father had broken with tradition and named Fadl, his eldest son, as his heir, to the intense irritation of a collateral branch of the Ruling house who considered that their rights had thereby been infringed. There was a plot to murder the heir, and one afternoon Fadl came off the tennis court in Lahej all unsuspecting to speak to a petitioner who had at one time been in his service. As the lad approached, the petitioner drew a revolver and shot him through the left eye and in the groin. He was hurried to the hospital in Aden and later was taken to Newcastle, where thanks to the skill of Professor Grey-Turner he recovered from his wounds, outwardly little affected, but inwardly he had suffered a blow from which he never really recovered. He felt the loss of his

S: Hickinbotham G.A.S (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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left eye terribly, and it impaired not only his actual physical vision, but what was much worse, his mental vision.

By 1952 he had ceased to take any real interest in his State, and had taken to drinking heavily, and my own efforts to persuade him to pull himself together were no more effective than those of my predecessor. He became more and more eccentric and when the worse for liquor he was not responsible for his actions. The end came one wild night when, more than usually irritated by his relatives, he had two of them tied to stakes in his front garden and shot them himself from the flat roof of his house. I immediately called him to account, and on my learning that the night after the murders he had fled to the Yemen, Lahej was occupied by the Aden Protectorate Levies and the Government Guards and I went out personally and supervised the formation of a Council of Regency to manage the affairs of the State until the Electoral College could be called together in a more equitable atmosphere to decide on a successor.

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On his way to the Yemen, Fadl passed through the country of his inveterate enemy the Haushabi Sultan, and that gentleman never forgave himself for being fast asleep when the fugitive passed within a few feet of his door. Fadl found no refuge in the Yemen where his deeds had shocked even the Imam, a man whose treatment of some of his own relations had been drastic, though not altogether without reason, and he was forced to move on to Jedda where I believe he still lives. I liked him and I shall always feel very sorry for him because he never really had much of a chance. With sympathetic treatment from his father and others in his youth, his character could have been strengthened, and he would then have made a good and able Ruler. Whatever may have been his faults, he retained the respect and the affection of his people to the end of his short reign, and even after he had gone they continued to speak well of him. He treated them well and never subjected them to the fits of temper which his relations came to dread.

In due course the Electoral College met and Sultan Fadl was formally deposed and the Amir Ali, his young half-brother, was

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nominated to succeed him as Sultan. Thus there came to the head of affairs in the premier State a young man, well educated, much travelled and full of promise. During the time I was Governor a great deal of progress was made in Lahej by the new Sultan, who as His Highness Sir Ali bin Abdul Karim, K.B.E., has taken considerable interest in the political development of the area and the economic prosperity of his State. Lahej was the first of the States to introduce a Legislative Council and now it is one of the major cotton growing areas being blessed with the only perennial river in the whole of the western part of the Protectorate.

LOWER YAFA

[31] Beyond the rich agricultural lands of the northern part of the Abiyan plain the Lower Yafa State stretches far up into the mountains to the highlands of Upper Yafa, a country of wild and hardy mountaineers who are more independent and [361] individualistic than any other of the Protectorate tribes. The Lower Yafa State has two capitals, one in the lowland plains at Al Hasn and the other in the hills at Al Qara. This latter town is quite the most extraordinary one that I have seen anywhere [487] in the world. It is built on the circular limestone cap of a very steep hill which looks like a truncated cone, and the town can be reached only by two very rough tracks, up which camels and donkeys can, with difficulty, make their way.

I was determined to visit Al Qara, partly out of sheer curiosity and partly because I was anxious to increase our influence in even the most remote areas of the Protectorate. Having obtained the willing agreement of the Sultan, the arrangements were made and my party, which consisted of the Director of Agriculture, the Director of the Protectorate Health Service, a Geologist who was making a survey of the Protectorate, a Political Officer or Assistant Adviser who was in charge of the expedition, and a personal friend, covered the first part of the journey by car from Aden along the Khormaksar beach and across the Abiyan plain to where the Bana river emerges from the hills. There we spent the night at a

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lines of a military school where the discipline is strict and the
[292] boys are taught to be self-reliant. Dressed in their school
uniform of blue smock, gathered at the waist with a red sash
[541] and a white cotton head cloth held in place by a black cord,
these boys put on a physical training display on gala occasions
which would not disgrace the Royal Tournament at Earl's
Court.

643 The old Sultan, His Highness Sir Saleh bin Ghalib,
K.C.M.G., was a well-read and wise old gentleman whose
death in 1956 was a sad blow to his people and to his State.
[513] I have enjoyed his hospitality on more than one occasion and
listened with pleasure to his band which, under an Indian
Bandmaster, played Eastern and Western tunes with equal
facility. It was this band that played at Government House in
Aden when Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness
Prince Philip, honoured me with their presence at lunch in
1954. His Highness was himself present on that occasion,
together with other representatives of the Protectorate and the
[523] Colony. In his own house after dinner it was the Sultan's
custom to entertain his guests with a cinema show which,
whether composed of commercial productions or of films he
had himself produced and photographed, was always entertaining,
even though the sound was rather overpowering: I could
never understand, since he was certainly not deaf, why he
always had the sound turned up to such a degree that one was
almost deafened. The Sultan loved anything to do with films
and knew more than most amateurs about the mechanism of
his cameras, projectors and tape recorders. It was in Mokalla
that I saw and heard Charlie Chaplin speaking Arabic; an
Arabic sound track having been added by the Sultan himself
to one of the old silent Chaplin films.

636 Politically the State was more advanced than most of the
643 Protectorate States and His Highness ruled with the aid of a
645 State Council, on which were not only the able Sudanese Chief
Minister and the astute Pakistani Finance Minister, but unofficial
Arab members representing trading and other interests
642 in the State. Throughout the State, control and government
636 have been decentralised down from the Central Government

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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in the capital through the Provincial Administrations to the Districts into which the provinces are divided. The Resident Adviser and his staff worked in the closest co-operation and accord with the Sultan and his officials with the emphasis very much on advice. The Resident Adviser believed passionately in letting people learn by actually doing the job and he discouraged his subordinates from doing too much themselves. Hugh Boustead's policy under his inspired guidance has had most gratifying results and a sound administrative structure has been built up from local material. He himself is the most energetic and inspiring person with whom I have ever served but, I confess, I did on occasion find him exhausting; always on the move and perpetually blowing a referee's whistle for some underling or other. All the servants had been allotted a definite number of blasts on the infernal instrument and came running when their number sounded. I found it most trying—it made me jump—and when I was staying with him he kindly put it away and was at a loss what to do when he wanted an orderly to take a message, or a servant to bring a glass of water. He drank pints and pints of water and worried perpetually about taking a chill, being followed wherever he went by an orderly with a selection of pullovers of varying hue, thickness and age. The slightest change in temperature resulted in one coming off or one going on, and sometimes he seemed to be forever dressing or undressing. All great people have some idiosyncrasy; it distresses me sometimes that I have never been able to detect one in myself.

This fad of Hugh's was extraordinary when you realise that he had taken part in an Everest expedition, had represented his country in the Olympic Games, had served in the Navy and in the Army, and was at one time a boxer of note and had endured incredible hardship in the Sudan and elsewhere during his very outstanding career. He had very firm ideas, and he was independent by nature—but who would not be with his background and experience—and I knew full well that I need not worry about the Eastern Protectorate while he was in command. The only time when we did not always hold identical views was towards the end of a tour with him, when his

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themselves. Suzerainty over the small states of Arabia has changed frequently throughout history, and conflicting claims persist to this day. These claims are made even more troublesome by the fact that many of the desert borders of these countries have never been fully established, and are hardly more than theoretical lines on the map.

In spite of these manifold difficulties, Great Britain has succeeded in establishing and maintaining firm control over the southern and most of the eastern coastal region of the Peninsula, and in tying the various sheikhdoms and sultanates of that area fairly closely to the fabric of the Empire. On the basis of their legal relationship to Great Britain, the dependent states and territories in the Arabian Peninsula may be divided into three general categories: (a) British colonial territory (Aden Colony); (b) British protectorate (Aden Protectorate); and (c) semi-independent states under British protection (the Persian Gulf states).

THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF ADEN[1]

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The Colony. The city of Aden and the surrounding territory were occupied by a British force in 1839. Upon its annexation in the same year, Aden was made part of the Bombay Presidency and remained in this status until 1932 when it was constituted a separate province. The reorganization of the government of India in 1935 brought about a further change in Aden's administrative position, for Article 288 of the Government of India Act of that year separated Aden from India and envisaged its reorganization as a Crown Colony subordinated to the Colonial Office in London. A Royal Order in Council was issued on September 28, 1936, which introduced what may be termed a new constitution for Aden.[2]

This constitution follows the usual lines of the fundamental laws for British Crown Colonies whereby only the basic legislation

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[1] See in general Robert R. Robbins, "The Legal Status of Aden and the Aden Protectorate," *American Journal of International Law*, vol. 33 (1939), pp. 700-15. On Aden and the Persian Gulf States, see Fritz Bleiber, "Die voelkerrechtliche Stellung der Staaten Arabiens," *Zeitschrift fuer oeffentliches Recht*, vol. 19 (1939), pp. 137-63.

[2] *Statutory Rules and Orders* (S. R. & O.), 1936, pp. 1-17.

[illegible] Liebesny G-4 (no date) 1947

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Aden Colony MMI
Hadhramaut MMI

is exercised by the central authorities in London, day-to-day legislative needs being cared for by local legislation. The Crown, however, reserves for itself the right to legislate in all matters if it so desires. A conflict between imperial legislation and local legislation cannot arise because all local laws may be disallowed by the Crown. A 648 ● 636

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and the Protectorate of[3] Aden is assisted in the exercise of his functions by a purely advisory Executive Council composed of high government officials. A Legislative Council, created by an Order in Council of November 22, 1944,[4] is composed of four ex officio members, four official members (i. e., persons employed by the Crown), and eight unofficial members (i. e. Aden residents, not employed by the Crown). The official as well as the unofficial members are appointed by the Governor. At the time the Legislative Council was set up, official British circles expressed the hope that at some future date it may contain elected unofficial members. A 636 B 642

The Council must give its consent to all legislation to be enacted for the Colony. Its members have the right to initiate legislation except in tax matters, and in matters which would involve the suspension of any or all of the Orders in Council enacted for Aden. The Governor presides over the Legislative Council and has an absolute veto over the measures it passes. The administrative direction of the affairs of the Colony is in the hands of a Civil Secretary responsible to the Governor. A 636

In spite of the transfer of administrative control over Aden from India and the India Office to the Colonial Office in 1937, the ties with India were not completely broken. A large amount of British Indian legislation which had been made applicable to Aden continued in force. The judicial organization, moreover, remained closely linked with India, since appeals from the Aden Supreme Court lay to the High Court in Bombay. In dealing with any legal case centered in Aden, British Indian substantive and procedural laws have, therefore, to be taken into account.

[3] All British colonial governors have the title Commander-in-Chief. This does not imply, however, any actual military command.

[4] S. R. & O., 1944 pp 1 ff. The London Times, January 7, 1947, p. [illegible], reported the first meeting of the Council.

14: Liebesny G-4 (no date) 1947

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A The recent radical change in the position of India, however, will
636 undoubtedly necessitate a revision of the Aden system of appeals.

The city of Aden, the peninsula of Little Aden, the territory of Sheikh Othman, and the islands of Perim, Kuria Muria, and Kamaran, thus form a Crown Colony under direct British rule.[5] This means that no native government whatsoever functions in the area. As a colony, Aden is part of the British national territory and its inhabitants are British subjects.

H The Protectorate. The hinterland of Aden was not organized by
648 the British into a colony, but into a Protectorate along colonial lines. Its present organization is based upon the Aden Protectorate Order in Council of March 18, 1937.[6] Under it the Governor of the Colony is at the same time Governor of the Protectorate, and the functions exercised in the Colony by the Civil Secretary are here exercised by a Political Secretary. The powers of the Executive and Legislative Councils do not extend to the Protectorate.

H The region is divided into two parts: the Western Protectorate
[643] and the Eastern Protectorate. With the exception of the Sultan
648 of Lahej the chiefs in the Western Protectorate generally possess
H only limited control over their subjects; the states in the Eastern
631 Protectorate are more fully organized. In contrast with the Colony, the native governmental institutions in the Protectorate were left intact, and the area is administered according to the
H principles of indirect rule. The Crown has reserved the right to
648 make laws for the peace, good order, and government of the Protectorate. At the same time the Governor may enact certain rules and orders and may especially extend to the Protectorate legisla-

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[5] The British distinguish between two basic types of colonial administration: direct rule and indirect rule. The former means that the area is administered directly by British colonial officials without any native governmental machinery, as is the case in Aden Colony. The latter indicates the use of existing native institutions and the placing of many of the actual administrative functions in the hands of native governments under the control of British colonial officials.

(see footnote 6 on following page)

000 was enough business to warrant the Council being called together. Then having taken the oath and signed the Register I found myself immediately leader of the "Opposition". None of us on either side of the Council had any experience of political work or of public speaking, except perhaps for one lawyer on the Unofficial side and the Attorney-General and the Director of Education on the Government side. These gentlemen were accustomed to speaking in the Court or in the lecture hall and classroom, but that was not quite the same thing as addressing a body of men who had no desire to listen to arguments presented purely in a legalistic manner or to be "lectured", however able the lecturer; so even these gentlemen held their peace, except during the Budget Meetings when our lawyer sometimes got rather carried away, occasionally to the embarrassment of his own side, a happening, so I am informed,
665 not confined solely to Colonial Legislatures.

There were no political parties at that time in Aden, so that
645 we none of us represented any particular political movement and were, for the most part, elderly gentlemen representative of our own communities in the Colony who had been nominated for our proven loyalty and solid worth, rather than for our
[641] aptitude for politics or any particular intelligence. No attempt was made at that time to encourage the younger generation to take a responsible part in the government of the Colony. That was to come later when we had, all of us, more experience
645 and were more sure of ourselves. One of the main difficulties
563 that the Governor must have had in deciding who to nominate to represent the Arab majority of the population on the Legislative Council was that the official language of the Council was English and the common language of all the various committees was also English, and it was well-nigh impossible to find an able man of mature age among the Arabs who not only knew English but was prepared also to give up much of his time to public work. Immature lads there were, but no-one would have welcomed their appointment, least of all the more responsible members of their own community who would have had no faith in "children" as they termed them. Time was needed to mature the "children" and to accustom the grey-

000 I appear to have been discretion itself between 1948 and 1951; most extraordinary.

There is one other subject which, although it only indirectly concerned the Legislative Council at first, became later very much an affair of the Legislative Council, about which I shall record my own somewhat short-sighted conduct.

631 In 1945 the Government had raided the Municipal larder and
632 taken over the profit-making Electricity Department and the
[655] equally financially satisfactory Water Department, and at the
[365] same time they abolished the old Settlement Authority and
created a Township Authority, which was, in fact, much the same thing as a municipality but with much reduced powers. This latter was a retrograde step with which I personally was never in accord and which was generally resented, and it was not surprising that early in 1948 the newspapers began to clamour for increased powers for the Township Authority or its conversion into a fully fledged municipality. At the same time there began a demand for the election of the Members and one particular section of the Press was loud in pressing for municipal reforms of the most far-reaching character.

641 Now, I was not in favour of elections, believing that the time
was not ripe for such a very big step forward and in consequence I found myself at variance with most of the other Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, who favoured elections in the municipal field of politics, but not necessarily
000 in the legislative field. However, I was not altogether alone
in my opposition because Mackawwi felt much the same as I did and one morning he came into the Port Trust Office, shook hands rather limply, sat down and folded one of his long thin legs over the other and said nothing. He looked rather tired and I asked how he was feeling.

"I am not well, I have not been well since I retired from business and gave up my work; that was a very foolish thing to do," he said.

"Have you seen a doctor?" I asked.

"I have seen all the doctors in Aden and most of those in Bombay," was his answer.

"Have you followed their advice?" I inquired.

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their territory to any foreign power without the previous permission of the Government of India. In return we undertook to protect them from external aggression. Those were the main clauses, but there were, of course, subsidiary clauses which differed from Treaty to Treaty and which related to freedom of access to each other's territory, the protection of trade routes and similar matters. The main object of the Treaties was protection, protection from the Yemen as far as the tribes were concerned, and protection from the Yemen and the tribes themselves as far as we were concerned.

As the years went by and the buffer grew in size as more and more States came into alliance, so did our responsibilities to the people of the area grow, although it took us nearly a hundred years to realise our obligations, which we have not yet adequately discharged.

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The States are twenty-five in number, of which the Sultanate of Lahej is the senior, not only by virtue of its importance, but also because it was the first to enter into treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. They vary greatly in size from the 40,000 square miles of the Quaiti Sultanate of Shihr and Mukalla, to the few unproductive acres of the Sultan of Bir Ali, an insignificant little sea port. The Rulers, who are either Sultans or Sheikhs or Amirs, or even Naqibs—it makes no difference to the importance of the State what title is held by the Ruler—are all independent in so far as their internal authority is concerned, and the only curbs on their power are tradition and the degree of independence of the people themselves. [184] This latter varies with the geographical position and the nature of the terrain of the State. In the Yafa Highlands, which [641] are almost inaccessible, every tribesman is a law unto himself and pays little heed to the titular leader, the Upper Yafa Sultan, unless the land is in grave danger when they rally to him until the danger is passed. In the Lowlands and in the Southern plain where the States are more vulnerable, there is a greater degree of obedience by the tribesmen to the authority of their Ruler, and such is the case where tribal territory abuts on to the Yemen in open country; country where the fear of Zeidi raids is greatest.

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ing eager purchasers to make a satisfactory choice of a political 643
garment and altering the model to suit their particular figure. 646
It was just with this purpose in view that the Federation plan was conceived.

In all the Western and Middle Eastern countries outside the 642
Iron Curtain, with the exception of the temporary experiment 171
in Egypt and the last remnant of the patriarchal conception in 177
Saudi Arabia, governments are fundamentally democratic whether the head of State be designated Queen, King, or President, and Aden looks Westwards for guidance and inspiration.

The contacts between the nineteenth-century Aden Protec- 642
torate and the West are daily becoming closer. Incessant 177
broadcasts from London, Cairo and Aden itself, very different 648
though they may be in their political approach, bring the modern West and modern Middle East into the remotest villages of the Protectorate. At the same time roads and landing grounds—of the latter there are at least eight with regular Civil Airline services, made possible by better security—have changed the mode of travel from the camel and the donkey to the lorry and the aeroplane and thereby greatly accelerated and increased personal contact with the outside world, and thus with people with Western ideas.

In Aden Colony there are 38,000 Arabs from the Protectorate 641
in close contact with a democratic form of government, many [162]
of whom exercise their voting right when elections to the
Legislative and Municipal Councils take place. These people 642
have become accustomed to a democratic system of govern- 177
ment, not only in Aden, but also in countries in the West to which many of them travel. When they return to their Protectorate homes, which many of them do at frequent intervals, they find the old-fashioned autocratic rule of their Sheikh or Sultan irksome. They would like at home what they have become used to abroad, an ever-increasing say in the government of the country. At present these people are in the minority, but it will not be long before the wish of the few becomes the demand of the majority, and the wisest of the Protectorate Rulers are ready and willing to accept change and bow before the inevitable.

in its extent and the Refinery would not have been directly 468 involved. As it was there was general confusion, with neither side acting rationally. Labour relations, never good, became chaotic with the employers determined to fight anything in the nature of a demand, however reasonable it might be; and many of the Union leaders were equally determined to have a strike, unjustified though it might be. Members of some Unions were brought out on strike before any demands had been put forward by the leaders to the Managements concerned and without any clear idea of why they were striking.

The only measure of agreement there was between the two 664 parties was their condemnation of the conduct of my Govern- 466 ment. One side, I leave you to guess which, said that the whole 468 trouble was Communist inspired, or if not actually Commun- 641 ist then the work of the Nationalists which was much the same thing, and anyway the strikes were purely political in cause and conduct, and were not in any way industrial. In their view Government were dreadfully weak and lamentably biased and were doing nothing when they should have been deporting the rascally political leaders disguised as Trades Union officials. They had a great deal more to say, but it all amounted to one thing, that Government was gravely at fault. The opposite party was just as outspoken and did not hesitate to describe Government officials as harsh and the police as overbearing and tyrannical and, in fact, murderers. In their view the workmen were grossly oppressed and there was a distressing lack of sympathy for the downtrodden and so on and so forth. They considered that Government should force the employers to grant every single Union demand, reasonable or unreasonable, simply because it was a Trades Union demand.

In fact, of course, we did everything we could to prevent 468 the strikes and to stop them spreading when once they started. The Labour Commissioner worked day and night to bring the parties together and try and solve their difficulties which were, whatever anyone may say, fundamentally industrial in origin. I, myself, met both sides time and time again, but to no avail. They were beyond rational thought. 579

At the same time the first essential was to maintain law and 689

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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666 to ensure ordered conditions in the Colony by a firm Government policy while political changes were taking place, and at first to concentrate on the municipal field as a training ground for young men who were sufficiently public spirited to want to play their part in public affairs. The practice was introduced of nominating younger men to the Township Authorities, and in March 1953 the constitution of the Aden Township Authority was changed to allow for three of the members to be elected from the Township area and from April 1st of that year it was restored to the status of a municipality. Thus Aden came to have its first elections.

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666 Careful thought was given to the qualifications of both candidates and electors. There were plenty of people in the Colony who could qualify as candidates, but it was essential to encourage really good men to come forward, and this was done, with the result that the elections were a success from every point of view. They were well conducted and orderly, and resulted in three good men, all Arabs, being returned. Two years later the number of elected members was doubled.

641 A word about the electorate. It was essential in a place as politically immature as Aden that the franchise, while being reasonably wide, should not be too wide and certainly not universal. Only a small proportion of the population had ever voted before and they were all from overseas, either the United Kingdom or India. There were many Yemenis in the town, many of whom had a residential qualification, but comparatively few of whom were other than unskilled labourers, with no idea of the value of a vote and little real interest in Aden other than as a temporary home in which to make sufficient money to support their families in the Yemen. Property or income qualification was, therefore, insisted upon before a name could be inscribed on the electoral roll and in addition, residential qualifications for electors who were not Aden born.

Nothing would have been more ill-advised than to have given the ultimate power to people quite unfit to exercise it, who were easily swayed by political demagogues capable of passionate but irresponsible speech. The electoral net, therefore,

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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was spread with care. Later, when more understanding had 641 come to the people and they were politically more mature, it could be spread wider by a relaxation of some of the qualifications. In practice, when some years later it was necessary to consider again the qualifications of electors when the electoral principle was introduced for the selection of some of the members of the Legislative Council, it was found that the rise in wage rates had so broadened the field that no relaxation was desirable. The day will undoubtedly come when there will be adult suffrage, but I think that that is still some way away, especially so in the case of women who are only just emerging from the cocoon of purdah.

It seemed obvious to us, even in those early days, that there 666 should be a common electoral roll both for the Municipal 646 and later the Legislative Council elections. No-one ever thought of having a communal roll, and I was surprised to learn that there were such things in other Colonies when I was congratulated one day by a visiting Member of Parliament on our good sense. I am afraid there was little cause for congratulation; it was abysmal ignorance combined with common sense.

The only time that any question of communal candidates was raised was in 1955 in connection with the Legislative Council elections, when it was proposed from an unofficial source that the minority communities should be given representation on the Council, not by nomination, but by the election of candidates from those communities by the electorate as a whole. This would clearly not have been in the interests of the minority communities because the candidate who made the most appeal to the majority community, the Arabs, would have won the seat and he might not have had the confidence of his community or been inclined to represent their interests when they conflicted with those of the majority of his supporters. For this very sufficient reason the proposal was not pursued.

During the first three years of my term of office changes were 646 made in the nominated Unofficial membership of the Legislative Council. Some of the older members who had given sterling service, but who had got somewhat out-of-date, were not re-nominated when their term of office expired. They

the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary and one other 642
Government official and six members to be nominated by the 646
Governor in his absolute discretion. The Governor will no 178
longer preside over the Council, his place being taken, as is only appropriate, by a Speaker.

The qualifications for electors and for candidates for election 641
are to remain unchanged. This means that there will be no 666
extension of the franchise and no relaxation of the rule which 642
requires a candidate to be Aden born, or if not Aden born, to be a British subject or a British Protected person who has resided in the Colony for seven out of the last ten years. A very wise decision. Nothing could have been more foolhardy than to have extended the franchise at the present time beyond its already wide limits. To allow foreign subjects to be elected as Members of a Legislative Council would be unconstitutional in any country.

With the grant of an unofficial elected majority it is proposed 647
to appoint five Unofficial Members of whom three must be 642
elected Members to take charge of the Departments of Education, Public Works, Communications, Labour and Social Welfare and the Health Department. They will be known as Members-in-Charge and will be responsible for their respective Departments. Early in 1956 I introduced the practice of associating individual Unofficial Members with Departments of Government with the object of preparing them for just this sort of development. The result is that the present Unofficial Members have gained valuable experience and one can only hope that the electorate, always a trifle capricious even in England, will have the good sense to return at least some of them to the Council at the next election where their experience will be of benefit to the Colony.

The new Constitution will, of course, provide that the 642
Governor shall exercise reserve executive and legislative powers. 643
This is a normal procedure and essential, particularly in a politically juvenile Colony such as is Aden which has had a Legislative Council for only eleven years.

The contemplated change in the composition of the Execu- 642
tive Council is as sweeping as that in the Legislative Council. 645

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MMI

563 fallen below Indians in numbers and influence. There has thus been a temptation for the less responsible sections of the Arab press to transfer to Indians the animosity previously stirred up against the Jews as an alien and wealthy race, extorting inflated profits from the poor ignorant Arab.

648 The feeling of solidarity between Arabs and Pakistanis has been demonstrated on the visits of H.M. Pakistani ships of war. At the same time it must be placed on record that British and Indian ships have been given most cordial receptions.

641 Some consututional advance was made by the reduction of the property qualifications for electors to the Township Authority of Fortress, and the introduction of an income qualification, which increased the number of voters from 1,600 to 5,000. The next election will be held in March, 1951.

647 746 Social work has been helped by the formation of a Social Welfare Advisory Council, which includes unofficial representatives of all races, and a Labour Advisory Board, also with substantial unofficial representation, has been set up.

362 The shortage of housing remains one of the most important problems facing Government. Some 280 working-class houses have been built by Government at Sheikh Othman, but these replace insanitary mat houses which were destroyed as the new buildings became available, and do not provide additional accommodation ; it is estimated that at least 2,000 new houses are needed. The Government is examining new methods of cheap and rapid construction, and seeking means of financing a substantial housing programme from Government or private funds.

643 His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., proceeded on leave prior to retirement in October, 1950. He served in Aden from 1928 to 1934; he was appointed Chief Secretary in 1942 and Governor in 1944.

000 Visitors to Aden included Mr. Bevin and Mr. Creech Jones, who called briefly in transit, and Sir T. Lloyd, Permanent Under Secretary of State who made a comprehensive tour of the Colony and Protectorate.

DEVELOPMENT

652 The finances of the Colony continue in a healthy condition and revenue remains buoyant. The financial year 1949-50 ended with a deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs compared with an estimated deficit of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. Expenditure exceeded the estimate by over Rs. 6 lakhs and revenue was up by over Rs. 36 lakhs. Unfortunately it was not possible to carry out the full programme under the development plan, and expenditure on capital works fell short of that programme by Rs. 22 lakhs. The excess of expenditure over the estimate was due mainly to extraordinary expenditure on revision of salaries and rehabilitation loans, all of which were paid during 1949-50. On the other hand, the Colony's surplus balances were written down by over Rs. 20 lakhs owing to the sharp fall in the value of investments at the end of the

Colony, and in particular to prohibit entry without a permit. Previously 167
there was virtually no power to control immigration into the Colony. 671

The Official Secrets Ordinance, which replaces the Indian Official Secrets Act of 1923, and is based on the provisions of the United Kingdom Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1920.

The Registration of Clubs Ordinance, which provides for the 575
compulsory registration of "clubs," as widely defined in the Ordinance. 671
It empowers the Registrar, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, to refuse registration in any particular instance, and enables the Governor in Council to cancel the registration of a club.

The Civil Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for the 698
setting-up of a District Court with power to hear proceedings of a civil 671
nature (with certain exceptions) of a value below Rs. 2,000. For staff reasons, the Court has not yet been formed.

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In 1950 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following 671
were the more important: 625

The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, which enables the Commissioner of Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to appoint special police officers. Previously such officers could only be appointed by a magistrate when a disturbance had actually arisen or was apprehended. This gave little time for organisation or training; special police may now be organised at any time for use should an emergency arise. The Ordinance also prohibits the wearing of uniforms in connection with political organisations or objects, and further prohibits the formation of quasi-military organisations.

The Registration of Persons Ordinance, which provides for the 671
registration of all persons lawfully resident in the Colony at the time
registration comes into force, and the issue to them of identity cards. 641
The Ordinance is intended to supplement the new immigration control, under which all persons entering the Colony will be required to have a permit or pass. Registration has not yet been brought into force.

The Consular Conventions Ordinance, which confers certain powers 671
and privileges upon the Consular Officers of foreign states with which Consular Conventions have been concluded by His Majesty's Government.

The Pensions Ordinance, which repeals and replaces the Pensions Ordinance, Cap. 102, and the Pensions (Subordinate Officers) Ordinance, Cap. 103, and is therefore applicable to all pensionable officers of whatever grade. It also incorporates provisions to implement the revised conditions of service in so far as the latter relates to pensions or to gratuities.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, which 671
increases the compensation payable in cases of permanent incapacity
from 42 to 48 months' earnings. It also places an obligation on an 466
employer to give notice to the Labour and Welfare Officer of any injury which a workman may suffer in the course of his employment.

Parsee merchant was returned without a contest. The election in Crater passed off without incident. 666 642

The qualifications for a voter were British birth or Aden residence for over five years, and a property qualification (ownership of premises valued at Rs. 2,000 or payment of a rent of Rs. 25 a month). This was found to give a voters' roll of 1,660, and as this was considered too small an electorate for an estimated population of 70,000 in Fortress area, the qualifications were approximately halved by an amendment to the law in 1950, and now give an electorate of about 5,000. The present qualifications for a *voter* is Aden birth, or British birth and two years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence in Aden. In addition the voter must be a male, and own property worth Rs. 1,000 or pay rent of Rs. 12 a month, or have an income of Rs. 130 a month. 641 666

A *candidate* must be of Aden or British birth, and possess the qualifications of a voter.

In Sheikh Othman Township, with a population of some 25,000, the people are not so developed politically, and a fully nominated Authority is retained, with three officials and two Arab residents of Sheikh Othman as members. 632

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Ad[illegible]c and the control of building operations.

The Township Authorities are responsible, on behalf of the Government, for the collection of the following taxes : 632 651

House and Property Tax

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 2,78,093.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 2,90,194

This tax is assessed in the Fortress at 8 per cent per annum of the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman (virtually a rural area) at 4½ per cent. Rateable value is arrived at by first estimating the gross value, which is the annual rent at which premises might reasonably be expected to let, assuming the owner undertakes to bear the cost of rates, repairs, insurance and any other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent ; from the gross value 10 per cent is deducted in lieu of repairs, insurance, etc., and the residue is known as the rateable value.

Sanitation Tax

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 1,58,830
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 1,65,477

This tax in the Fortress is assessed at 4½ per cent per annum on the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman at 2¼ per cent and is collected to compensate for the vast conservancy services rendered by the Public Health Department. In Aden where few sewers exist, the daily removal of the sullage water and human waste from thousands of houses not connected to main drainage is a considerable task.

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as superior to all people of colour and as equal in every way 563
with ourselves and the Americans. The other European races 668
fall, in their view, into a category somewhere between the Eastern and African races and the British, and it was therefore unthinkable that once the Aden Arabs had understood the implications of our policy in India that they would submit tamely to Indian domination. As Mackawwi said, they had been asleep for years, but now were beginning to stir and show signs of awakening.

In the spring of 1932, as Second Assistant Resident, I signed 642
the Government Notice informing the public that Aden had 648
been created a Chief Commissioner's Province under the direct control of the Government of India and was therefore no longer subordinate to the Government of Bombay. The issue of this very important Notice, which was in fact the first step on the road to internal self-government (though no-one recognised it as such at that time) caused little comment in Aden, except among the Parsees who viewed the transfer with disfavour. They had friends and relatives in Bombay and hoped that with the coming of Provincial autonomy to that Province they would have been able to play an even greater part in Aden affairs in the future than they had done in the past.

The practical effect of the change was that instead of the 648
Bombay Government making kind noises when some proposal for the improvement of the lot of the people of Aden was submitted to them and passing it on to the Government of India, with the strongest recommendations and a clear indication that they could not make the necessary finance available, the Government of India just said "No" at once. The result was precisely the same although indeed speedier and had the advantage that no false hopes were encouraged in the inexperienced.

The continued lack of sympathy on the part of the Govern- 648
ment of India during the years following the transfer from 668
Bombay could have but one result and that was to make the Arabs resent more and more the link between Aden and India. It had become a fetter to be shaken off as soon as possible. Mackawwi, and those who thought as he did, began to take

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more interest in political matters and their numbers began to increase rapidly. The advent of Provincial autonomy in India only added fuel to the fire of discontent and the thought that one day the Central Government in Delhi might follow, almost certainly would follow, the example of the Bombay and other Provincial Governments and that British officials in Aden might be replaced by Indians was intolerable. The Arabs became seriously alarmed and even the Hadhrami merchants paused in the counting of their profits to survey the scene. They did not like what they saw and they joined forces with Mackawwi and his friends who led a deputation to the Resident. The deputation asked that the Settlement of Aden should be treated in the same way as the Protectorate, which had been transferred to the control of the Colonial Office in London in 1928, and that in future they should come under the direct authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. They did not wait upon the Resident in any servile spirit, they came as the leaders of the people, and they came armed with their conditions. Aden was to remain a free port, no new taxation was to be imposed unless local circumstances made it essential and the judicial appeals were to continue to the High Court of Bombay.

The views of the Arabs were transmitted to London and New Delhi. Meanwhile the Arabs held meetings and the Parsees led the opposition and in turn held meetings. The meetings organised by the Parsees were well attended by the Arabs attracted, so uncharitable people said, by the refreshment that was provided by these well-to-do gentlemen.

As is customary when something is referred to London, nothing very much happened for some time, and the Arabs made the next move which took the form of a written memorandum embodying their views and their requests and the guarantees for which they had asked. This in turn was sent to London and New Delhi, and in consequence further negotiations followed which, from the Arab point of view, were
642 successful. Their request was granted and their conditions were
648 accepted and, in 1937, on April 1st, the Settlement of Aden became a Crown Colony under the direct control of the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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Colonial Office in London. Another fetter had been thrown aside. 648

I must say a word here about that part of the guarantee which ensured that Aden should remain a free port, for it is of the greatest importance. 439 Aden was at that time, and I am glad to say still is, the great distributing centre for imports from the West and the East round the shores of Arabia and down the African coast. Cigarettes, piece-goods, provisions, machinery, sugar and grain all come to Aden in ocean-going vessels from all over the world and find their way by coastal steamers and country craft up and down the Red Sea and round the neighbouring coast. These steam coasters and country craft on their return voyages bring gums, hides and skins and coffee to Aden to be cleaned, sorted and graded, bagged or baled and exported to Europe and the United States of America. Aden has main- 504 tained her position as a great *entrepôt* by virtue of four factors and they are, her geographical position, her natural harbour, her security and her freedom from import and export duties. Only an act of God could alter the configuration of Arabia or fill the harbour by some tempestuous upheaval beyond the control of man, and security will remain and be maintained as long as Great Britain remains great. The only doubtful 651 factor at any time was freedom from customs duty, and the Arab leaders and their advisers in 1937 knew how essential it was to secure, in so far as they possibly could, this freedom as a preliminary to the transfer. None of us in Aden knew what the precise income of the new Colony would be and none of us knew what it was going to cost to run a Colony efficiently, especially a Colony which had been neglected for so long. What we did know was that the imposition of import or export duties, which might seem to be an obvious source of revenue, would in fact have a disastrous effect on the trade of the Colony. At the same time we were well aware that even British Government Departments have been known to be very short-sighted when pressed by the Treasury to find money to meet a deficit. Everyone expected that there would be a deficit if Aden was to have even half what she needed so badly—hence the insistence of the Arabs led by Mackawwi on this guarantee.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML1

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maximum height of 8,000 ft., and the plains range in height from that of Dhala in the west, which is 4,500 ft., to that of the Audhali plateau in the centre, which is 6,750 ft. Thereafter the mountains and plains decrease in height the farther north they go until nothing remains but the great central Arabian desert, the Ruba-al-Khali with an average height of 2,500 ft.

Over in the east the coastal plain rapidly gives way to the great Plateau of the Jöl, a tableland deeply cut by rifts and valleys, the greatest of which is the famous Wadi Hadhramaut in the north. Thereafter the tableland ends abruptly and then begins the northern plain which runs up to the southern limits of the great sand dunes of the central desert.

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The full history of South-west Arabia, that is, of the Aden Protectorate and the Kingdom of the Yemen, has never been written and the travellers' tales of the Aden Protectorate and the historical records that do exist of the early history of the Yemen give no more than a glimpse of a period of history or of the authors' immediate surroundings. I do not propose to attempt to remedy this deficiency, but I must, for the proper understanding of my subject, give a brief historical outline of the events which led to the coming into existence of the Aden Protectorate in the form in which it was in 1931 when I first came to have personal acquaintance with that fascinating country. There has been no fundamental change in the form of the Protectorate since then, although as we shall see later, there has, of recent years, been considerable political and economic development.

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At about the time that these islands of ours were being conquered for the last time in their history by William the Norman, the Imam of the Yemen had overrun much of what is now the Western Aden Protectorate and was in effective control of the tribes between Lahej, Aden's near neighbour, and Loder the capital of the Audhali Sultanate. The Imam was not left in possession for very long, and the records show that in the latter half of the eleventh century the Abdalis of Lahej and the other tribes more remote from the Yemen border broke away from the Imamic control and once again became

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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their territory to any foreign power without the previous permission of the Government of India. In return we undertook to protect them from external aggression. Those were the main clauses, but there were, of course, subsidiary clauses which differed from Treaty to Treaty and which related to freedom of access to each other's territory, the protection of trade routes and similar matters. The main object of the Treaties was protection, protection from the Yemen as far as the tribes were concerned, and protection from the Yemen and the tribes themselves as far as we were concerned.

As the years went by and the buffer grew in size as more and more States came into alliance, so did our responsibilities to the people of the area grow, although it took us nearly a hundred years to realise our obligations, which we have not yet adequately discharged.

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The States are twenty-five in number, of which the Sultanate of Lahej is the senior, not only by virtue of its importance, but also because it was the first to enter into treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. They vary greatly in size from the 40,000 square miles of the Quaiti Sultanate of Shihr and Mukalla, to the few unproductive acres of the Sultan of Bir Ali, an insignificant little sea port. The Rulers, who are either Sultans or Sheikhs or Amirs, or even Naqibs—it makes no difference to the importance of the State what title is held by the Ruler—are all independent in so far as their internal authority is concerned, and the only curbs on their power are tradition and the degree of independence of the people themselves. [184] [641] This latter varies with the geographical position and the nature of the terrain of the State. In the Yafa Highlands, which are almost inaccessible, every tribesman is a law unto himself and pays little heed to the titular leader, the Upper Yafa Sultan, unless the land is in grave danger when they rally to him until the danger is passed. In the Lowlands and in the Southern plain where the States are more vulnerable, there is a greater degree of obedience by the tribesmen to the authority of their Ruler, and such is the case where tribal territory abuts on to the Yemen in open country; country where the fear of Zeidi raids is greatest.

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lines of a military school where the discipline is strict and the
[292] boys are taught to be self-reliant. Dressed in their school
uniform of blue smock, gathered at the waist with a red sash
[541] and a white cotton head cloth held in place by a black cord,
these boys put on a physical training display on gala occasions
which would not disgrace the Royal Tournament at Earl's
Court.

643 The old Sultan, His Highness Sir Saleh bin Ghalib,
K.C.M.G., was a well-read and wise old gentleman whose
death in 1956 was a sad blow to his people and to his State.
[533] I have enjoyed his hospitality on more than one occasion and
listened with pleasure to his band which, under an Indian
Bandmaster, played Eastern and Western tunes with equal
facility. It was this band that played at Government House in
Aden when Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness
Prince Philip, honoured me with their presence at lunch in
1954. His Highness was himself present on that occasion,
together with other representatives of the Protectorate and the
[523] Colony. In his own house after dinner it was the Sultan's
custom to entertain his guests with a cinema show which,
whether composed of commercial productions or of films he
had himself produced and photographed, was always entertaining,
even though the sound was rather overpowering: I could
never understand, since he was certainly not deaf, why he
always had the sound turned up to such a degree that one was
almost deafened. The Sultan loved anything to do with films
and knew more than most amateurs about the mechanism of
his cameras, projectors and tape recorders. It was in Mukalla
that I saw and heard Charlie Chaplin speaking Arabic; an
Arabic sound track having been added by the Sultan himself
to one of the old silent Chaplin films.

636 Politically the State was more advanced than most of the
643 Protectorate States and His Highness ruled with the aid of a
645 State Council, on which were not only the able Sudanese Chief
Minister and the astute Pakistani Finance Minister, but unofficial
Arab members representing trading and other interests
642 in the State. Throughout the State, control and government
636 have been decentralised down from the Central Government

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

in the capital through the Provincial Administrations to the Districts into which the provinces are divided. The Resident Adviser and his staff worked in the closest co-operation and accord with the Sultan and his officials with the emphasis very much on advice. The Resident Adviser believed passionately in letting people learn by actually doing the job and he discouraged his subordinates from doing too much themselves. Hugh Boustead's policy under his inspired guidance has had most gratifying results and a sound administrative structure has been built up from local material. He himself is the most energetic and inspiring person with whom I have ever served but, I confess, I did on occasion find him exhausting; always on the move and perpetually blowing a referee's whistle for some underling or other. All the servants had been allotted a definite number of blasts on the infernal instrument and came running when their number sounded. I found it most trying—it made me jump—and when I was staying with him he kindly put it away and was at a loss what to do when he wanted an orderly to take a message, or a servant to bring a glass of water. He drank pints and pints of water and worried perpetually about taking a chill, being followed wherever he went by an orderly with a selection of pullovers of varying hue, thickness and age. The slightest change in temperature resulted in one coming off or one going on, and sometimes he seemed to be forever dressing or undressing. All great people have some idiosyncrasy; it distresses me sometimes that I have never been able to detect one in myself.

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This fad of Hugh's was extraordinary when you realise that he had taken part in an Everest expedition, had represented his country in the Olympic Games, had served in the Navy and in the Army, and was at one time a boxer of note and had endured incredible hardship in the Sudan and elsewhere during his very outstanding career. He had very firm ideas, and he was independent by nature—but who would not be with his background and experience—and I knew full well that I need not worry about the Eastern Protectorate while he was in command. The only time when we did not always hold identical views was towards the end of a tour with him, when his

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up at Saiyun by the Quaiti and Kathiri States, was provided 177
and was controlled by one of Hugh Boustead's young men. 241
Diesel oil was essential for the pumps and it had to be brought from the coast at Mukalla by lorry, and so it was that the camel men, however disgruntled they might be, must not be allowed to damage the roads or impede the oil lorries.

The pump scheme was supplemented by grain stores set up 731
in the main towns and larger villages and regularly inspected 746
to ensure that the grain had been properly rotated. At each harvest new grain was bought and the old grain sold, thus keeping the stocks fresh. Mercifully all went well with the rainfall during my tour of duty and we did not have to put our anti-famine measures to the test.

I cannot leave the subject of development without making 642
a brief reference to the political side. In most States in the 643
Western area of the Protectorate the old form of complete 178
autocratic government has given place to government by the Ruler with the advice of a Council, and in some States the next stage of development of Councils with executive powers has been reached, while in Lahej there is the further refinement of a Legislative Council. Generally speaking these Western innovations where they exist are only in the kindergarten stage and the Ruler is still the central figure upon whose personality the Government of the State really depends. For instance, there is one important State which has no Council at all, but a very able Ruler who governs justly and firmly and whose finances are in a sound condition; while another and larger State has the whole façade of modern governmental institutions but a Ruler whose real interests are elsewhere and his people do not fare so well and the State's finances would mystify the most astute of accountants. The personality of the Ruler is still of paramount importance, but change is coming swiftly.

In the Eastern area the main progress has been made in the centre, where in the Quaiti and Kathiri States administrations have been firmly established and even Town Councils are functioning with reasonable efficiency. These States have been lucky in having Rulers who had the good sense to pay heed to their able advisers. In the two outlying States, the Wahidi

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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178 on the western side and the Sultanate of Qishen and Socotra on the eastern side, there is rather a different story to tell. The young Wahidi Sultan inherited a country riven by feuds and only recently has any real degree of security prevailed; but he is working on the right lines and has made creditable progress. In Qishen the wild tribesmen wander over their barren desert ranges and sand dunes with their camels and their goats following the all too scarce rain. Oil-survey parties have come to their country and they eye them uneasily, not knowing quite what to make of tractors and caravans, but willing enough to earn money when the opportunity offers and the work is not too strenuous. Down on the coast the Sultan's relatives in the seaboard villages play a Capulet and Montague game in their own Mahra dialect, which they alone can understand, while the Sultan himself, who is inclined to be a recluse, sits in the mountains of his island of Socotra 300 miles away across the sea off the Horn of Africa.

648 While these internal changes have been taking place there has been a change or development in the treaty relations of the major States with Her Majesty's Government. The fundamental agreements, the original protection treaties, have remained unchanged, but these States have entered into an additional treaty of an advisory nature. The Rulers have agreed to accept the Advice of Her Majesty's Government conveyed through the Governor in regard to matters to the benefit of their people and States, and we have undertaken to aid them, in particular, in the economic field, to the best of our ability. These "advisory" treaties are of recent origin and must not be confused, as they often are, with the basic protection treaties, all of which, with one very minor exception, were entered into between 1839 and 1914.

I have seen it suggested that some Rulers were coerced into agreeing to conclude "Advisory" agreements. Nothing could be further from the truth. They were entered into willingly and with full understanding of the obligations on both sides. I can make this statement from my personal knowledge. Far from pressure being used the reverse was the case. In one particular instance I refused to discuss the matter at all with the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER NINE

Federation and the Future

FEDERATION

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ALTHOUGH the Protectorate Rulers are no longer the despots that they were, they are all, with two exceptions, fundamentally autocratic in their outlook. It is true that in many of the States the powers of the Rulers have been limited to some extent by the voluntary action of the Rulers themselves in establishing Councils, advisory or executive, but it is equally true that the Councils where they exist do so at the will of the Ruler and not at the will of the people. I admit that the autocratic form of government where the autocrat has been of a benevolent disposition, has been, so far, the most successful in the East, and I have much sympathy for those people who deplore the forcing of Western patterns of government on the unwilling Asiatic or African, but so far as Aden is concerned there never has been any question of forcing anything on anyone. I suggest that the reason why autocratic government has been successful in the East is fundamentally because it was the only form of government that could succeed in the insecure conditions which prevailed. It was also the form that the people appreciated, were accustomed to and wanted. They never had any long experience of any other form of government. I am sure that in the very different conditions which now prevail the majority of them do not appreciate a dictator, except as a purely temporary measure. They are growing unaccustomed to autocratic rule and want a form of government approximating to the Western model. What the people want they will have eventually. It is not a question of forcing Western ideas on unwilling people, but rather of guid-

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ing eager purchasers to make a satisfactory choice of a political 643
garment and altering the model to suit their particular figure. 646
It was just with this purpose in view that the Federation plan was conceived.

In all the Western and Middle Eastern countries outside the 642
Iron Curtain, with the exception of the temporary experiment 171
in Egypt and the last remnant of the patriarchal conception in 177
Saudi Arabia, governments are fundamentally democratic whether the head of State be designated Queen, King, or President, and Aden looks Westwards for guidance and inspiration.

The contacts between the nineteenth-century Aden Protec- 642
torate and the West are daily becoming closer. Incessant 177
broadcasts from London, Cairo and Aden itself, very different 648
though they may be in their political approach, bring the modern West and modern Middle East into the remotest villages of the Protectorate. At the same time roads and landing grounds—of the latter there are at least eight with regular Civil Airline services, made possible by better security—have changed the mode of travel from the camel and the donkey to the lorry and the aeroplane and thereby greatly accelerated and increased personal contact with the outside world, and thus with people with Western ideas.

In Aden Colony there are 38,000 Arabs from the Protectorate 641
in close contact with a democratic form of government, many [162]
of whom exercise their voting right when elections to the
Legislative and Municipal Councils take place. These people 642
have become accustomed to a democratic system of govern- 177
ment, not only in Aden, but also in countries in the West to which many of them travel. When they return to their Protectorate homes, which many of them do at frequent intervals, they find the old-fashioned autocratic rule of their Sheikh or Sultan irksome. They would like at home what they have become used to abroad, an ever-increasing say in the government of the country. At present these people are in the minority, but it will not be long before the wish of the few becomes the demand of the majority, and the wisest of the Protectorate Rulers are ready and willing to accept change and bow before the inevitable.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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178 Another most important factor is education, that menace in the East to tradition, which continues to expand in the Protectorate with ever-increasing speed and threatens to destroy completely the old system before something better
●●○ can be introduced, and all the while the oil survey parties move to and fro. If oil is found there can be but one result. The economic brake on political development will be released and the pressure for change will increase until a really dangerous situation has arisen unless the future has been carefully planned. It is obvious, therefore, and has been for some time, that the present political structure is rapidly becoming out-of-date and cannot continue in this rapidly changing world without danger to the peace and security of the whole area. The problem was, and still is, how best to guide political development into more liberal channels and, if possible, at the same time to improve the economy of the area: the question is how to weld the States together in a powerful, essentially democratic, political and economic entity without disturbing more than necessary the traditional ties between the people and their Rulers and ourselves and both. To put it another way would be to say how to achieve in a few short years what we in this country have taken several hundred years to accomplish. In my view the only answer to this difficult problem was, and is, federation or the gradual joining together of the States into a compact whole, due consideration being given to unequal development in individual States.

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178 I had thought about Federation long before there seemed any possibility that one day I would become Governor, but I was not the first person to put the idea down on paper. The credit for this belongs to Mr. G. K. N. Trevaskis, O.B.E., the Adviser for the Western Protectorate who drafted a scheme for Federation while I was still full of ideas and nothing very concrete. This scheme was discussed by me with my advisers at length, and after alteration and amendment it went to London as a definite proposal. It was approved by the Secretary of State and I was authorised to explain my views to the Rulers and obtain their reactions. Let me state here and now that I am proud of my share in the Federation proposal, in

spite of the very free and adverse criticism by people far removed from the scene of action and out of touch with recent events in the Protectorate who do not think that it is appropriate or workable. One critic, however, was a notable exception to the general rule and he was in the closest touch; I refer to the Imam of the Yemen, who objected strongly to the scheme for a very different reason. He was afraid that it would work. 642 648 178

The plan for Federation was simple and to start with envisaged two separate federal structures, one in the West and the other in the East. There were two reasons for this decision; they were—firstly, that generally speaking the standard of administration in the East was very much more advanced than in the West, and secondly, that the Eastern States had always tended to keep to themselves and not to have very much to do with the Western States. 642 178

It was proposed that the head of both the federal structures would be the High Commissioner for the Protectorate who would also be the Governor of the Colony. There would be a Council of Rulers in each of the federal areas whose meetings, as a full Council, owing to distance and the preoccupation of members with the affairs of their own States, would probably be few and far between, but each of whom would depute three of their number to represent the full Council as a Working Committee. These Working Committees would be empowered to make decisions on behalf of their Councils and would meet at frequent intervals. It was probable that in the Eastern Federation the Working Committee of the Council of Rulers would, in fact, be the full Council, because it was considered that the Sultanate of Qishen and Socotra had not reached a degree of administrative development which would justify its immediate inclusion in the Federation. It was also proposed to leave out the small village State of Bir Ali because it was really too insignificant to be worthy of serious consideration.

After this novel feature of a Council of Rulers for each area, the pattern became more normal with Executive and Legislative Councils in each federal area whose members would

642 be nominated in the first instance. It was realised that even-
178 tually the members of the Legislative Councils would be elected, but *when precisely that major step forward would* be justified would depend on a number of things, not the least of which would be the degree of responsibility shown by the members themselves.

In the beginning it was the intention to make the Federal Authorities responsible only for customs, communications, education and public health; services which lent themselves to central control and which were, with the exception of customs, already subject to a certain degree of direction by advice. It was not intended at this juncture that the Federal Authorities would interfere in any other way with the independent internal authority of the States. When the Federations became firmly established and the advantages of federal control more generally understood, more and more subjects would be transferred to federal control. It was to be a gradual process.

652 The Protectorate is a deficit area and, excluding the cost of
648 defence services, costs the British taxpayer about £800,000 a year. This sum includes, among other things, the cost of the Government Guards and the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and subventions to States to help them maintain their own internal security forces and in certain cases to aid them with the development of State Administrations. It is not really a very large sum being probably less than one pound her head of population a year, but it was clearly undesirable to increase the British
642 taxpayer's burden unnecessarily. Therefore, the financing of
652 the federal scheme was of primary importance. The centralis-
648 ation of the customs service was an economic measure which would result not only in a saving in administrative and collection costs, but would make practicable the levy of import and export dues on goods entering and leaving the Protectorate. The saving in administrative cost is obvious when it is realised that one reasonably efficient centrally controlled organisation would replace twenty-five separate organisations, only three or four of which could be described as reasonably efficient. The object of the exercise was not to deprive individual States of their principal source of income and bring them even closer

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to bankruptcy than they were already, but to provide, by saving 652
on administration costs and by levying a realistic export duty 648
on cotton lint, an income sufficient to pay for the Federal Authorities and for subventions to the States to compensate them for their loss of customs revenue. Careful examination of the details of the scheme proved conclusively that it was a practical proposition. [651] At the present time all tobacco, cigarettes and petroleum products imported into the Colony and subsequently exported by land to the Protectorate pay full Colony duty or excise and no drawback is granted. Once the Federal Authorities had been established there was no practical reason why the Colony should not be asked to grant a customs drawback on goods subject to Colony taxation re-exported by land to the Protectorate. This would enable the Federal Authorities to impose their own import duty and increase their revenue without the consumers being adversely affected.

One further question which required consideration was where the Councils should meet. At least one previous attempt to bring the Western Protectorate States into closer relationship had failed because the meetings between the Rulers had been held in the State of the then most important and advanced Ruler. Prestige and jealousy reared their ugly heads in no time. I did not intend that that mistake should again be made. The obvious place for the Western Federation was the Colony, at any rate, in the beginning until something in the nature of a Canberra could be agreed upon, or brought into being, where accommodation for meetings and for the delegates was available and where inter-State jealousy would be avoided. In the Eastern Protectorate the meetings would have to take place in Mukalla in spite of the very real drawback occasioned by the smaller States' fear of Quaiti domination. There was no alternative; the Colony was too far away even with the improved communications.

This then was, in brief outline, the Federation scheme which 642
was laid before the Rulers at Government House in January 1954. The meeting was well attended by the Western Protectorate Rulers whose only absentees of note were the Haushabi Sultan, always a trifle weird, who was having a dispute with

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

642 his neighbour Lahej, and the eccentric Awd bin Saleh, the Upper Aulaki Sultan who could not, at that time, be induced to leave his house in Nisab. Of the Eastern Rulers the Quaiti Sultan was too infirm to attend and the Sultan of Qishen and Socotra was miles away in Socotra. The Resident Adviser in Mukalla had already discussed the scheme in principle with the Quaiti Sultan and found that he was favourably inclined to the proposal.

All the Rulers present at the meeting accepted the scheme in principle, that is the principle of Federation, but very sensibly and rightly they decided that they could not make any pronouncement on the details of the plan until they had had time to study it and if necessary discuss it with their advisers. I was at pains to make it quite clear to them that the present plan was really nothing more than a blueprint. They were the people who were prepared to build the house and I and my officers were the architects and it was our business to meet their wishes in regard to design in so far as it was possible to do so without jeopardising the stability of the whole structure. Negotiations with individual Rulers were started shortly afterwards and initially good progress was made. Some of the States were prepared to accept the plan without alteration, while others asked for only minor and reasonable amendments. At first the prospects were bright for early general agreement, but as the year 1954 advanced so did my hopes recede.

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648 As was anticipated the Yemen reaction was very unfavourable, but I confess I had not expected the Egyptian reaction to be as violent as it was, although the Suez Canal controversy was at its height. They condemned the scheme because it was British and for no other reason, and their radio broadcasts talked of the enslavement of the people and their Rulers and branded the Rulers, who were known to be favourably disposed, as traitors to their country and religion and the friends of infidels. Individual Rulers were mentioned by name and the faint-hearted began to hedge and counsel a postponement until the atmosphere was more conducive to calm consideration.

The Arab League produced a mission which, led by the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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Secretary-General, hurried to the Yemen to consult the Imam. The Yemen was a member of the League so, although the members of the mission, who were intelligent men, were by no means favourably impressed by the Imam's arguments, they felt that they must give him their support. The mission came to see me in Aden and I said I could not understand how they could favour general Federation of the Arab countries, which was then their declared policy, and at the same time condemn the application of the same principles to the Arab States of the Aden Protectorate. We had an amusing talk but did not achieve anything worth while.

A further set-back came when suggestions were made outside Aden that the States were being forced into the Federation. 642 These suggestions were not taken lightly by any means, although they were quite without foundation in fact. No force was used and no attempt was made to coerce the Rulers who were free to put forward their amendments to the plan, or even to remain outside the Federation altogether if they believed it was to the advantage of their States to do so. In retrospect I think it would have been wiser and to the advantage of the Protectorate as a whole, if the weaklings had been coerced and the Federation become an accomplished fact in 1954. As it was there was a change of policy on our part and the negotiations with the States were discontinued and in order that there could be no possible foundation for any suggestion of force, the proposal was left in abeyance pending a move by the Rulers themselves. So much for the Western States where matters were to rest at this stage for nearly eighteen months.

Meanwhile in the Eastern area, the plan was badly damaged in launching and had to be rebuilt almost from the keel upwards. The Wahidi Sultan, who had declared in favour of federation with the Quaiti and the Kathiri States, wavered and had second thoughts and preferred to federate with the Western States, being somewhat apprehensive of his Quaiti neighbour. Then he had another change of heart or of mind and decided that he would not federate with anyone for the time being. The Wahidi's withdrawal upset the balance in the East, and the Kathiri Sultan whose State is surrounded by Quaiti

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

G42 territory, also had second thoughts and afraid of being overwhelmed by the Quaiti was not prepared alone to join the Federation with his more powerful neighbour.

Then in 1955 some of the Western Protectorate Rulers who favoured Federation began to lose patience and ask why nothing was being done and why the plan seemed to have been shelved. One in particular was very outspoken and said that he was not afraid of the Yemen even if other people were and that pressure should be brought to bear in the general interest on the Rulers who were wavering. Partly as a result of these approaches further consideration was given to the method of approach, and in the latter half of the year another meeting of Rulers was arranged at Government House in Aden.

At this meeting I made it clear that Her Majesty's Government still considered federation to be the right course for the States to pursue, but they did not look upon the original plan, which had been put forward for consideration by the Rulers, as necessarily the only practical solution of the problem. It was hoped that the Rulers would themselves put forward their own plan or plans which would receive very careful consideration. The Rulers made a civil reply to my statement and after an abortive attempt by some of them to form a Working Committee, dispersed back to their States.

So the matter rested in 1956 when I left Aden. The alternative to Federation is a continuance of the present uneconomic fragmentation which will prove fertile soil for political speculators and may result in some not necessarily desirable movement which will be impossible to control.

THE FUTURE

000 I have been asked on many occasions in the past few months how the Protectorate will develop politically and what form our relations with the Rulers will have in the future. It is impossible for me to give a straightforward answer to either of these questions because there are too many imponderables. It has been my unhappy experience that the more I know about a place and the greater my experience of the people, the less

The Legislative Council was enlarged slightly at the same 646
time so that it consisted of nine *ex-officio* and nominated Official members, four Unofficial members elected by the electoral divisions of the Colony, one Unofficial member elected from among and by the members of the Municipal Committee, thus encouraging young men to work in that sphere and at the same time ensuring a proper representation of municipal interest, and four nominated Unofficial members. Of the nominated Unofficial members one was required by the Constitution to represent business interests and the others represented minority communities, or were persons whose wise counsel was of great value to the Chamber. Nine on each side of the Chamber, with the Governor presiding, there was thus a slender, very slender Government majority.

An analysis of the members showed that the Council consisted of eleven Europeans, two of them on the unofficial side, five Arabs, one Somali and one Indian. The fact that there were so many Europeans had no particular significance because there was no reason why a number of the Departmental Heads on the official side should not, in time, be local men. On the unofficial side the European who represented trading interests was the President of the Chamber of Commerce, an appointment which may well be filled at a not too distant date by a non-European, though it will always have to be borne in mind that the considerable trading interests of the European business houses must have adequate representation.

At the same time as I informed the Legislative Council that 645
changes in their constitution were contemplated, I was able to [642]
tell them that that very day the Executive Council had been strengthened by the addition of an Arab Unofficial member. Since then a further addition to the Executive Council has taken place and there were by the end of 1956 two Arab unofficial members as well as the one European Unofficial member. There had always been a European Unofficial member on the Council since the inception of the Executive Council in 1937.

In the spring of 1956 there was a clamour in the Press for 642
further constitutional advance, uninstructed clamour largely 648

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

642 648 induced by political developments in other Colonies and to some extent the disagreeable radio broadcasts from Egypt. A firm line was clearly necessary and it was time that a statement of policy should be made so that everyone knew precisely where he stood. This was done by Lord Lloyd, the then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He came out to Aden and British Somaliland on an official tour and, at my invitation, he addressed the Legislative Council, and in effect said that there was not going to be any change during the life of the present Council, that is, before the end of 1958, and that it would not be reasonable or sensible, or in the interests of the inhabitants of the Colony, for them to aspire in the foreseeable future to anything beyond a considerable degree of self-government. The clamour died down gradually and the majority of the Colony papers began to have a much more sensible approach to the political future of the Colony.

668 Lord Lloyd's visit was not without incident and was made the occasion for a political demonstration. On the afternoon of his arrival a number of members of the political extremist Party, the National United Front, whose political platform was full self-government tomorrow or even sooner, had collected at the Airport with the intention of demonstrating. They were persons of no consequence and in a number of cases of dubious character. Some of them carried walking sticks and others had banners on which were written nationalistic slogans. They had arrived just before I did, and the Commissioner of Police asked me whether he should disperse them. There was no doubt about his ability to do so if I had considered it desirable, but my answer was that they could remain provided they did not transgress the law in any way. The 'plane bringing Lord Lloyd had just touched down, and after this short conversation with the Commissioner, I walked across the tarmac to meet him and asked him whether he would prefer to avoid the unofficial reception committee by driving out through the Royal Air Force entrance to the landing ground some half mile or so down the runway. He asked me what I thought. I said I did not see why we should be put off by these ragamuffins. He was in complete agreement. We departed through a crowd

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML1

From the "Upper Circle" 1958

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locally in increasing the prestige of the Imam. As a threat to 712
anyone they are not worthy of consideration and should prove
an easy target for aircraft should the need to obliterate them ever A
arise. Perim is no longer of any military importance and has 712
not been garrisoned since 1928 and has had no commercial
importance since Lambert Brothers or the Perim Coal Company A
closed down some twenty years ago. The only claim to 502
be of use that the island can make is that it is the site of two
essential lighthouses, and even in this respect it is a nuisance
as the presence of the lighthouses necessitates the maintenance
on the island of a detachment of Armed Police. As there is no
water on the island a condenser has to be manned and maintained
to provide the lighthouse crews and the police with
drinking water. Altogether Perim has become rather more of
a liability than an asset.

I think it most unlikely that there ever has been any intention 000
of the Yemen or Egypt to construct a submarine base at the
southern end of the Red Sea. It would be most uncomfortable
in the summer, within easy range of aircraft from Aden and
altogether rather pointless. Submarines will probably visit
Hodeidah if they have Commanders sufficiently skilful and intrepid
to navigate through the reefs which surround that place,
and they may call at Mocha farther south, but I see no menace
to anyone in this and can only hope that Russian and Chinese
gold and dollars will be wasted on so fruitless an enterprise. A

The highlights of this otherwise rather gloomy picture are 701
the loyalty of the Protectorate Forces and the renewed interest 703
of the Protectorate States in the Federation plan. The Aden
Protectorate Levies and the Government Guards consist, as we
know, entirely of Arabs from the Protectorate States with
British and Arab officers; in the Government Guards of equal
status in the higher ranks. Their bravery and devotion to duty
under continuous and almost intolerable strain has been outstanding,
and they have won the admiration and respect of
everyone by their work for their country in whose defence
they have always been ready to lay down their lives. A

Under the continued spur of Yemen aggression and subversion 642 •
the States of the Protectorate seem at last to have realised 178

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178 the weakness of their position so long as they remain isolated the one from the other by jealousy and personal pride with the result that the States of Beihan, the Audhali, Dhala, the Fadli and the central State of Dathina have all intimated their desire to federate together, and discussions are in progress with the Colonial Office and the Governor on the practical implementation of their decision. The Aulaki Sheikh, also, from whose territory so many of the Levies and Guards are recruited, has signified his readiness to join a federation, and I am sure that other States will follow the lead which has been given them and hope that before this year is ended the Protectorate will have taken a major step forward.

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643 Internally the Protectorate has not been free from disturbance. In Lower Yafa Sultan Muhammed allowed himself to be swayed by Egyptian propaganda and deserted his charge, the lowland reaches of his State embracing the northern half of the rich cotton yielding Abiyan plain. He fled to the Yafa highlands and on into Yemen, taking with him the Lower Yafa Tribal Guards, which were of no moment, and the contents of his father's, the Sultan's Treasury amounting to £10,000 which did matter. The Assistant Adviser on the spot, who was himself an Arab, acted promptly and vigorously and the void left by the Tribal Guards was filled rapidly by Government Guards from Aden. There were no disturbances of any moment and the situation was never out of control. Sultan Mohd's defection was deplorable but understandable for he was ever a wayward and foolish fellow and his country is no worse for his absence.

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669 Over to the West in the Sultanate of Lahej a very unhappy position has arisen. It is nothing to do with the State's frontier with the Yemen which was at one time a continuous worry but recently has been unusually peaceful. The Sultan who was the first to approve federation in principle and the most difficult to deal with in the discussions which followed the 1954 meeting at Government House, in April of this year, left his State, presumably in protest at the arrest by the Governor's order of his Minister for Education, Abdullah bin Ali, one of the Jifri Saiyid. The order for arrest, which was on a charge of

579 political party, as such, in the Colony had any hand in these outrages which, if continued, will have disastrous consequences for every single individual in Aden.

646 668 In the legislative field there have been two important developments since I left Aden. The first of these has been in the Municipal Committee where, at the recent elections, the electorate returned fourteen elected Members to the Committee. Of these seven are so-called Nationalists, which would seem to be a clear indication that Nationalism is spreading and gaining ground rapidly. This may be correct, but on the other hand I have found in Aden and elsewhere in the world that extremists do not always remain extreme once they have obtained their object which in this case was membership of the Municipal Committee. There are signs that already something of the sort is happening, and provided that the situation is handled firmly but with understanding, there would not seem to be cause for alarm. The moderates are, by and large, rational people and on them must rest the responsibility for restraining their less experienced associates. Let them take their own line in the future as they have in the past and not allow themselves to be influenced unduly by public opinion.

642 646 178 The second and more important development is the fulfilment of the undertaking given by Lord Lloyd in 1956. The proposals for a major change in the Constitution were published on November 11th, 1957, as a Gazette Extraordinary. The proposals provide for a fundamental change in the structures of both the Executive and Legislative Councils. The precise date of implementation has not yet been published, but it would be safe to assume that provided there is no startling and unexpected reaction to the proposals, they will come into effect at the end of this year when the life of the present Legislative Council is due to expire. The reconstruction of the Legislative Council will result in the Unofficial elected Members of the Council having a majority for the first time. There are to be twelve such elected members representing single member constituencies in the Colony, five *ex-officio* members who will be the Air Officer Commanding, the Chief Secretary,

the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary and one other 642
Government official and six members to be nominated by the 646
Governor in his absolute discretion. The Governor will no 178
longer preside over the Council, his place being taken, as is only appropriate, by a Speaker.

The qualifications for electors and for candidates for election 641
are to remain unchanged. This means that there will be no 666
extension of the franchise and no relaxation of the rule which 642
requires a candidate to be Aden born, or if not Aden born, to be a British subject or a British Protected person who has resided in the Colony for seven out of the last ten years. A very wise decision. Nothing could have been more foolhardy than to have extended the franchise at the present time beyond its already wide limits. To allow foreign subjects to be elected as Members of a Legislative Council would be unconstitutional in any country.

With the grant of an unofficial elected majority it is proposed 647
to appoint five Unofficial Members of whom three must be 642
elected Members to take charge of the Departments of Education, Public Works, Communications, Labour and Social Welfare and the Health Department. They will be known as Members-in-Charge and will be responsible for their respective Departments. Early in 1956 I introduced the practice of associating individual Unofficial Members with Departments of Government with the object of preparing them for just this sort of development. The result is that the present Unofficial Members have gained valuable experience and one can only hope that the electorate, always a trifle capricious even in England, will have the good sense to return at least some of them to the Council at the next election where their experience will be of benefit to the Colony.

The new Constitution will, of course, provide that the 642
Governor shall exercise reserve executive and legislative powers. 643
This is a normal procedure and essential, particularly in a politically juvenile Colony such as is Aden which has had a Legislative Council for only eleven years.

The contemplated change in the composition of the Execu- 642
tive Council is as sweeping as that in the Legislative Council. 645

642

Aden

645 The future Executive Council will consist of the five *ex-officio* Members of the Legislative Council and the five Members-in-Charge. The Governor will, of course, preside as he does at present.

ooo The proposals are sound and, indeed, generous. It remains to be seen whether the electorate are wise enough to return rational and honest persons to represent them on the Legislative Council. If they don't they will have cut their own throats, a nasty messy business at any time, and it is no satisfaction to the victims to know that the wounds were self inflicted.

Gulf, which enables oil to be supplied at favourable rates, and the consequent inducement to ships to call for bunkers has also led to an increase of transit trade to the East African and Red Sea ports. 504

PERIM

The first trace of the occupation of Perim Island goes back as far as 1738 when the French landed there after the bombardment of Mocha. It was not until 5th May, 1799, that the British took formal possession, but it is recorded that, owing to difficulties in maintaining a supply of water, they evacuated the island in September of that year. 175

Perim was reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, under instructions from Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, to Sir William Coghlan, Political Resident and Commander, Aden, and Lieutenant Templar in the "Mahi" was deputed to effect the occupation. The island was then placed under the control of an Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden. This arrangement continued until 1929, when the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent. On the closing down of the Perim Coal Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the Island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually performing the journey by air. 175 642

II.—GOVERNMENT

Prior to the 1st April, 1932, the territory now comprising the Colony was administered by a Resident under the control of the Government of Bombay. From the 1st April, 1932, Aden became a Chief Commissionership, and control was transferred from the Government of Bombay to the Governor-General of India in Council, the Chief Executive Officer at Aden being styled Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commander-in-Chief. On the 1st April, 1937, Aden was constituted a Crown Colony and was removed from the control of the Government of India. The Colony is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, aided by an Executive Council which at present comprises five members. The Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Political Secretary and Civil Secretary and such other persons as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint. At the present time, in addition to the ex-officio members, the Legal Adviser, the Finance Officer and the Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement have been appointed to the Council. There is no Legislative Council. 642 643 645

Military Garrison

The Military Garrison of the Colony is under the command of an Air Officer Commanding. 101

There is a Naval Office in charge of the Naval Officer-in-Charge.

647 The Trustees are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years.
504 Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and Inner Mooring Basin, except the four deep water berths, is 32 ft. 6 in.; there are five oil berths connected to the land installation by submarine pipe lines; two of these berths have been dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet at L.W. There are two other berths dredged to a similar depth available for the supply of bunker coal and for general purposes.

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and six pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publish a separate administration report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is an Officer of the Royal Indian Navy and is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Aden Port Trust Finance

651 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances
652 with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1939:—

Opening balance on 1st April, 1938 ...	Rs.	7,68,687	8	11
Receipts for the year 1938–39	Rs.	18,59,376	10	9
	Rs.	26,28,064	3	8
Expenditure for the year 1938–39 ...	Rs.	20,00,472	3	9
Closing balance on the 31st March, 1939	Rs.	6,27,591	15	11

Note.—The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year. The above figures are therefore based on the working of the financial year.

Municipal Administration

642 The Municipal Administration of Aden is carried on by the
643 Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement subject to the authority of the Governor under the powers vested in him by the Aden Settlement Regulation VII of 1900 as amended by Regulation V of 1919 and 1927.

Municipal Finance

REVENUE

651 No new forms of taxation were introduced in 1938. The revenue of the Aden Settlement Fund for the year 1938 has increased owing to the large import of kat and also to the increase in the number of

population excluding military has risen from 500 to 100,000 (according to the latest estimate). 504 175

The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African Coast. 504

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden. 175 642

Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council. 643

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extra-ordinary Member of the Council.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 ex-officio members, not more than 4 official members and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of member of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as an appendix at page 58. 646

Parsee merchant was returned without a contest. The election in Crater passed off without incident. 666 642

The qualifications for a voter were British birth or Aden residence for over five years, and a property qualification (ownership of premises valued at Rs. 2,000 or payment of a rent of Rs. 25 a month). This was found to give a voters' roll of 1,660, and as this was considered too small an electorate for an estimated population of 70,000 in Fortress area, the qualifications were approximately halved by an amendment to the law in 1950, and now give an electorate of about 5,000. The present qualifications for a *voter* is Aden birth, or British birth and two years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence in Aden. In addition the voter must be a male, and own property worth Rs. 1,000 or pay rent of Rs. 12 a month, or have an income of Rs. 130 a month. 641 666

A *candidate* must be of Aden or British birth, and possess the qualifications of a voter.

In Sheikh Othman Township, with a population of some 25,000, the people are not so developed politically, and a fully nominated Authority is retained, with three officials and two Arab residents of Sheikh Othman as members. 632

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Aden public and the control of building operations.

The Township Authorities are responsible, on behalf of the Government, for the collection of the following taxes: 632 651

House and Property Tax

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 2,78,093.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 2,90,194

This tax is assessed in the Fortress at 8 per cent per annum of the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman (virtually a rural area) at 4½ per cent. Rateable value is arrived at by first estimating the gross value, which is the annual rent at which premises might reasonably be expected to let, assuming the owner undertakes to bear the cost of rates, repairs, insurance and any other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent; from the gross value 10 per cent is deducted in lieu of repairs, insurance, etc., and the residue is known as the rateable value.

Sanitation Tax

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 1,58,830
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 1,65,477

This tax in the Fortress is assessed at 4½ per cent per annum on the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman at 2¼ per cent and is collected to compensate for the vast conservancy services rendered by the Public Health Department. In Aden where few sewers exist, the daily removal of the sullage water and human waste from thousands of houses not connected to main drainage is a considerable task.

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131 it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil.
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Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

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Chapter 3 : Administration

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643 Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the consti-
tution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is
645 administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

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Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, not more than four official members and not more than eight unofficial members.

161 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by
226 an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are
625 fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police
659 detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

000 edge of the Rub al-Khali desert. The depth of the northern frontier from the southern coast varies from 50 miles in the west to 200 miles in the east.

ADEN COLONY

131 The area of the Crown Colony is small, only about 80 square miles, exclusive of its two dependencies: Perim Island (5 square miles) and the Kuria Muria Islands (30 square miles). The
161 population of the Crown Colony was estimated at the end of 1950 at 100,000, an increase of almost 20,000 over the figure
167 at the 1946 census. The increase was mainly due to the influx of Arabs from the Yemen at an average rate of 100–150 per
[464 week, for the most part to take casual unskilled employment at
511] higher living standards and in greater security than in their own country. Some 2,000 traders and clerks, mainly from India, had also immigrated since the census, and in May 1950 new Immigration Rules were introduced to secure preference in employment and housing for the local population, of whatever
162 race. The population of the Colony is approximately classified as follows: Arabs 79,500; Muslims (India and Pakistan) 8,500; Somalis 6,500; Hindus 3,500; Jews 1,500 (about 2,000 having departed for Israel); Europeans 500; Indian Christians and others 500.

642 From the date of its capture by the British in 1839 until 1923 Aden was administered under the Government of Bombay. For the next five years control was vested in the Governor-General of India in Council. Finally, on 1 April 1937 it was constituted a Crown Colony administered by a Governor who is responsible to the British Colonial Office and is assisted by an Executive Council. Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order of 1944, a Legislative Council was inaugurated in January 1947. It consists of the Governor as President; the Air Officer Commanding the British Forces in Aden, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary, as *ex-officio* members; four official members; and eight unofficial members, of whom at the end of 1950 four were British and four residents of Aden. Aden Colony also includes Perim Island (pop. 381) which is administered by the Commissioner of Police, Aden.

632 For local government purposes the Colony is divided into the Fortress Township, with a population estimated at 70,000, and the Shaikh Othman Township four miles away,[1] with a population of some 25,000. The members of both authorities were all nominated by the Aden Government until 1949, when provi-

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[1] Shaikh Othman was sold to Britain by the Sultan of Lahej in 1882.

S 646 British interest in the Arabian Peninsula are controlled by three different central agencies in London: (1) Aden and the Aden Protectorate are administered by the Colonial Office; (2) The British officials in the Persian Gulf States belong to the Indian Political Service and as such are subordinate to the Government of India and the India Office; (3) the relations with the independant Arabian states, namely Saudi Arabia and Yemen, are regulated by the Foreign Office.

On the basis of their relationship with Great Britain the states and territories in the Arabian Peninsula may be divided into four general categories: (a) British colonial territory: Aden Colony; (b) British protectorate: Aden Protectorate; (c) semi-independent states under British protection: the Persian Gulf States; (d) independent states having treaties of friendship with Great Britain: Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

C. Aden

A 648 642 1. The Colony. As mentioned above, the Colony of Aden was administered as part of India until 1 April 1937. It was part of the Bombay Presidency until 1932, when it became a separate province. The separation of Aden from India is based upon article 288 of the Government of India Act of 1935. This article envisaged the administrative reorganization of Aden as a Crown Colony subordinated to the Colonial Office in London. Consequently, a Royal Order in Council was issued on 28 September 1936 which introduced what may be termed a new constitution of Aden. (1) It follows the usual lines of the fundamental laws for British Crown Colonies. (2)

1. Statutory Rules and Orders (to be quoted in the following as S. R. & O), 1936, pp. 1-7. Under British law the King acting with the advice of the Privy Council has the absolute right to create a constitution for a conquered or ceded colonial possession; of, A. B. Keith, The Government of the British Empire, New York, 1936. pp. 15-16.

2. A Crown Colony in the convenient sense is one whose administration is subject to the control of the Crown as

Aden MMI

represented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies; cf. Keith, op. cit., p. 463 n. 1. 648 642

Under the system of legislative decentralization which prevails in the British colonial Empire, only the basic legislation for a colony is enacted by the central authorities in London. The day-to-day legislative needs are cared for by local legislation. The Crown, however, reserves for itself the right to legislate in all matters if it so desires. A conflict between imperial legislation and local legislation cannot arise because all local laws may be disallowed by the Crown. In many colonies there exists a legislative council with general legislative powers. The Governor has the power in these cases to veto any legislation passed by the council. In other possessions no legislative council has been established and both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor. Aden belongs in this latter category. In the exercise of his functions the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and the Protectorate of Aden (3) is assisted by an Executive Council which consists of high government officials and is purely advisory. (4) It has to be consulted by the Governor except in unimportant and urgent matters and in cases where consultation would cause material prejudice to the public interest. The Governor may act against the advice of the Executive Council, but has to justify such action to the Colonial Office. The administrative direction of the affairs of the Colony is in the hands of the Civil Secretary who is responsible to the Governor.

The city of Aden together with the peninsula of

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3. All colonial governors have the title of Commander-in-Chief, which does not imply, however, any actual military command.

4. Executive Councils have been established in all British colonies.

Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

A 101 The city of Aden together with the peninsula of Little Aden, the territory of Sheikh Othman, and the Island of Perim thus form a Crown Colony under direct British rule. (5)

This means that no native government whatsoever functions in the area. As a colony, Aden is part of the British national territory and its inhabitants are British subjects. In spite of the transfer of administrative control over Aden to the Colonial Office, the ties with India have not been completely broken. A large amount of British
A Indian legislation, which had been made applicable to Aden, con-
692 tinues in force. The judicial organization, moreover, is still closely
671 linked with India since appeals from the Aden Supreme Court lie in the High Court in Bombay. In dealing with any legal case centered in Aden, British Indian substantive and procedural laws have, therefore, to be taken into account.

H 2. The Aden Protectorate. The present organization of the Pro-
642 tectorate is based upon the Aden Protectorate Order in Council of
648 18 March 1937. (6) Under it the Governor of the Colony is at the same time Governor of the Protectorate. (7) The functions exercised

A 642 ● 648 5. The British distinguish between two basic types of colonial administration: direct rule and indirect rule. The former means that the area is administered directly by British colonial officials without any native governmental machinery as is the case in Aden Colony. In the latter case use is made of existing native institutions and many of the actual administrative functions are in the hands of native governments under the control of British colonial officials.

A [101] The islands of Kuria Muria, and Kamaran are also British possessions administered under the control of the Governor of Aden.

6. S. R. & O. 1937, pp. 750-57; amended 10 July 1940, S. R. & O. 1940, pp. 397-98.

H 600 7. A protectorate, even one very closely resembling a colony, is not part of the national territory of the protecting state but

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1953 MM1 Aden MM1

Foreword

Now at last Hickinbotham occupied a position in which the 114
scope of his responsibilities included the Aden Protectorate as 123
well as the Colony of Aden, for as Governor and Commander-
in-Chief he was Governor of the Protectorate as well as
Governor of the Colony. It has been thought by some that the 648
term "Governor of the Aden Protectorate" is a misnomer, for 643 •
it is not the policy of the British Government to govern the
Protectorate directly, but to leave the control of its internal
affairs to the local Arab Rulers in treaty relations with Her
Majesty's Government. Under these treaties the British
Government are bound to give the Rulers protection against
external attack, and through the Governor of Aden the Rulers
also receive, when necessary, assistance in preserving internal
security and also advice and financial help. The Colony of [131]
Aden is a small, mainly urban, territory of about 75 square [133]
miles: the Protectorate is a largely mountainous and thinly [134]
populated area with comparatively small fertile cultivable parts
and is about the same size as the United Kingdom. The role of [161]
the Governor in the Protectorate thus differs fundamentally 643
from his position in the Colony, where he is the head of a
direct administration, and the problems with which he has to
deal in the two areas are very different.

The Arabs of the Protectorate tribes made a natural appeal 114
to Hickinbotham, as they have done to many other British [123]
officers and others whose work has brought them into contact
with them and who can understand their outlook on life. In
this book he has given a fascinating account of the Protectorate
and its people based on practical sympathy and intimate
knowledge, as well as an interesting description of Aden
Colony and his experience in it in successive capacities. Sir
Tom's position as Governor of the Aden Colony and Protectorate
also necessitated his playing an active part in dealing
with the question of British relations with the Yemen, the
independent Arab Kingdom which lies to the north of the
western part of the Protectorate, and his book includes informative
chapters about this troublesome problem.

It is a pleasure to me to commend this work to all those 000
who seek reliable information about this part of the world and

for our ships. As negotiations with the Lahej Sultan, who then 361
owned the Aden Peninsula, had broken down, the deadlock 648
was solved by force. The original owner of Little Aden was 175
the Akrabi Sheikh, a quite unimportant person whose minute 175
territory is surrounded on three sides by his infinitely larger and 648
more powerful neighbour Lahej. Whether or not the Akrabi 643
Sheikh was entitled to sell is a matter which has occupied the minds of the Sultans of Lahej from time to time even up to the present day, but sell the Sheikh did in 1888 and buy we did, and that for all practical purposes is that.

Aden has been safe from foreign aggressors since we our- 175
selves filled that role in 1839, except for a brief period during 648
the First World War when a part of what is now the Colony 726
was occupied by Turkish forces. This rather curious state of 721
affairs came about in this way: Lahej, the name usually given to the capital of the Sultanate of the same name, the premier of all the Protectorate States by virtue of the importance of that State combined with the fact that the Lahej Treaty was the first to be concluded in the year 1839, is only some 17 miles to the north of Sheikh Othman. In 1915 the Turkish wolf came down on the Aden fold by way of the donkey-cum-camel tracks from Taiz in the Yemen. The then Sultan of Lahej, a good friend of ours, marched against the common foe with what tribesmen he could rally to his banner and at the same time he very properly called on the General Officer Commanding the Aden Garrison for assistance. In Aden there was, of course, tremendous excitement as a column was hastily organised and assembled at Sheikh Othman. It was the most ill-fated column that ever set out; there were incredible delays at the start, with the result that the troops did not begin their advance until the sun was well up. It was the height of summer and the 17 miles across which they had to move on foot were sandy and devoid of practically all forms of cover. The water for the column was carried on camels; the camels ran away shortly after the start. Whether this was of their own volition or whether they were encouraged to do so by treacherous drivers is a matter of opinion, for no records of that disastrous march are known to exist. The troops continued their advance and they went on

648 military authorities throughout this episode in the history of the Colony.

643 In my early days in Aden, government was comparatively simple. The Resident, who was the senior civil official and *ex-officio* Commander-in-Chief, drove down to his office in Tawahi every morning from the Residency to deal with routine affairs and see anyone who cared to call on him. All were welcome, from the more senior departmental officers to the humblest of the humble of the subjects of His Majesty. Sir Bernard Reilly, who then held that position, had an amazing capacity for work and for play, and he succeeded in remaining outwardly completely unruffled even when dealing with important operations in the Protectorate which involved that much discussed topic, bombing, or when provoked by the Governments of both India and Bombay who invariably treated Aden as if it was a small town in the Bombay Presidency. Such was his conduct in public, but in private I have known him to express his views both freely and frankly.

645 In addition to the Resident there were four of us in the Secretariat, Gordon[1] of the Indian Political Service, who was the First Assistant Resident, Champion[2] of the Colonial Service, who was the Political Secretary, Lake,[3] the one and only Political Officer, and myself. I acted as Second Assistant Resident, in addition to my other duties at the Residency itself where I was a glorified A.D.C. Champion and Lake ran the Protectorate between them with the help of the head interpreter, Khan Bahadur Muhammed Salim Ali, an elderly gentleman with a Mongolian caste of countenance, who sat in a particularly small room under the stairs surrounded by papers, smoking a very bubbly water pipe, with his turban-like headdress on the back of his head or resting among the files, depending upon the heat of the room and his own degree of irritation. He had a remarkably hoarse voice and wore a pair of spectacles on the end of his nose, over which he peered at the crowd of Sheikhs, tribesmen and hangers-on, all wanting something and

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[1] Now Lt.-Colonel J. de la H. Gordon, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

[2] Now Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

[3] Lt.-Colonel M. C. Lake, C.M.G. (dec.).

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

000 generally withdrawn later. The official members must have been made of sterner stuff, or else they were anatomically unusual, for they never lost their unruffled calm throughout these Standing Finance Committee meetings, which were often long and tedious.

643 645 It is the Governor and the Governor alone who decides what matters should be brought before the Executive Council for their advice, and once he has submitted a subject to his Council and has been given advice, he is required to accept the unanimous view, or the majority view if unanimity is not possible. In very unusual circumstances the Governor can exercise his right to reject the advice he receives from his Council, but if he does then his reasons for so doing must be reported to the Secretary of State, and never in the ten years during which I was in one capacity or another connected with the Executive Council have I known the advice of the Council refused by the Governor.

645 [643] The procedure in Council is in no way complicated. The Governor presides and deals with routine matters first, keeping the more difficult items on the Agenda until the Council has had time to settle down; then he introduces the more complicated subjects and either invites a general discussion or seeks the views of each member individually. Sometimes there is a quick decision, and sometimes there is productive discussion, and sometimes it takes a long time before a conclusion can be arrived at, but invariably in my time did the record in the Minute Book read "... the Governor accepted the advice of Council and ordered accordingly".

I sat between the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General when I was first an "unofficial" member of the Council. The Chief Secretary sat on the right of the Governor who always asked the views of Council in a clockwise direction, which was greatly to my advantage because I was able to benefit from hearing practically everyone speak before it came to my own turn. At least it should have been greatly to my advantage, but on occasion it was quite extraordinary how little information I could gather from the remarks of the majority of my colleagues when I had neglected to do my own homework,

and how tediously verbose they seemed when I had; but invariably the Attorney-General came to my rescue and I had but to agree with him and I was home, as it were. Our meetings were not at all like the free-and-easy chatty Port Trust affairs which, strangely enough, did twice the work in half the time. We were not unlike a rather serious-minded sixth form being taken by the Head in person. Individually we were a curious assortment of talent and mediocrity, inevitable in all great Services, guided very largely by remote control from London. The level in Aden was very high, and this combined with the smallness of the Aden Service made the oddities look odder than they really were. Among the various subjects which come before the Executive Council I think the most difficult, and certainly the most mentally disturbing, are the petitions for mercy from persons who had been sentenced to death. They are, I am glad to say, few and far between. In such cases the final decision will mean life or death to one person, and make no mistake about it, although the Governor has the advice of Council and he has their aid in the decision which he has to make, the decision is not theirs—it is his. The greatest care is exercised to ensure that a right decision is given and the record of the case and the judgments of the trying Judge and the Court of Appeal are available to the Members and to His Excellency, and they all have the benefit of hearing the clear, concise and unbiased statement of the Attorney-General. There is normally no general discussion after the Attorney-General has finished speaking, but if individual Members have points which they wish to have information upon, they are raised, and when there is no more to be said then the opinions of the Members of Council are taken. This is done according to custom in an unusual way and is in rotation, beginning with the most junior Member and so in order of seniority to the Chief Secretary who is the senior of the *ex-officio* Members of the Council. The question is simple and requires a Yes or a No; it is whether or not the prerogative of mercy should be exercised. 645 643 645 696

I did not take my seat in the Legislative Council as a nominated Unofficial Member for some time, in fact, not until there 000

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up our attitude in the course of my Address to the Legislative Council in reply to the Governor's Address at the formal opening of the new Session in 1949. The Governor's Address comes on the first day of the new Session and by tradition the Senior Unofficial Member replies immediately after "Questions" on the second day. I had drafted and re-drafted my speech, and I tried to learn the beginning and the end by heart, but when eventually I found myself on my feet in the Legislative Council I cannot recall that ever before have I felt so frightened. I had often read in the reminiscences of important personages that when they made their maiden speech in the House of Commons they had wondered at first who it was that was speaking and whose was the strange voice that they were hearing. I had thought this a gross exaggeration, but when I started to speak myself on this occasion I realised the truth of the statement. My voice sounded most peculiar at first, but after a time I began to be really interested in what I was saying and ceased to be nervous, at least not panic stricken; and to be quite frank, towards the end of my maiden effort I was slightly pleased with the progress I was making, especially when I was, so to speak, on the last lap. On that occasion I used these words:

"... On behalf of my colleagues I assure Your Excellency that we are proud to be associated with, rather I should say, to be a part of, the Government of this Colony and we will ever be ready to undertake any work for the benefit of the community which Your Excellency may decide to entrust to us. We realise our responsibilities and measures necessary for the security and well-being of the people of Aden will always have our support, for only by a united and strong Government can the peace and prosperity of the Colony be assured...."

Two years later on a similar occasion I made the position plainer still when I said:

"... Much that I say in my address reflects the views of all

"At the same time I feel it my duty to say that we realise 645
that in the not too distant future an awakening sense of 662
responsibility among the younger members of the community 664
may justify Your Excellency's successor in making changes in 665
the membership on the Unofficial side of the Council. If and when that time comes, I shall have occasion to refer to this later, we will be very willing and ready to do all that we can to co-operate. The honour of office has its undoubted attractions, just as it has its responsibilities, but those, and we trust that you will consider us among them, who really have the good and well-being of the people of the Colony at heart do not need the spur of public office to induce them to sacrifice their time and sometimes interests for the good of the community."

These may have been the words of one man, but it must be realised that they were the sentiments of all the Unofficial Members who had approved these words at a private meeting held in my office some days earlier. It was a broad enough hint for anyone, but little did I realise then that they were, in fact, addressed to myself and that it was I who was destined to be His Excellency's successor.

I am afraid that neither the Press nor the public were much 645
interested in our work in the Council; there was nothing 204
spectacular, it was not "news" and not even that section of the 208
Press which was already beginning to write of self-government in a most uninstructed manner and to put forward the claims of Arabic to be recognised as an official language, took the trouble to be present at the Reporters' table during the ordinary meetings of the Council. This does not mean that [643]
editors and reporters were absent from the official opening ceremony of each new Session of the Council; this was our one gala day of the year when the Governor, in full uniform, complete with feathers in his hat, and wearing his Orders and Decorations, with guards of honour and salutes, formally opened the new Session and delivered "the gracious Address", after handing decorations to those whom His Majesty had been graciously pleased to honour. This was quite a different state

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incident of travel but the overall progress that was made and 178
that was, all things considered, reasonably satisfactory. 177

Progress throughout the area would have been more speedy 000 and more spectacular if it had been possible to observe the old proverb in our dealings with some of the Rulers that "to spare the rod is to spoil the child". Children some of them were, and Teddy Boys were not lacking among their subjects, and while I agree that it is better whenever possible to lead children, there are times when even the most amiable child must be coerced in its own interest, and I have never faltered in my opinion that an ash plant, properly applied, is one of the few things that is effective in dealing with young thugs in this or any other country.

I think I can best give a general idea of the people of the Protectorate by describing briefly some of the journeys which I made to some of the States, and some of the people I met. These journeys are typical of what, during my term of office, were certainly monthly occurrences and for periods at a time were a weekly event. No one can hope to govern successfully unless he knows the people, and what is more important, they know him, so that whenever time allowed I toured formally and informally every part of the Protectorate, except Upper Yafa, to which neither I nor the Imam could gain access.

DHALA

Shortly after I became Governor I decided to pay another 648 visit to the Amirate of Dhala, and one morning I drove myself 643 • in my Land-Rover, accompanied by a few Government Guards, across the desert to Lahej and on through the Haushabi country up into the foothills of the Amirate. Just below the final ascent up to the Dhala tableland I was met by the Naib, or Deputy Ruler. He was not a very exciting-looking person, being under middle height, very thin and having some congenital infirmity which caused him to drag one foot, but however unprepossessing his outward appearance, there was no doubt about his stoutness of heart or his loyalty, and his ability to ride up and down the hills of his homeland was quite

648 astonishing. He was certainly not an indifferent shot with a rifle
643 and surprised Bill Goode on one occasion by shooting a chikor
(hill partridge) with a ·303 Lee-Enfield rifle when the bird was actually in flight. He was acting for his uncle, the old Amir Nasser, who, since the murderous attack at Christmas time in 1950 on Major Basil Seager, C.M.G., O.B.E., at that time British Agent for the Western Protectorate, was living in retirement at Lahej.

Once we had got up the rather difficult final pass on to the plateau the last few miles of the drive through the low hills were quite delightful. The air was cool and the country green, and the Naib's Tribal Guards and tribesmen on the hilltops guarding our passage and firing shots of welcome in the air as we drove past were a romantic and picturesque sight.

361 We went straight to the Political Officer's house a mile or so
n12 from the old grey town of Dhala, which looked as sinister as
ever as it straggled up the hillside to the ancient castle on the summit. There I met the notables and tribal leaders who had gathered in strength, while the guns of the castle slowly—oh, so slowly—fired a seventeen-gun salute. The guns were very old, and it was more dangerous to be behind them than in front of them. They had a tendency to explode if too much black powder was used in the charge, and there had been a nasty accident some few months earlier at the time of the Idd celebrations which had reduced the number of guns and gunners available for ceremonial purposes.

648 After the tribesmen and the notables had taken their departure, the Naib and I, with the Political Officer, went into the latter's office and talked about local affairs. Among other things the Naib deplored the kindness shown by the Imam to the Amir Haidera, his cousin and the son of the old Amir Nasser, who had been a power in the land until his conduct had become quite outrageous and a climax had been reached when he seized the Treasury and revolted against his father. We took action to bring him to reason, but he fled across the frontier and found refuge in the Yemen town of Qataba, from which place he never ceased to intrigue in the Amirate. Just before sunset the Naib said farewell and went off across the plain to his house just

daggers were drawn, and I saw one of my personal servants e-o-o with commendable presence of mind seize and draw the dagger from his neighbour's belt, thereby providing himself with a weapon and disarming a potential enemy in one swift movement. The three exceptions were the Naib, the Political Officer and myself, and to this day why we remained unmoved I really do not know, because normally speaking the noise and surprise of the explosion would have made me jump out of my skin. Possibly I had some subconscious realisation of the cause of the disturbance.

The Naib looked at the startled company and spoke:

"The cannon," he said, and smiled.

Calm succeeded panic as realisation came to one and all that it was no Arabian adaptation of the Guy Fawkes incident, but only the indomitable gunners in the battery outside the window, who, with commendable tenacity, were determined to finish my seventeen-gun salute.

Reassured, the guests all sat down again and daggers were returned to their scabbards, and in some cases to their owners, and the meal was resumed with more zeal and less trifling than there had been before the rude interruption. Reserve was gone and there was a degree of friendliness unusual on such occasions in Dhala where most people always seemed to be slightly suspicious of their neighbours. I begged the Naib to issue an order to the gunners to cease firing the salute, and he did so and there was no further incident.

It was some time before I was to visit Dhala again and it 64-3 was then to be present when the family council selected a new Amir to replace old Nasser who had died in Lahej. All the States follow much the same system when deciding on a new Ruler. The senior members of the deceased's family, who are the senior members of the ruling sept of the clan or tribe, meet together and agree on their choice. He may be a brother, or a son, or indeed a cousin of the dead Ruler—there is no fixed rule. Once the family council have made their decision, then the tribal leaders are called together and asked to endorse the choice. When they have done so the new Ruler entertains everyone to a meal and the ceremony is over. There are, of

● 643 course, exceptions and in Lahej, for example, the electoral college is composed not only of the heads of the branches of the Ruling family, but also of the Sheikhs of the principal tribes and the senior Qadhi, but generally speaking it is the family who make the choice for tribal approval.

In Dhala on this occasion the new Amir was selected after a bitter disagreement between two of his uncles, and an attempt on the part of the family council to avoid having to make a decision by asking for direct British administration. The troublesome uncle, having failed to ensure that a large proportion of the State revenue would in future be devoted solely to the support of himself and his family, abstained from voting in the council meeting and fled that same night to the Yemen with his close relations, and was warmly welcomed there. The new Amir was very upset at what he considered to be a serious affront to his dignity, but, personally, I had no doubt that he was well rid of a particularly useless and disagreeable bunch of Qāt-ridden wasters.

AULAKIS

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In the winter of 1951–52, the Aulaki adventure was making good progress. The Aulakis are a virile and warlike clan whose territory runs north and south along the western side of the administrative dividing line between the western and eastern sections of the Protectorate and are themselves divided into three States, the Lower Aulaki Sultanate in the south on the sea coast, then the Sheikhdom, an area of fierce barren hills with steep and narrow valleys, and in the north the more open table-lands of the Upper Aulaki Sultanate.

636 At this point a word of explanation is necessary about the administrative dividing line to which I have referred. This line came into being purely as an administrative convenience and should, in fact, never have been incorporated on the maps of the area because the Aden Protectorate is one indivisible whole. The reason why any administrative line became necessary was that at the period of history when it was first drawn in pencil on an old map, probably by the Governor, the British

Agent in the west of the Protectorate was a person of very 636
determined character who reacted strongly to any encroachment of what he considered to be his kingdom, while the distinguished administrator at that time in the Hadhramaut was equally strong minded and had acquisitive tendencies; so in order to prevent a major war between these two distinguished officers a line had to be drawn, and they had to be instructed to keep inside their boundaries.

Many years ago the Aulaki had burst out of their hilly fast- 175
nesses and spread east and west through the length and breadth 636
of the Protectorate, until their influence ran right up to the 184
Yemen borders and they held even Lahej to ransom, while away in the east the Quaiti Sultanate suffered from their depredations. In the earliest days of South-west Arabia before the Christian era, it is probable that the Aulakis were the most powerful race that that country had ever produced, but like many other great nations they gradually declined in influence and authority until today they have little but their barren hills and their pride, the latter bolstered up by nebulous claims to tribute from their neighbours, which they can no longer enforce. Their pride was their greatest asset and at the same [181]
time their worst enemy: in their powerful and prosperous days it had driven them forward and in the days of their weakness it had torn them apart until the great Aulaki Confederation had dissolved into a maze of blood feuds which had laid waste the land upon which they had come to depend, and thereby impoverished the people.

The old Sheikh who ruled the Sheikhdom had come into 643
treaty relation with us in 1904 and he was still alive, but he 636
was too old to manage the affairs of his country, and his youngest son Abdullah had been chosen as Regent to rule in his name. Abdullah was a pleasant person with none of the strong characteristics of his brothers and he had been selected by the family council and the tribal leaders for that very reason. His eldest brother was too die-hard to be acceptable to the family or the tribes; the bedouin brother was not interested, and his stout brother preferred to be the power behind the throne rather than the occupant of the throne itself. The 000

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636 brothers all expected to be able to guide Abdullah in what they
628 considered to be the right direction, and in consequence Abdullah was often the recipient of contrary advice and in a dilemma, but there was one thing about which he had no doubt and that was his dislike of the interminable blood feuds. He sought our help to put an end to them and at the same time to set up an administration. His request was granted and a motorable track was driven through the mountains to Yeshbum and Said, the two towns of the Sheikhdom, opening up the country to the outside world. Truces were made between the tribal septs which were guaranteed by Abdullah as Regent for his father and by Government, and in a short while peace came to a land which for so long had known nothing but strife.

636 The negotiating of the truces was, in this case, not parti-
628 cularly difficult because everyone was tired of fighting and only too anxious to come to an agreement, provided they could do so with honour. The authority of the Sheikh, backed by the power of the Government, was an overwhelming reason for suspending the feuds, and what was essential, a reason that could be seen by their neighbours and would be generally acknowledged as adequate. It is not only in Surbiton that the opinion of the neighbours is of importance.

Such truces are normally made for a few months in the first instance and then renewed for longer and longer periods until no-one troubles to remember when they lapse. When this stage is reached it does not matter whether they are in force or not because the reason for the truce has been forgotten and peace and good relations have become the accustomed way of life. Sometimes feuds are ended definitely during a truce by the casting up of the accounts of the dead and wounded on either side during the period of the feud and the striking of a balance; the difference being assessed at so much a head in accordance with local custom and a payment of "blood money", as it is called, being made from the debtors' side to the creditors' side.

636 Strenuous efforts were made to produce an administration
648 and eventually one began to take shape, but it was painfully slow and the whole project very nearly had to be abandoned. The real trouble here was lack of money. It generally is. Money

636 descriptive and therefore more suitable), who was one of themselves, being a grandson of the old Sheikh. Educated in Aden, Muhammed Farid had served as a Junior Assistant Adviser for some years, during which time with Alistair McIntosh's generous help, he learnt enough English to enable him to complete with outstanding success a one year Colonial Office Course at Oxford University. It was a magnificent effort. In his political work after returning from England, he was lucky to come under Hugh Boustead, the dynamic Resident in the Eastern Protectorate. Muhammed's task was extremely difficult, and it seemed scarcely fair to ask him to serve in his own country with family ties to distract him, but I felt that he and he alone would be capable of reuniting the Ruling family. I did not order him to go to Said, but asked him to do so, putting my difficulties before him quite frankly. He did not hesitate but agreed at once, realising that it was his duty to serve his country however much personal relationships might add to his difficulties. The younger generation have begun well.

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636 Having seen the Sheikhdom start on the right road, the next thing to do was to tackle the difficult problem of the Upper Aulaki Sultanate, whose Sultan Awd bin Saleh, was an eccentric person who seldom made a public appearance, preferring to spend his time in seclusion in his tumbled down house in Nisab, his capital. When he did appear in public the unusual spectacle, combined with the respect which his people had for him, resulted in a minor riot. Unfortunately he had been out of contact with Aden for some time, in fact, since the day in the middle thirties when he conceived the particularly silly idea that his son had been poisoned in the Civil Hospital. He was disinclined to answer letters, but resolute and tactful action by McIntosh resulted in contact being restored, and once that was done the restoration of confidence was only a matter of time.

A landing ground was made near Nisab and the elements of an administration were started. It was a particularly difficult task because the shortage of funds was acute. The Sultan was ill-provided with the wherewithal to finance even his own modest household, and it is my view that his eccentric be-

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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haviour had its foundation in his poverty, which prevented him from entertaining in accordance with his social position. Once the financial problem was solved, the administration made reasonable progress and the Sultan, gaining confidence, became more co-operative and began to take an ever-increasing interest in his State, though I must confess he still remained rather unpredictable.

In 1956, accompanied by a host of tribesmen, he went four or five miles to the landing ground to welcome Lord Lloyd, at that time Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was paying a visit to the Protectorate. I was astonished when our plane touched down to see him, and I must admit the old gentleman seemed almost equally surprised at finding himself out in the sunshine so far from home. We drove to Nisab, escorted by the Aden Protectorate Levies, across the wide plain in a cloud of dust, and avoiding the town, went straight to the Government Guard fort so that Lord Lloyd could talk to the Sultan in comparative privacy. It was only comparative, as the tribesmen packed the courtyard of the fort and were only, with difficulty, restrained from streaming up the stairs to the first floor in their anxiety to be close to their Ruler.

We talked in a small room overlooking the dry bed of the wadi, and "Rufus", as Lord Lloyd nicknamed the Sultan—he had dyed his beard a glorious red for the occasion—showed that eccentric though he might be, he was also a shrewd fellow. Our conversation over we went down into the courtyard, and such was the tribesmen's enthusiasm that Lloyd and I were swept aside as they surrounded the Sultan, and pouring through the main gate of the fort like water bursting from a breach in a dam, bore him off to his house in the town. Lloyd was, I think, slightly ruffled, but he recovered quickly and realised that it was not intentional rudeness, but over-enthusiasm, like a football crowd surrounding a popular player after the end of a successful Cup Final.

I met the Lower Aulaki Sultan for the first time in Aden, when he came with his uncle, the Regent, to pay his annual ceremonial call. I shall always remember the picture the small

smartly about and saluted and remained standing at attention 000
until I held out my hand and then, in turn, they stepped forward and shook hands.

"I'll take them along," I said, and they followed me downstairs into the car.

When we reached the school the Sultan jumped out and ran into the building, but to my surprise his companion remained in the car.

"Come on, get out," I said to him.

"He will be back in a minute," said the boy.

"I thought you wanted to come back to the school," I said.

"Only to borrow two rupees for tea, sir. It's a holiday today, Sir."

At that moment the Sultan rushed breathlessly out of the building and flung himself into the back of the Land-Rover.

"And now where do you want to go?" I asked.

"Back to the town, please, sir," answered the Sultan, and opening his hand in answer to a whispered inquiry from his companion displayed two rupees.

So back we had to go. My momentary irritation at having to retrace my steps quickly gave place to satisfaction at the change in the lad. I was being used as a taxi-driver, but I had brought it on myself.

I dropped them in the main street, and after shaking hands they saluted very smartly, turned about with the precision of Guardsmen, then relaxed and ran off like the normal boys they were in search of refreshment.

BEIHAN

Up in the north of the western part of the Protectorate lies 636
the State of Beihan, to which I paid many visits generally by [131]
air, but on one occasion by Land-Rover, coming in from the
north-east across the sand dunes on the fringe of the Ruba-al-
Khali, after an unforgettable tour of the northern Hadhrami
Bedouin Legion Posts. Beihan is the home of the clever, 636
adventurous, dynamic and above all loyal Sharif Hussein who, 643 •
having ceased to be Regent for his son the Sultan in the first

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•643 year of my term of office, has become the power behind the throne and manages his son and the State with skill and adroitness. His State borders the Yemen and the frontier is a continuous source of trouble with that country. The Sharif is no advocate of appeasement. He firmly believes that offence is the best defence, and he and his son have maintained their [648] position with our help against all comers. For some reason, as obscure to me as it is to the Oil Company who recently gave up their prospecting concession for the area, the Sharif and the Imam are convinced (it's the only point on which they don't differ sharply) that Beihan floats on oil and in consequence the Yemen has been more aggressive on the Beihan border than elsewhere and the struggle has been long and bitter between the Sharif and the neighbouring Yemeni Governors of Harib and Marib. The Imam would like to isolate Beihan from the rest of the Protectorate and has tried every trick in his extensive repertoire of deceptive magic, but the Sharif has so far more than held his own.

[648] In 1954 a Conference was held at Mukeiras in the Audhali Sultanate with the Yemen Governor of Beidha, the Qadhi Muhammed Abdullah Ash Shami, with the object of trying to settle some of the Beihan border disputes. The Sharif and Ash Shami had had many hard and bitter duels in the past and there was little love lost between them, though I have no doubt a certain degree of mutual respect had been created. The Sharif flew from Beihan in a Valetta aircraft of the Royal Air Force which made a bad landing at Mukeiras, and bouncing off the landing ground, came to rest, rather dilapidated, on a nearby hill. The accident was witnessed by Ash Shami and the British Adviser who, with some local notables, were awaiting the arrival of the Sharif. They were horrified when they saw the undercarriage disintegrate and the plane collapse on its belly, and with the rest of the reception committee, rushed across the landing ground to help the survivors out of the wreckage. The first person to emerge from the damaged plane was the Sharif himself; unhurried and dignified he stepped out of the door which he had forced open, paused to light a cigarette, oblivious of the serious fire risk, and strolled over to receive

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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Ash Shami's congratulations on his escape, to which he replied 643 ●
with his unexpectedly nice smile:

"You thought you had seen the last of me, didn't you? You are wrong again."

In 1956 when he was informed that we had taken the initiative and landed a force on Egyptian soil, he is reported to have said:

"Praise be to God, the old woman [Britannia] has woken up at last."

He has no love for Nasser and his poisonous radio broadcasts [648]
which have done so much harm. I am very glad I was not there to hear what he had to say when he learnt we had gone from Egyptian soil with the task we had set ourselves uncompleted. My sympathy is with those who carried the news to him; his forthrightness could be very embarrassing even when there was much less excuse for plain speaking.

AUDHALI

Farther to the west, and also on the borders of the Yemen, 636
Sultan Saleh bin Hussein, the young Audhali Ruler, had con- 721
solidated his position to an extent which enabled him to remain 648
unshaken, though it was a severe personal shock to him as he 726
trusted their Sheikh, when the Dammanis, a sub-section of the Audhalis, forcibly resisted, at the instigation of the Yemen, our attempt to link the Audhali capital, Loder, with Nisab by motor road. The Yemen feared these new communications which would do much to consolidate the Protectorate and which in some peculiar way they seemed to connect with the supposed oil resources of Beihan. Shots were fired and on a show of force by the Aden Protectorate Levies the Dammani rebels fled across the border to be rewarded, encouraged and sustained by the authorities at Beidha, which is only about thirteen miles from Mukeiras and which I have myself visited on more than one occasion. From the Yemen the rebels raided into their own country at night, returning to their base in the Yemen before dawn. 648

Ever obedient to the referee's whistle we played the game

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QADHI MUHAMMED ABDULLAH ASH SHAMI—YEMENI GOVERNOR OF BEIDHI PROVINCE

[facing p. 130]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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000 windows the ground slipping by. We stopped just in time and I expected to be told we would have to wait for a relief aircraft, but no, without more ado, we taxied all the way back and tried again. This time no-one waved at anyone. The spectators were much too interested to see whether the plane succeeded in getting off on this second attempt to think of anything else, and we in the plane were similarly preoccupied with more excuse since we were more closely concerned. Nothing exciting happened, and half an hour later we landed safely in Aden. My luck had held to the end of my Service life. My thirty odd years in the wilder parts of the Middle East and in the more turbulent areas in Pakistan, have been strangely devoid of startling adventure, so much so that I am often envious of the wonderful adventures which seem to befall some travellers in as many weeks, or indeed days.

LAHEJ

636 Down in the western corner of the Protectorate the Sultan
643 of Lahej was drinking heavily and marrying with a frequency
577 which bewildered the local Qadhi who got his registers in a
682 muddle. Fadl had succeeded his father, His Highness Sultan Sir Abdul Karim bin Fadl, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., some three years before I became Governor, and for a time had devoted himself wholeheartedly to the affairs of his State. When he was about eighteen years of age his father had broken with tradition and named Fadl, his eldest son, as his heir, to the intense irritation of a collateral branch of the Ruling house who considered that their rights had thereby been infringed. There was a plot to murder the heir, and one afternoon Fadl came off the tennis court in Lahej all unsuspecting to speak to a petitioner who had at one time been in his service. As the lad approached, the petitioner drew a revolver and shot him through the left eye and in the groin. He was hurried to the hospital in Aden and later was taken to Newcastle, where thanks to the skill of Professor Gray-Turner he recovered from his wounds, outwardly little affected, but inwardly he had suffered a blow from which he never really recovered. He felt the loss of his

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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left eye terribly, and it impaired not only his actual physical vision, but what was much worse, his mental vision.

By 1951 he had ceased to take any real interest in his State, and had taken to drinking heavily, and my own efforts to persuade him to pull himself together were no more effective than those of my predecessor. He became more and more eccentric and when the worse for liquor he was not responsible for his actions. The end came one wild night when, more than usually irritated by his relatives, he had two of them tied to stakes in his front garden and shot them himself from the flat roof of his house. I immediately called him to account, and on my learning that the night after the murders he had fled to the Yemen, Lahej was occupied by the Aden Protectorate Levies and the Government Guards, and I went out personally and supervised the formation of a Council of Regency to manage the affairs of the State until the Electoral College could be called together in a more reasonable atmosphere to decide on a successor.

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On his way to the Yemen, Fadl passed through the country of his inveterate enemy the Haushabi Sultan, and that gentleman never forgave himself for being fast asleep when the fugitive passed within a few feet of his door. Fadl found no refuge in the Yemen where his deeds had shocked even the Imam, a man whose treatment of some of his own relations had been drastic, though not altogether without reason, and he was forced to move on to Jedda where I believe he still lives. I liked him and I shall always feel very sorry for him because he never really had much of a chance. With sympathetic treatment from his father and others in his youth, his character could have been strengthened, and he would then have made a good and able Ruler. Whatever may have been his faults, he retained the respect and the affection of his people to the end of his short reign, and even after he had gone they continued to speak well of him. He treated them well and never subjected them to the fits of temper which his relations came to dread.

In due course the Electoral College met and Sultan Fadl was formally deposed and the Amir Ali, his young half-brother, was

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nominated to succeed him as Sultan. Thus there came to the head of affairs in the premier State a young man, well educated, much travelled and full of promise. During the time I wa Governor a great deal of progress was made in Lahej by th new Sultan, who as His Highness Sir Ali bin Abdul Karim, K.B.E., has taken considerable interest in the political development of the area and the economic prosperity of his State. Lahej was the first of the States to introduce a Legislativ Council and now it is one of the major cotton growing areas, being blessed with the only perennial river in the whole o the western part of the Protectorate.

LOWER YAFA

131 Beyond the rich agricultural lands of the northern part of th Abiyan plain the Lower Yafa State stretches far up into th mountains to the highlands of Upper Yafa, a country of wil and hardy mountaineers who are more independent an
[361] individualistic than any other of the Protectorate tribes. The Lower Yafa State has two capitals, one in the lowland plains at Al Hasn and the other in the hills at Al Qara. This latter town is quite the most extraordinary one that I have seen anywhere
[487] in the world. It is built on the circular limestone cap of a very steep hill which looks like a truncated cone, and the town can be reached only by two very rough tracks, up which camels and donkeys can, with difficulty, make their way.

00 I was determined to visit Al Qara, partly out of sheer curiosity and partly because I was anxious to increase our influence in even the most remote areas of the Protectorate. Having obtained the willing agreement of the Sultan, the arrangements were made and my party, which consisted of the Director of Agriculture, the Director of the Protectorate Health Service, a Geologist who was making a survey of the Protectorate, a Political Officer or Assistant Adviser who was in charge of the expedition, and a personal friend, covered the first part of the journey by car from Aden along the Khormaksar beach and across the Abiyan plain to where the Bana river emerges from the hills. There we spent the night at a

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

ooD a rather more inferior donkey, and seemed to hold some sort of quasi-political appointment in the State; he spoke Urdu, which he had learnt during his police service in Aden. He and I conversed together in that language to the irritation of Europeans and Arabs alike who could not understand what we were saying. Perhaps it was as well. The Jemadar and I had quite an amusing time. The rest of the party followed on behind, with the doctor bringing up the rear after the baggage animals, ready to deal with any casualties.

We always started the daily march early in the morning after the lightest of meals and moved steadily forward until midday, when we would halt to rest and feed the animals and ourselves; just before sunset, we would select a camp site among the terraced fields at the side of the valley and a hot meal would be prepared by the cooks, while our servants set up our camp-beds in the open and we relaxed on rugs spread on the bare ground. Sleep came easily.

[361] On the last day as we approached our destination, we could
see Al Qara gleaming white far above us on its hilltop and by
mid-morning we were near the base of the hill. Just before noon
[291] we crossed a small rise and there on the flat ground immediately
[302] below the hill thousands of tribesmen were drawn up in lines
awaiting our arrival. Blue kilts, indigo-dyed bodies, bobbed
[411] hair, rough leather sandals and the inevitable armoury of rifle,
cartridge belt and silver sheathed dagger; they were as splendid
as they were unexpected in that wild and seemingly sparsely
• [643] populated country. Sultan Muhammed and I moved forward
on foot to greet the Sultan who, dressed in a purple plush frock
coat, a blue and yellow striped kilt and a head cloth of the same
colours, was busily engaged acting as ringmaster in the midst
of this amazing scene. Like his men he carried a rifle, and as
we approached welcoming shots were fired by him and his
immediate entourage and replied to by his son and my party.
The Sultan and I exchanged the customary greeting and shook
hands, and then I shook hands with the tribal leaders and
walked down the ranks of tribesmen.

•oo Up to this point everything had been remarkably well ordered and controlled, but when the Sultan who was by

000 I should not have been at all surprised to hear that my old friend Ash Shami had had a hand in the matter. We were not far from the Yemen border and the presence of the Governor of Aden in the Lower Yafa hills where only one of my predecessors had been before, and that nearly twenty-five years previously, implying as it did a potential extension of our direct influence, must have been disturbing to that astute gentleman.

487 The path down the hill was still impassable for animals
312 when we left Al Qara to return to Aden two days later, so
we were obliged to leave by the other track on the other side
562 of the hill which is used by the women to bring water from the
wells in the valley far below.

• 643 We started the return journey in the early morning after
793 bidding our host, the Sultan, farewell and thanking him for his
778 kindness to us during the visit. We left him there alone, the
534 descendant of the old priest kings of pagan pre-Islamic times,
surrounded by his wild tribesmen who in times of trouble
789 venerate him as they would a God, for is he not the custodian
of the drum of the Yafais which is kept in some secret chamber
in Al Qara only to be sounded when the Yafa nation is in sore
distress, and has he not the magical gift of rain-making in times
of drought, like his ancestors before him. These things they
believe, but when the rainfall is sufficient and the Yafa people
are free from want or oppression then they treat him with
scant ceremony, which is the fate of all gods, ancient or
modern, in the East or in the West.

000 The return journey, being downhill all the way, was much easier and quicker and we had to spend only one night in the open. On the second and last day of the return journey something went wrong with the lunch-time arrangements and I, mounted once again on the Sultan's donkey, rode past the rendezvous and did not realise that I had done so until I had travelled some distance. Loath to retrace my steps, I decided to forgo lunch and to push on to the Government Guard Post below which, on the way up, we had left our motor transport. I rode alone for most of the way, except for the Jemadar and his bosom companion, an elderly Qadhi, who had travelled up

with us and was now returning to his work somewhere on the 000
Abiyan plain. I had no armed escort from the Government
Guards. The safety of my companions and myself rested with 643
the Sultan who was fully prepared to accept his responsibility. 574
In fact, if I had attempted to take an armed escort on this
particular trip, we would almost certainly have never got to
Al Qara at all. The independent-minded tribesmen would
undoubtedly have resisted the movement of armed men into
their country and we should have been faced with the alternative of turning back or having to force a passage. Not really
an alternative because I had not, in those days, a sufficient force
at my disposal to overcome spirited resistance from thousands
of tribesmen in that tangle of hills.

QUAITI

Both during my term of office as Governor and during my 361
earlier periods of service in Aden I paid frequent visits to [712]
Mukalla, the capital of the Quaiti State in the Eastern Aden
Protectorate, which nestles below a high hill feature on which
stand the now empty watch towers that in days gone by protected the wealthy merchants of the town from bedouin
raiders. Mukalla has a fascinating little harbour and the town
is grouped attractively round a bay filled with the bluest water
that I have ever seen. Viewed from the broad beach outside
the ancient gateway as the sun is setting, the town and the hill
behind it are suffused with a golden light, and the slender
white minarets of the Mosques are a delicate shade of pink.
It is really beautiful.

Here in Mukalla are not only the business houses of the 366
merchants who trade with the Far East and Aden and supply 441
the Hadhramaut with its innumerable wants, but also the palace 368
of the Sultan, the British Residency, and the Government
Offices of the Quaiti administration. Outside the walls of the 712
town are the depot of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and the
barracks of the Mukalla Regular Army and the Quaiti Armed
Constabulary. Here also is the Bedouin Boys' School, a board- 346
ing school for the sons of tribesmen run by the State on the

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lines of a military school where the discipline is strict and the
[292] boys are taught to be self-reliant. Dressed in their school
uniform of blue smock, gathered at the waist with a red sash
[541] and a white cotton head cloth held in place by a black cord,
these boys put on a physical training display on gala occasions
which would not disgrace the Royal Tournament at Earl's
Court.

643 The old Sultan, His Highness Sir Saleh bin Ghalib,
K.C.M.G., was a well-read and wise old gentleman whose
death in 1956 was a sad blow to his people and to his State.
[533] I have enjoyed his hospitality on more than one occasion and
listened with pleasure to his band which, under an Indian
Bandmaster, played Eastern and Western tunes with equal
facility. It was this band that played at Government House in
Aden when Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness
Prince Philip, honoured me with their presence at lunch in
1954. His Highness was himself present on that occasion,
together with other representatives of the Protectorate and the
[523] Colony. In his own house after dinner it was the Sultan's
custom to entertain his guests with a cinema show which,
whether composed of commercial productions or of films he
had himself produced and photographed, was always entertaining,
even though the sound was rather overpowering: I could
never understand, since he was certainly not deaf, why he
always had the sound turned up to such a degree that one was
almost deafened. The Sultan loved anything to do with films
and knew more than most amateurs about the mechanism of
his cameras, projectors and tape recorders. It was in Mukalla
that I saw and heard Charlie Chaplin speaking Arabic; an
Arabic sound track having been added by the Sultan himself
to one of the old silent Chaplin films.

636 Politically the State was more advanced than most of the
643 Protectorate States and His Highness ruled with the aid of a
645 State Council, on which were not only the able Sudanese Chief
Minister and the astute Pakistani Finance Minister, but unofficial
Arab members representing trading and other interests
642 in the State. Throughout the State, control and government
636 have been decentralised down from the Central Government

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up at Saiyun by the Quaiti and Kathiri States, was provided 177
and was controlled by one of Hugh Boustead's young men. 241
Diesel oil was essential for the pumps and it had to be brought
from the coast at Mukalla by lorry, and so it was that the
camel men, however disgruntled they might be, must not be
allowed to damage the roads or impede the oil lorries.

The pump scheme was supplemented by grain stores set up 731
in the main towns and larger villages and regularly inspected 746
to ensure that the grain had been properly rotated. At each
harvest new grain was bought and the old grain sold, thus
keeping the stocks fresh. Mercifully all went well with the
rainfall during my tour of duty and we did not have to put our
anti-famine measures to the test.

I cannot leave the subject of development without making 642
a brief reference to the political side. In most States in the 643 •
Western area of the Protectorate the old form of complete 178
autocratic government has given place to government by the Ruler with the advice of a Council, and in some States the next stage of development of Councils with executive powers has been reached, while in Lahej there is the further refinement of a Legislative Council. Generally speaking these Western innovations where they exist are only in the kindergarten stage and the Ruler is still the central figure upon whose personality the Government of the State really depends. For instance, there is one important State which has no Council at all, but a very able Ruler who governs justly and firmly and whose finances are in a sound condition; while another and larger State has the whole façade of modern governmental institutions but a Ruler whose real interests are elsewhere and his people do not fare so well and the State's finances would mystify the most astute of accountants. The personality of the Ruler is still of paramount importance, but change is coming swiftly.

In the Eastern area the main progress has been made in the centre, where in the Quaiti and Kathiri States administrations have been firmly established and even Town Councils are functioning with reasonable efficiency. These States have been lucky in having Rulers who had the good sense to pay heed to their able advisers. In the two outlying States, the Wahidi

643 on the western side and the Sultanate of Qishen and Socotra on
178 the eastern side, there is rather a different story to tell. The young Wahidi Sultan inherited a country riven by feuds and only recently has any real degree of security prevailed; but he is working on the right lines and has made creditable progress. In Qishen the wild tribesmen wander over their barren desert ranges and sand dunes with their camels and their goats following the all too scarce rain. Oil-survey parties have come to their country and they eye them uneasily, not knowing quite what to make of tractors and caravans, but willing enough to earn money when the opportunity offers and the work is not too strenuous. Down on the coast the Sultan's relatives in the seaboard villages play a Capulet and Montague game in their own Mahra dialect, which they alone can understand, while the Sultan himself, who is inclined to be a recluse, sits in the mountains of his island of Socotra 300 miles away across the sea off the Horn of Africa.

648 While these internal changes have been taking place there has been a change or development in the treaty relations of the major States with Her Majesty's Government. The fundamental agreements, the original protection treaties, have remained unchanged, but these States have entered into an additional treaty of an advisory nature. The Rulers have agreed to accept the Advice of Her Majesty's Government conveyed through the Governor in regard to matters to the benefit of their people and States, and we have undertaken to aid them, in particular, in the economic field, to the best of our ability. These "advisory" treaties are of recent origin and must not be confused, as they often are, with the basic protection treaties, all of which, with one very minor exception, were entered into between 1839 and 1914.

I have seen it suggested that some Rulers were coerced into agreeing to conclude "Advisory" agreements. Nothing could be further from the truth. They were entered into willingly and with full understanding of the obligations on both sides. I can make this statement from my personal knowledge. Far from pressure being used the reverse was the case. In one particular instance I refused to discuss the matter at all with the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

CHAPTER NINE

Federation and the Future

FEDERATION

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ALTHOUGH the Protectorate Rulers are no longer the despots that they were, they are all, with two exceptions, fundamentally autocratic in their outlook. It is true that in many of the States the powers of the Rulers have been limited to some extent by the voluntary action of the Rulers themselves in establishing Councils, advisory or executive, but it is equally true that the Councils where they exist do so at the will of the Ruler and not at the will of the people. I admit that the autocratic form of government where the autocrat has been of a benevolent disposition, has been, so far, the most successful in the East, and I have much sympathy for those people who deplore the forcing of Western patterns of government on the unwilling Asiatic or African, but so far as Aden is concerned there never has been any question of forcing anything on anyone. I suggest that the reason why autocratic government has been successful in the East is fundamentally because it was the only form of government that could succeed in the insecure conditions which prevailed. It was also the form that the people appreciated, were accustomed to and wanted. They never had any long experience of any other form of government. I am sure that in the very different conditions which now prevail the majority of them do not appreciate a dictator, except as a purely temporary measure. They are growing unaccustomed to autocratic rule and want a form of government approximating to the Western model. What the people want they will have eventually. It is not a question of forcing Western ideas on unwilling people, but rather of guid-

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ing eager purchasers to make a satisfactory choice of a political 643 •
garment and altering the model to suit their particular figure. 646
It was just with this purpose in view that the Federation plan
was conceived.

In all the Western and Middle Eastern countries outside the 642
Iron Curtain, with the exception of the temporary experiment 171
in Egypt and the last remnant of the patriarchal conception in 177
Saudi Arabia, governments are fundamentally democratic
whether the head of State be designated Queen, King, or President,
and Aden looks Westwards for guidance and inspiration.

The contacts between the nineteenth-century Aden Protec- 642
torate and the West are daily becoming closer. Incessant 177
broadcasts from London, Cairo and Aden itself, very different 648
though they may be in their political approach, bring the
modern West and modern Middle East into the remotest
villages of the Protectorate. At the same time roads and landing
grounds—of the latter there are at least eight with regular
Civil Airline services, made possible by better security—
have changed the mode of travel from the camel and the donkey
to the lorry and the aeroplane and thereby greatly accelerated
and increased personal contact with the outside world, and
thus with people with Western ideas.

In Aden Colony there are 38,000 Arabs from the Protectorate 641
in close contact with a democratic form of government, many [162]
of whom exercise their voting right when elections to the
Legislative and Municipal Councils take place. These people 642
have become accustomed to a democratic system of govern- 177
ment, not only in Aden, but also in countries in the West
to which many of them travel. When they return to their
Protectorate homes, which many of them do at frequent intervals,
they find the old-fashioned autocratic rule of their
Sheikh or Sultan irksome. They would like at home what
they have become used to abroad, an ever-increasing say in the
government of the country. At present these people are in the
minority, but it will not be long before the wish of the few
becomes the demand of the majority, and the wisest of the
Protectorate Rulers are ready and willing to accept change and
bow before the inevitable.

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178 the weakness of their position so long as they remain isolated the one from the other by jealousy and personal pride with the result that the States of Beihan, the Audhali, Dhala, the Fadli and the central State of Dathina have all intimated their desire to federate together, and discussions are in progress with the Colonial Office and the Governor on the practical implementation of their decision. The Aulaki Sheikh, also, from whose territory so many of the Levies and Guards are recruited, has signified his readiness to join a federation, and I am sure that other States will follow the lead which has been given them and hope that before this year is ended the Protectorate will have taken a major step forward.

642 643 Internally the Protectorate has not been free from disturbance. In Lower Yafa Sultan Muhammed allowed himself to be swayed by Egyptian propaganda and deserted his charge, the lowland reaches of his State embracing the northern half of the rich cotton yielding Abiyan plain. He fled to the Yafa highlands and on into Yemen, taking with him the Lower Yafa Tribal Guards, which were of no moment, and the contents of his father's, the Sultan's Treasury amounting to £10,000 which did matter. The Assistant Adviser on the spot, who was himself an Arab, acted promptly and vigorously and the void left by the Tribal Guards was filled rapidly by Government Guards from Aden. There were no disturbances of any moment and the situation was never out of control. Sultan Mohd's defection was deplorable but understandable for he was ever a wayward and foolish fellow and his country is no worse for his absence.

687 669 Over to the West in the Sultanate of Lahej a very unhappy position has arisen. It is nothing to do with the State's frontier with the Yemen which was at one time a continuous worry but recently has been unusually peaceful. The Sultan who was the first to approve federation in principle and the most difficult to deal with in the discussions which followed the 1954 meeting at Government House, in April of this year, left his State, presumably in protest at the arrest by the Governor's order of his Minister for Education, Abdullah bin Ali, one of the Jifri Saiyid. The order for arrest, which was on a charge of

the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary and one other Government official and six members to be nominated by the Governor in his absolute discretion. The Governor will no longer preside over the Council, his place being taken, as is only appropriate, by a Speaker. 642 646 178

The qualifications for electors and for candidates for election are to remain unchanged. This means that there will be no extension of the franchise and no relaxation of the rule which requires a candidate to be Aden born, or if not Aden born, to be a British subject or a British Protected person who has resided in the Colony for seven out of the last ten years. A very wise decision. Nothing could have been more foolhardy than to have extended the franchise at the present time beyond its already wide limits. To allow foreign subjects to be elected as Members of a Legislative Council would be unconstitutional in any country. 641 666 642

With the grant of an unofficial elected majority it is proposed to appoint five Unofficial Members of whom three must be elected Members to take charge of the Departments of Education, Public Works, Communications, Labour and Social Welfare and the Health Department. They will be known as Members-in-Charge and will be responsible for their respective Departments. Early in 1956 I introduced the practice of associating individual Unofficial Members with Departments of Government with the object of preparing them for just this sort of development. The result is that the present Unofficial Members have gained valuable experience and one can only hope that the electorate, always a trifle capricious even in England, will have the good sense to return at least some of them to the Council at the next election where their experience will be of benefit to the Colony. 647 642

The new Constitution will, of course, provide that the Governor shall exercise reserve executive and legislative powers. This is a normal procedure and essential, particularly in a politically juvenile Colony such as is Aden which has had a Legislative Council for only eleven years. 642 643

The contemplated change in the composition of the Executive Council is as sweeping as that in the Legislative Council. 642 645

Gulf, which enables oil to be supplied at favourable rates, and the 504 consequent inducement to ships to call for bunkers has also led to an increase of transit trade to the East African and Red Sea ports.

PERIM

The first trace of the occupation of Perim Island goes back as 175 far as 1738 when the French landed there after the bombardment of Mocha. It was not until 5th May, 1799, that the British took formal possession, but it is recorded that, owing to difficulties in maintaining a supply of water, they evacuated the island in September of that year.

Perim was reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, under 175 instructions from Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, to Sir William Coghlan, Political Resident and Commander, Aden, and 642 Lieutenant Templar in the "Mahi" was deputed to effect the occupation. The island was then placed under the control of an Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden. This arrangement continued until 1929, when the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent. On the closing down of the Perim Coal Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the Island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually performing the journey by air.

II.—GOVERNMENT

Prior to the 1st April, 1932, the territory now comprising the 642 Colony was administered by a Resident under the control of the Government of Bombay. From the 1st April, 1932, Aden became a Chief Commissionership, and control was transferred from the Government of Bombay to the Governor-General of India in Council, the Chief Executive Officer at Aden being styled Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commander-in-Chief. On the 1st April, 1937, Aden was constituted a Crown Colony and was removed from the control of the Government of India. The Colony is 643 administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, aided 645 by an Executive Council which at present comprises five members. The Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Political Secretary and Civil Secretary and such other persons as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint. A^ the present time, in addition to the ex-officio members, the Legal Adviser, the Finance Officer and the Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement have been appointed to the Council. There is no Legislative Council.

Military Garrison

The Military Garrison of the Colony is under the command of an 701 Air Officer Commanding.

There is a Naval Office in charge of the Naval Officer-in-Charge.

647 The Trustees are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years.
504 Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and Inner Mooring Basin, except the four deep water berths, is 32 ft. 6 in.; there are five oil berths connected to the land installation by submarine pipe lines; two of these berths have been dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet at L.W. There are two other berths dredged to a similar depth available for the supply of bunker coal and for general purposes.

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and six pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publish a separate administration report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is an Officer of the Royal Indian Navy and is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Aden Port Trust Finance

651 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances
652 with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1939:—

Opening balance on 1st April, 1938	Rs.	7,68,687	8	11
Receipts for the year 1938–39	Rs.	18,59,376	10	9
	Rs.	26,28,064	3	8
Expenditure for the year 1938–39 ...	Rs.	20,00,472	3	9
Closing balance on the 31st March, 1939	Rs.	6,27,591	15	11

Note.—The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year. The above figures are therefore based on the working of the financial year.

Municipal Administration

642 The Municipal Administration of Aden is carried on by the
643 Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement subject to the authority of the Governor under the powers vested in him by the Aden Settlement Regulation VII of 1900 as amended by Regulation V of 1919 and 1927.

Municipal Finance

REVENUE

651 No new forms of taxation were introduced in 1938. The revenue of the Aden Settlement Fund for the year 1938 has increased owing to the large import of kat and also to the increase in the number of

of Aden is based on the fact that it is a fuelling station, originally /175 for coal and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main Eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Abyssinia, Somaliland and Africa.

PERIM.

The first trace of the occupation of the Perim island goes back as far as 1738 when the French landed there, after the bombardment of Mocha. It was not until the 5th May, 1799, that the British took formal possession, but it is recorded that owing to difficulties in maintaining a supply of water they evacuated the island in the September of that year.

Perim was reoccupied in January, 1857, under instructions from Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, to Sir William Coghlan, Political Resident and Commander, Aden, and Lieutenant Templar in the *Mahi* was deputed to accomplish this reoccupation. The island was then placed under the control of an Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden. The Assistant Resident remained in control until 1929, when the Manager of the Perim Coal Company, Limited, was appointed Government Agent. On the closing down of the Perim Coal Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained on the island, and the Administrator makes regular visits generally performing the journey by air.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Previously to the 1st April, 1932, the territory now comprising 643 the Colony was administered by a Resident under the control of the Government of Bombay. From the 1st April, 1932, Aden became a Chief Commissionership, and control was transferred from the Government of Bombay to the Governor-General of India in Council, the Chief Executive Officer being styled Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commander-in-Chief. On the 1st April, 1937, Aden was constituted a Crown Colony and was removed from the control of the Government of India. The 645 Colony is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander- 643 in-Chief, aided by an Executive Council which at present comprises five members. The Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Political Secretary and Civil Secretary and such other persons as the Governor, in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint. At the present time, in addition to the *ex-officio* members, the Legal Adviser, the Finance Officer, and the Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement have been appointed to the Council. There is no Legislative Council. [644]

on the coast near Aden resulted in the capture of Aden by a successful 175 expedition sent from Bombay by the East Indian Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The desire to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes necessitated by the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946). The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact 504 that it is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to 439 the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3 : Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Govern- 643 ment of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden 645 has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officer lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

643 The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

692 The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

632 During 1947 the local government of the Colony remained vested in
the two Township Authorities, the larger being vested in the Fortress
Township Authority and the area covered by it embracing the Isthmus
and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The
[712] Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other
Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes
its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European,
[361 situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area covered by it
438] includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to
be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their
livelihood mainly by fishing, basket-making and lime-burning, and who
look to the built-up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre.
The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

[643] The members of the Boards which administer the local government
of these two areas are at present appointed by the Governor. The
Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend the various
municipal services such as the control of markets, the maintenance of
public health and sanitary services and roads, the provision of recreational
facilities for the public and the control of building operations. It has
[435] still been found necessary to maintain foodstuff stalls in the public
markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can
purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government
controlled prices.

443 During the year the Authorities opened a new market for petty traders
368 and hawkers, a new public bathing-place where baths, with soap and
231 towels provided, can be secured at a nominal fee, and a new cattle stable
to accommodate 350 milk cows at Sheikh Othman.

000 of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained
161 for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has
430 risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946). The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it
504 is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

631 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year.
62 It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

648 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Govern-
648 ment of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a
64 Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an 631
Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The 161
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fisher- 226
men, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl
fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken.

There is a small Police detachment in the island together with medical 625
staff and lighthouse staff. 789

There is no natural water supply on the island; sea-water distilling
plant provides sufficient water for the supply of the population and for 312
the occasional ship which comes in for emergency water supplies.

Up to the end of 1948 Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communica- 206
tion by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it
was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be
established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island
once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, 643
which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the
Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a 000
British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on
the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers
and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Govern-
ment. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the [692]
Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases
and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate
is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of
Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and
Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti,
K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

During 1948 the local government of the Colony remained vested in 632
two Township Authorities. The larger is known as the Fortress Town- 161
ship Authority and the area covered by it embraces the Isthmus and
Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The Military [712]
and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority
is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name 361
from the built up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated 463
some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed by it includes
this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found
four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood
mainly by fishing, basket making and lime burning, using shells collected
on the sea shore for this last purpose, and who look on the built up area
of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre and the place in which
they find their simple means of recreation. The total population of these
villages is approximately 2,000.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings in the exercise 632
of their functions of superintending various services of municipal character,
such as control of markets, maintenance of public health and sanitary

563 fallen below Indians in numbers and influence. There has thus been a temptation for the less responsible sections of the Arab press to transfer to Indians the animosity previously stirred up against the Jews as an alien and wealthy race, extorting inflated profits from the poor ignorant Arab.

648 The feeling of solidarity between Arabs and Pakistanis has been demonstrated on the visits of H.M. Pakistani ships of war. At the same time it must be placed on record that British and Indian ships have been given most cordial receptions.

641 Some constutitional advance was made by the reduction of the property qualifications for electors to the Township Authority of Fortress, and the introduction of an income qualification, which increased the number of voters from 1,600 to 5,000. The next election will be held in March, 1951.

647 Social work has been helped by the formation of a Social Welfare
746 Advisory Council, which includes unofficial representatives of all races, and a Labour Advisory Board, also with substantial unofficial representation, has been set up.

362 The shortage of housing remains one of the most important problems facing Government. Some 280 working-class houses have been built by Government at Sheikh Othman, but these replace insanitary mat houses which were destroyed as the new buildings became available, and do not provide additional accommodation; it is estimated that at least 2,000 new houses are needed. The Government is examining new methods of cheap and rapid construction, and seeking means of financing a substantial housing programme from Government or private funds.

643 His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., proceeded on leave prior to retirement in October, 1950. He served in Aden from 1928 to 1934; he was appointed Chief Secretary in 1942 and Governor in 1944.

000 Visitors to Aden included Mr. Bevin and Mr. Creech Jones, who called briefly in transit, and Sir T. Lloyd, Permanent Under Secretary of State who made a comprehensive tour of the Colony and Protectorate.

DEVELOPMENT

652 The finances of the Colony continue in a healthy condition and revenue remains buoyant. The financial year 1949-50 ended with a deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs compared with an estimated deficit of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. Expenditure exceeded the estimate by over Rs. 6 lakhs and revenue was up by over Rs. 36 lakhs. Unfortunately it was not possible to carry out the full programme under the development plan, and expenditure on capital works fell short of that programme by Rs. 22 lakhs. The excess of expenditure over the estimate was due mainly to extraordinary expenditure on revision of salaries and rehabilitation loans, all of which were paid during 1949-50. On the other hand, the Colony's surplus balances were written down by over Rs. 20 lakhs owing to the sharp fall in the value of investments at the end of the

population excluding military has risen from 500 to 100,000 (according to the latest estimate). 504 175

The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African Coast. 504

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden. 175 642

Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council. 643

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

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Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 ex-officio members, not more than 4 official members and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of member of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as an appendix at page 58. 646

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Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

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Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

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The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

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The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

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The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari' a code of Muslim law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local government bodies in the Colony: the larger is known as the Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 70,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this Township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

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In 1949 the principle of election was first introduced into the constitution of the Fortress Township Authority, so as to provide three elected members in addition to the existing four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. In Crater ward there were elections, resulting in the success of one Arab merchant and one Pakistani advocate who was previously a nominated member of the Authority. In the other ward objections were raised against two Arab candidates, who were found not to be of British birth, and a

APPENDIX

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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The Governor
The Chief Secretary
The Attorney General
The Financial Secretary
E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
J. Goepel
T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members

646

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden
The Chief Secretary
The Attorney-General
The Financial Secretary

Official Members

E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
J. Goepel
H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.
A. M. Dibble, M.B.E.

Unofficial Members

T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Sir M. A. K. Mackawee, K.B.E.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali
Seyid Abdu Ghanem
Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw, O.B.E.
Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah
J. R. Kynaston, O.B.E.
S. M. Banin

Membership as at 31st December, 1950.

504 The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that
131 it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil.
It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes
439 to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact
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trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia,
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175 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the
British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same
631 year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and
placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden.
In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed
Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in
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Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at
Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

Chapter 3 : Administration

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●643 Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is
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161 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by
226 an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are
625 fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police
659 detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained com- 206
munication with Perim by marine cable, which became unserviceable in that year, and it was decided not to repair it. A wireless set is maintained by the Police.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protec- 643
torate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and 000
Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. In both the Western and the Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

In addition under the provision of the Kamaran Order in Council, 643
1949, the Governor of the Colony is also Governor of Kamaran, a small island about 200 miles north of Perim on the eastern shore of the Red Sea. This island was formerly the site of a quarantine station but the station has been reduced to a care and maintenance basis.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local Government bodies in the Colony. The larger 632
is known as Fortress Township Authority and the area governed 161
embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 80,000 to 100,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman 361
Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 30,000 persons, nearly all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

The Fortress Township Authority now includes three elected mem- 632
bers in addition to four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. At the 1951 elections two Arabs and one Pakistani, 666
who unfortunately died during the period of his service, were elected. At the by-election an Arab newspaper editor was elected. Both the general and the by-election passed off without incident.

The qualifications for a voter are Aden or British birth and two 666
years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence. In addition a voter must be a male of over twenty-one years and own property 632
worth *Sh.*1,500, or pay rent of *Sh.*18 a month, or have an income *Sh.*200 a month. A candidate must be of Aden or British birth and possess the qualifications of a voter. At the 1951 elections the electoral roll for the Fortress Township contained the names of 4,930 persons. In the Sheikh Othman Township Authority area the people are not so 632
developed politically and a fully nominated Authority is retained with three officials, one Arab resident and one European resident as members.

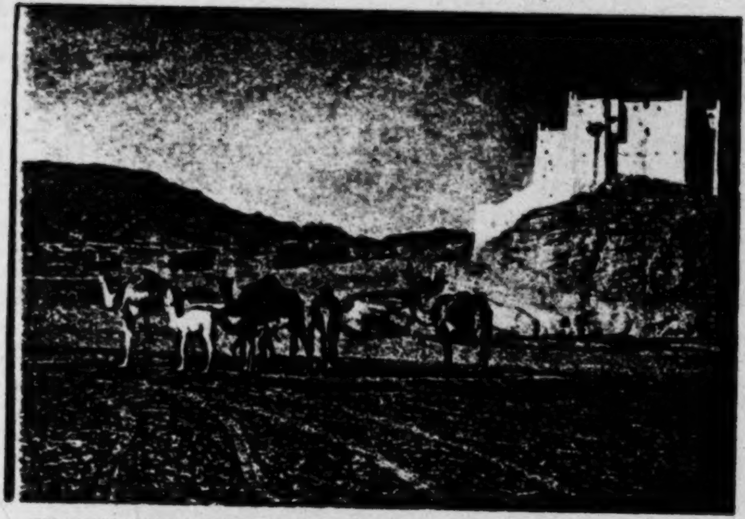
The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities and the control of building operations.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

local standards an elderly man, and rather infirm, mounted 000
my, or rather his, donkey, and I a horse and we started to climb up the steep path which led to the town some thousand feet above us, all vestige of discipline vanished and things became chaotic. The tribesmen broke their ranks, swarmed round us and up the hill climbing from vantage point to vantage point to see us go by along the narrow winding path. My companions were hustled and complained of gross bad manners, to put it mildly; personally, I saw and heard nothing of the bad manners, but then I was close to the Sultan, and his immediate entourage were able to keep the inquisitive at a reasonable distance; besides, my attention was concentrated on my mount. I am not a good horseman, and surrounded by that blue clad mob I had quite an exciting ride up the narrow path which in places ran along a steep drop of several hundred feet. Near the top my horse became difficult, upset I have no doubt both by the crowd of excitable creatures pushing and shoving and my style of riding to which he was not accustomed. He began to advance crab fashion and to indulge in mild bucks, which I found disconcerting to say the least of it. Then he changed his tactics and turned sideways on the narrow path and stood on his hind legs and pawed with his forelegs in space. We both looked over the abyss. I dismounted—I thought it better to do so—and walked the rest of the way.

At the top we were accommodated in the Sultan's town 644
house opposite the Mosque, while he occupied his new house on a spur of the hill outside the town where we were to lunch the next day. All afternoon the mass of tribesmen swarmed through the town, where they were fed by the Sultan, shouting and singing. It was not until nightfall that they dispersed back to their villages in the surrounding mountains, after having broken the water cistern at the Mosque and destroyed parts of the path up which we had climbed, making it impassable
for the baggage animals. Whether the rougher elements 600
were disappointed with their Ruler's hospitality, as some people said, or whether they were annoyed at the coming of "foreigners" to Al Qara as others maintained, I have no idea. It was probably six of one and half a dozen of the other, and

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1



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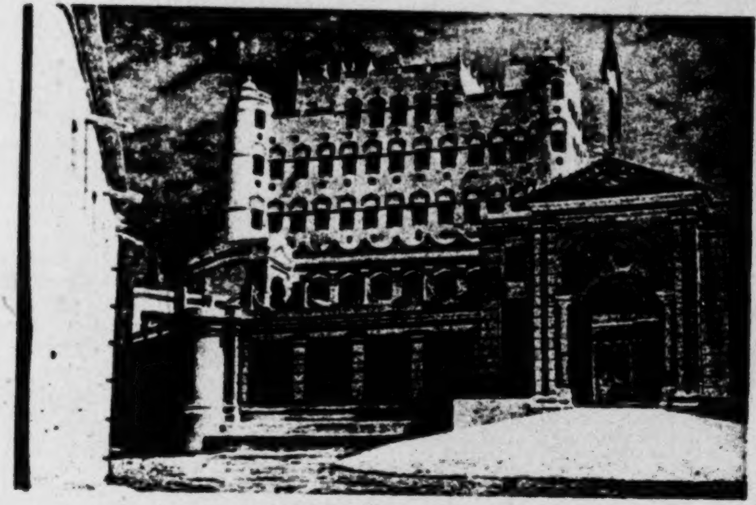
THE WELL BELOW A HADHRAMI BEDOUIN LEGION POST IN THE NORTHERN DESERT



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THE KATHIRI SULTAN'S PALACE AT SAIYUN

[facing p. 146]

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648 military authorities throughout this episode in the history of the Colony.

643 In my early days in Aden, government was comparatively simple. The Resident, who was the senior civil official and *ex-officio* Commander-in-Chief, drove down to his office in Tawahi every morning from the Residency to deal with routine affairs and see anyone who cared to call on him. All were welcome, from the more senior departmental officers to the humblest of the humble of the subjects of His Majesty. Sir Bernard Reilly, who then held that position, had an amazing capacity for work and for play, and he succeeded in remaining outwardly completely unruffled even when dealing with important operations in the Protectorate which involved that much discussed topic, bombing, or when provoked by the Governments of both India and Bombay who invariably treated Aden as if it was a small town in the Bombay Presidency. Such was his conduct in public, but in private I have known him to express his views both freely and frankly.

645 In addition to the Resident there were four of us in the Secretariat, Gordon[1] of the Indian Political Service, who was the First Assistant Resident, Champion[2] of the Colonial Service, who was the Political Secretary, Lake,[3] the one and only Political Officer, and myself. I acted as Second Assistant Resident, in addition to my other duties at the Residency itself where I was a glorified A.D.C. Champion and Lake ran the Protectorate between them with the help of the head interpreter, Khan Bahadur Muhammed Salim Ali, an elderly gentleman with a Mongolian caste of countenance, who sat in a particularly small room under the stairs surrounded by papers, smoking a very bubbly water pipe, with his turban-like head-dress on the back of his head or resting among the files, depending upon the heat of the room and his own degree of irritation. He had a remarkably hoarse voice and wore a pair of spectacles on the end of his nose, over which he peered at the crowd of Sheikhs, tribesmen and hangers-on, all wanting something and

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[1] Now Lt.-Colonel J. de la H. Gordon, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

[2] Now Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

[3] Lt.-Colonel M. C. Lake, C.M.G. (dec.).

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

all talking at once, who squatted in what little space there was 645 ●
inside the room and overflowed into the passage outside. The work these three men did was incredibly difficult and yet they were successful to a remarkable degree, and succeeded in maintaining not only security on the trade routes in the Protectorate, but at the same time they were able to strengthen the ties between Government and the Rulers.

Outside the Secretariat there were only three European officers of the Government. The senior was the Chairman of the Port Trust Board and of the Settlement Board, and at the time of which I am writing the appointment was held by an officer of the Royal Engineers who had been seconded to the civil engineering side of the Government of India. He presided over the Board of Trustees of the Port and was also the Chief Executive Officer, and in addition he managed the affairs of the Settlement. The Settlement, as I have already indicated, was a term which included all the British territory which is now the Colony, and the Settlement Board was the successor
of what in fact had been a Municipal Committee. A munici- 632
pality was formed some while after our occupation of Aden in 1839, but it was not until 1882 that any attempt seems to have been made to produce a set of municipal rules. In 1900 the local authority ceased to be called a Municipal Committee and became known as the Aden Settlement. As such it, in fact, did everything, and rather more, that an ordinary municipality
does in this country. The "rather more" being control of the [648]
electric light supply and also the water supply, both profitable undertakings which were wrested from it when in 1937 Aden became a Crown Colony and the new Colonial Government was in search of funds.

The next important European officer was the Judicial Assist- 692
ant, who succeeded in combining with a reasonable degree of success the duties of legal adviser to the Resident and Judge of
the District and Sessions Court. The last, but by no means 625
least important of the European officers, was the Commissioner of Police who was seconded from the Indian Police and under the District Magistrate was responsible for the maintenance of law and order.

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KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMED MACKAWWI, K.B.E.

[facing p. 18]

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Aden

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The most outstanding personality that Aden has ever produced was the late Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammed Abdul Qadar Mackawwi, K.B.E. I came to know him intimately in course of time and to benefit greatly, not only in my early days in Aden, but later when I was Governor, from his wise advice. He was a fine man and a credit to any country, and it was Aden's misfortune that ill health should overtake him just when his wise counsel was most needed. He died in 1953.

The first time that I came in contact with him occurred in this way: One morning I was in my office in the Secretariat and the Resident rang his bell, and as I entered his office he said:

"Here are the nominations to the Port Trust Board which I have discussed with the Chairman. They must go to Bombay for the Governor's approval as soon as possible," and he handed me a file.

"Have you made any alterations, Sir?" I inquired.

"No. The Chairman wants me to drop Mackawwi, he thinks he is on too many committees and that he should have a rest. At least that is what he says, but in fact he finds him an infernal nuisance. No. I am not going to drop Mackawwi; if I did there would be no-one to keep the Chairman up to his work," was the answer I got.

It was later the same morning that Mackawwi came to see me. Tall and almost incredibly thin, with ears even more prominent than my own, he wore a small grey moustache and a tuft of white hair which would have been an imperial if it had only been rather higher up on his chin. He had that quiet dignity of manner which is a characteristic of all well-bred Arabs. He was dressed, as was his normal custom, in a long white cotton gown which reached to his feet, over which he wore a coat of the same material and colour and a waistcoat adorned with a gold watch-chain. His head-dress in winter was an embroidered red woollen turban, and in summer a lighter one of silk surrounding a small, white, knitted cotton cap. On ceremonial occasions and sometimes when it was really cold in the winter, he wore a black overcoat which he had bought in London on the only occasion that he had visited the United Kingdom. Though invariably polite, even when

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annoyed, he was rather a trying visitor because he never spoke above a whisper and was in consequence at the best of times very difficult to hear; in Committees it was often quite impossible to follow what he was saying unless one was seated next to him. His family, as the name implies, came originally from Mecca, but he himself was of mixed blood; one of his grandmothers was a Somali and his mother was of Egyptian descent. His father had been the Settlement engineer, a man of unusual talents who had written two small books, one on Chemistry and the other on Muslim Law; and being a man of remarkable integrity had died with no fortune to leave to his sons. Mackawwi was largely self-educated and started to earn his living as a petition writer and a teacher of Arabic to the Officers of the garrison. Ambitious and restless he turned to trade and began to deal in hides, skins and coffee on borrowed capital. He was fortunate and industrious, and as his business expanded he travelled in the Red Sea area, visiting the Yemen ports, Abyssinia and the Sudan.

In the Sudan he met General Sir Reginald Wingate and Lady Wingate whose brother, General Sir Leslie Rundle, had been a pupil of his as a young officer. Sir Leslie and his sister were the children of Mr. Rundle, the Royal Naval Mate who first planted the Red Ensign on the soil of Aden in 1839 at Sirah Island in Crater. He was promoted to Lieutenant for his courage and leadership on that occasion, and his flag has been framed and now hangs in Government House.

Realising the need in Aden for a good contractor, Mackawwi added building to his other activities. He was so successful in this new venture that by the time I came to know him his trading activities had ceased completely and he devoted his working hours to contracting. His leisure, if it can be so described, was spent in public work and charitable enterprises.

On this our first meeting he came to the point immediately. "I want to talk to you about the Port Trust Board and the Settlement Committee. There should be more Arabs on them; this is essentially an Arab country and I alone represent my people on the Port Trust," he said, "and on the Settlement Committee there are only two of us."

C

000 generally withdrawn later. The official members must have been made of sterner stuff, or else they were anatomically unusual, for they never lost their unruffled calm throughout these Standing Finance Committee meetings, which were often long and tedious.

643 •645 It is the Governor and the Governor alone who decides what matters should be brought before the Executive Council for their advice, and once he has submitted a subject to his Council and has been given advice, he is required to accept the unanimous view, or the majority view if unanimity is not possible. In very unusual circumstances the Governor can exercise his right to reject the advice he receives from his Council, but if he does then his reasons for so doing must be reported to the Secretary of State, and never in the ten years during which I was in one capacity or another connected with the Executive Council have I known the advice of the Council refused by the Governor.

645 [643] The procedure in Council is in no way complicated. The Governor presides and deals with routine matters first, keeping the more difficult items on the Agenda until the Council has had time to settle down; then he introduces the more complicated subjects and either invites a general discussion or seeks the views of each member individually. Sometimes there is a quick decision, and sometimes there is productive discussion, and sometimes it takes a long time before a conclusion can be arrived at, but invariably in my time did the record in the Minute Book read "... the Governor accepted the advice of Council and ordered accordingly".

I sat between the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General when I was first an "unofficial" member of the Council. The Chief Secretary sat on the right of the Governor who always asked the views of Council in a clockwise direction, which was greatly to my advantage because I was able to benefit from hearing practically everyone speak before it came to my own turn. At least it should have been greatly to my advantage, but on occasion it was quite extraordinary how little information I could gather from the remarks of the majority of my colleagues when I had neglected to do my own homework,

and how tediously verbose they seemed when I had; but 645 invariably the Attorney-General came to my rescue and I had but to agree with him and I was home, as it were. Our meetings were not at all like the free-and-easy chatty Port Trust affairs which, strangely enough, did twice the work in half the time. We were not unlike a rather serious-minded sixth form being taken by the Head in person. Individually we were a curious assortment of talent and mediocrity, inevitable in all great Services, guided very largely by remote control from London. The level in Aden was very high, and this combined with the smallness of the Aden Service made the oddities look odder than they really were. Among the various subjects which come 643 before the Executive Council I think the most difficult, and 645 certainly the most mentally disturbing, are the petitions for 696 mercy from persons who had been sentenced to death. They are, I am glad to say, few and far between. In such cases the final decision will mean life or death to one person, and make no mistake about it, although the Governor has the advice of Council and he has their aid in the decision which he has to make, the decision is not theirs—it is his. The greatest care is exercised to ensure that a right decision is given and the record of the case and the judgments of the trying Judge and the Court of Appeal are available to the Members and to His Excellency, and they all have the benefit of hearing the clear, concise and unbiased statement of the Attorney-General. There is normally no general discussion after the Attorney-General has finished speaking, but if individual Members have points which they wish to have information upon, they are raised, and when there is no more to be said then the opinions of the Members of Council are taken. This is done according to custom in an unusual way and is in rotation, beginning with the most junior Member and so in order of seniority to the Chief Secretary who is the senior of the *ex-officio* Members of the Council. The question is simple and requires a Yes or a No; it is whether or not the prerogative of mercy should be exercised.

I did not take my seat in the Legislative Council as a nominated Unofficial Member for some time, in fact, not until there 000

600 was enough business to warrant the Council being called together. Then having taken the oath and signed the Register I found myself immediately leader of the "Opposition". None of us on either side of the Council had any experience of political work or of public speaking, except perhaps for one lawyer on the Unofficial side and the Attorney-General and the Director of Education on the Government side. These gentlemen were accustomed to speaking in the Court or in the lecture hall and classroom, but that was not quite the same thing as addressing a body of men who had no desire to listen to arguments presented purely in a legalistic manner or to be "lectured", however able the lecturer; so even these gentlemen held their peace, except during the Budget Meetings when our lawyer sometimes got rather carried away, occasionally to the embarrassment of his own side, a happening, so I am informed,
665 not confined solely to Colonial Legislatures.

645 There were no political parties at that time in Aden, so that we none of us represented any particular political movement and were, for the most part, elderly gentlemen representative of our own communities in the Colony who had been nominated for our proven loyalty and solid worth, rather than for our
[641] aptitude for politics or any particular intelligence. No attempt was made at that time to encourage the younger generation to take a responsible part in the government of the Colony. That was to come later when we had, all of us, more experience
645 and were more sure of ourselves. One of the main difficulties
563 that the Governor must have had in deciding who to nominate to represent the Arab majority of the population on the Legislative Council was that the official language of the Council was English and the common language of all the various committees was also English, and it was well-nigh impossible to find an able man of mature age among the Arabs who not only knew English but was prepared also to give up much of his time to public work. Immature lads there were, but no-one would have welcomed their appointment, least of all the more responsible members of their own community who would have had no faith in "children" as they termed them. Time was needed to mature the "children" and to accustom the grey-

beards to seeing comparatively young men in positions of 645
responsibility. In the meantime we held the fort and tried to 563
build up a tradition of sober and gentlemanly conduct in the Council which would curb the impetuosity without breaking the spirit of the younger generation when in the fullness of time they joined us and replaced us.

As the leader of the Unofficial Members in the uneasy calm 645
which had succeeded the Arab-Jewish riots in 1947, the line 662
which I took then and continued to follow throughout my 664
time on that side of the Council was that we were not in the 665
usually accepted sense of the word an opposition. Although we were on the Unofficial side of Government we were jointly responsible with our official colleagues, for decisions taken in the Council which we had supported. It was not often that we raised our voice in opposition in the public meetings of the Council, because we preferred to reserve our criticism for the privacy of the Committee room, and sharp were some of the encounters which took place behind those closed doors. You may wonder why we should be unwilling to oppose Government openly in Council. The reason was that the temperament of people in the United Kingdom and the temperament of people in the Colonies is vastly different. In the United Kingdom very few people concern themselves unduly about the views of the Members of Parliament at Westminster, and verbal duels and quarrels in the Commons seldom, if ever, have the least effect upon public tranquillity. But Parliamentary Reports which are to be found on the minor and less important pages of only a few of the daily newspapers in this country often contain material which in a Colony, in the kindergarten stage of political development, would have a very unpleasant effect. In the Aden of ten years ago a really outspoken attack on the Government by the Unofficial Members would have had but one result; it would have undermined the authority of Government outside the Council Chamber, and in consequence there would have been a deterioration in security. At such a time this would have been serious. Government understood and respected our motives.

With the full approval of my Unofficial colleagues I summed

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up our attitude in the course of my Address to the Legislative Council in reply to the Governor's Address at the formal opening of the new Session in 1949. The Governor's Address comes on the first day of the new Session and by tradition the Senior Unofficial Member replies immediately after "Questions" on the second day. I had drafted and re-drafted my speech, and I tried to learn the beginning and the end by heart, but when eventually I found myself on my feet in the Legislative Council I cannot recall that ever before have I felt so frightened. I had often read in the reminiscences of important personages that when they made their maiden speech in the House of Commons they had wondered at first who it was that was speaking and whose was the strange voice that they were hearing. I had thought this a gross exaggeration, but when I started to speak myself on this occasion I realised the truth of the statement. My voice sounded most peculiar at first, but after a time I began to be really interested in what I was saying and ceased to be nervous, at least not panic stricken; and to be quite frank, towards the end of my maiden effort I was slightly pleased with the progress I was making, especially when I was, so to speak, on the last lap. On that occasion I used these words:

"... On behalf of my colleagues I assure Your Excellency that we are proud to be associated with, rather I should say, to be a part of, the Government of this Colony and we will ever be ready to undertake any work for the benefit of the community which Your Excellency may decide to entrust to us. We realise our responsibilities and measures necessary for the security and well-being of the people of Aden will always have our support, for only by a united and strong Government can the peace and prosperity of the Colony be assured. ..."

Two years later on a similar occasion I made the position plainer still when I said:

"... Much that I say in my address reflects the views of all

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or the majority of my colleagues, not always, of course, for on occasion I find myself at variance with many of my friends on this side of the Council. These differences of opinion occur even when all the members of the minority party in an assembly such as this are of one political persuasion, but they are normally subordinated to the interests of the party and the opposition generally presents a united front. Here we are not all of the same political persuasion, nor are we an opposition; we are a definite part of the Government of the Colony and as such are responsible to the people of the Colony that we do our duty in furthering their legitimate aims and safeguarding their interests, while at the same time co-operating to the full with the Official Members in all measures which are to the benefit of the Colony as a whole, distasteful though they may be to some individuals. I know that our position is little understood outside this Council and that when the younger members of the public recall that we exist, which I am afraid is not often, they are inclined to look upon us as a collection of elderly gentlemen incapable of saying 'No', who, in return for an enhanced social prestige of rather doubtful value, collect together at the bidding of the Government and agree to everything. Very natural, even some Members of Government have been known from time to time to make the same mistake, but this conception is absolutely wrong and the sooner that is realised, the better. We have our duty to do and we do it however unpleasant it may be, and what is more, we do that duty in the appropriate place—in the privacy of our Committee Room where we can, on occasion, be very outspoken, possibly too outspoken.

"We are members of one family and it ill becomes family members to differ and bicker in public if it can be avoided. Such conduct more often than not only brings discredit on the parties to the dispute with a serious loss of family prestige. Settle your differences at home and face the world united should be our policy and it is one which might be adopted by many persons outside this Council with advantage."

Strange words for the leader of an "Opposition", but it was

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664 a strange place, and what may suit the British, whom no-one
665 understands, does not *ipso facto* suit all the peoples of the
Colonial territories.

645 The Standing Finance Committee, to which I have referred,
652 was composed then, as it is now, of all the Unofficial Members
of the Legislative Council and only two of the Official Members, the Chief Secretary and the Financial Secretary, the former presiding. Here was a very heavy Unofficial majority in a very vital place, for the Standing Finance Committee controlled Government spending and carried out annually a detailed examination of the Colony Budget, a task which every spring entailed hours and hours of work and long and often acrimonious meetings, which always ended with an increase in mutual esteem. The Government men were able officials and good fellows, and you could have travelled far and long before you came upon a body of Unofficials more public spirited and less self-seeking.

645 Gradually we all became more articulate, more experienced
662 and more responsible in our actions and in our words. Our
664 main platform was the expansion of education, the provision
665 of adequate housing for the mass of the population, the provision of a good new civil hospital, and lastly, steady political development. It is curious that in those early days of the Legislative Council no-one clamoured in the Council for elections or for self-government, and we did not adopt the usual "run before you can walk" attitude of minority parties and extremists in some other Colonial Legislatures. It was not because we were apathetic, but rather, I suppose, because being older men than is usual in such institutions we were more alive to our own and other people's limitations and realised that we must learn our job before we could ask for promotion. At the same time we realised also that what was in one way our strength, for it indicated experience, was also our weakness, for some of us were too set in our ways to welcome change in a rapidly changing world. The yeast of youth was needed to leaven the experience of age, and I am glad to say that we did realise that, and in 1950 on behalf of my colleagues I stressed this point when I said:

The Port Trust and the Legislative Council

> "At the same time I feel it my duty to say that we realise 645
> that in the not too distant future an awakening sense of 662
> responsibility among the younger members of the community 664
> may justify Your Excellency's successor in making changes in 665
> the membership on the Unofficial side of the Council. If and when that time comes, I shall have occasion to refer to this later, we will be very willing and ready to do all that we can to co-operate. The honour of office has its undoubted attractions, just as it has its responsibilities, but those, and we trust that you will consider us among them, who really have the good and well-being of the people of the Colony at heart do not need the spur of public office to induce them to sacrifice their time and sometimes interests for the good of the community."

These may have been the words of one man, but it must be realised that they were the sentiments of all the Unofficial Members who had approved these words at a private meeting held in my office some days earlier. It was a broad enough hint for anyone, but little did I realise then that they were, in fact, addressed to myself and that it was I who was destined to be His Excellency's successor.

I am afraid that neither the Press nor the public were much 645
interested in our work in the Council; there was nothing 204
spectacular, it was not "news" and not even that section of the 208
Press which was already beginning to write of self-government in a most uninstructed manner and to put forward the claims of Arabic to be recognised as an official language, took the trouble to be present at the Reporters' table during the
ordinary meetings of the Council. This does not mean that [643]
editors and reporters were absent from the official opening ceremony of each new Session of the Council; this was our one gala day of the year when the Governor, in full uniform, complete with feathers in his hat, and wearing his Orders and Decorations, with guards of honour and salutes, formally opened the new Session and delivered "the gracious Address", after handing decorations to those whom His Majesty had been graciously pleased to honour. This was quite a different state

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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204 of affairs; it was a spectacle, it was "news", and what was no
208 less attractive a social occasion of the first magnitude. The élite of Aden society were there and the editors were not left out, but when the tumult had died down and the multitude departed, the editors, who were often their own reporters, were found to have gone as well.

619 It must not be imagined that real feeling about the political
[665] future of the Colony was non-existent. There were many people who were, in fact, seriously concerned, and a number of individuals looked forward to the time when they would be able to have a greater share in the control of their own affairs, but at that time there was nothing in the nature of a "party", as we understand the term in this country, inspired with nationalist ideas in any section of the community.

177 The Arab awakening was being accelerated by the rapid
668 educational developments in the Colony and by the radio; the
[204] first a good influence, the second poisonous to young minds
[208] with its half-truths, anti-British propaganda and reports of riots and students' demonstrations, which were such a feature of those years. The first phase of this awakening was the realisation that with few exceptions the worthwhile work in the Colony was in the hands of foreigners to Aden, and the younger generation began to wonder and to ask why strangers had the cream of the employment while they had to make do
464 with what was left. Mercifully the trade expansion after the war was creating fresh employment daily and there was work for every employable lad on leaving school, and I regret to say, very often before he should have left school. The murmuring did not go unheeded by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council and we warned Government that there would be trouble unless the rights of local men and women to priority in employment, provided they were capable of doing the work, were recognised both by Government and by the employers. The warning was heeded by Government, but not by some of the "foreign" employers who claimed, not without reason, that the local article was not up to the standard of the imported. These employers continued to take advantage of a surplus of semi-skilled workers in India, which had been

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lines of a military school where the discipline is strict and the
[292] boys are taught to be self-reliant. Dressed in their school
uniform of blue smock, gathered at the waist with a red sash
[541] and a white cotton head cloth held in place by a black cord,
these boys put on a physical training display on gala occasions
which would not disgrace the Royal Tournament at Earl's
Court.

643 The old Sultan, His Highness Sir Saleh bin Ghalib,
K.C.M.G., was a well-read and wise old gentleman whose
death in 1956 was a sad blow to his people and to his State.
[533] I have enjoyed his hospitality on more than one occasion and
listened with pleasure to his band which, under an Indian
Bandmaster, played Eastern and Western tunes with equal
facility. It was this band that played at Government House in
Aden when Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness
Prince Philip, honoured me with their presence at lunch in
1954. His Highness was himself present on that occasion,
together with other representatives of the Protectorate and the
[523] Colony. In his own house after dinner it was the Sultan's
custom to entertain his guests with a cinema show which,
whether composed of commercial productions or of films he
had himself produced and photographed, was always entertaining,
even though the sound was rather overpowering: I could
never understand, since he was certainly not deaf, why he
always had the sound turned up to such a degree that one was
almost deafened. The Sultan loved anything to do with films
and knew more than most amateurs about the mechanism of
his cameras, projectors and tape recorders. It was in Mukalla
that I saw and heard Charlie Chaplin speaking Arabic; an
Arabic sound track having been added by the Sultan himself
to one of the old silent Chaplin films.

636 Politically the State was more advanced than most of the
643 Protectorate States and His Highness ruled with the aid of a
645 State Council, on which were not only the able Sudanese Chief
Minister and the astute Pakistani Finance Minister, but unofficial
Arab members representing trading and other interests
642 in the State. Throughout the State, control and government
636 have been decentralised down from the Central Government

Minority Communities and Political Development

The Legislative Council was enlarged slightly at the same time so that it consisted of nine *ex-officio* and nominated Official members, four Unofficial members elected by the electoral divisions of the Colony, one Unofficial member elected from among and by the members of the Municipal Committee, thus encouraging young men to work in that sphere and at the same time ensuring a proper representation of municipal interest, and four nominated Unofficial members. Of the nominated Unofficial members one was required by the Constitution to represent business interests and the others represented minority communities, or were persons whose wise counsel was of great value to the Chamber. Nine on each side of the Chamber, with the Governor presiding, there was thus a slender, very slender Government majority. 646

An analysis of the members showed that the Council consisted of eleven Europeans, two of them on the unofficial side, five Arabs, one Somali and one Indian. The fact that there were so many Europeans had no particular significance because there was no reason why a number of the Departmental Heads on the official side should not, in time, be local men. On the unofficial side the European who represented trading interests was the President of the Chamber of Commerce, an appointment which may well be filled at a not too distant date by a non-European, though it will always have to be borne in mind that the considerable trading interests of the European business houses must have adequate representation.

At the same time as I informed the Legislative Council that changes in their constitution were contemplated, I was able to tell them that that very day the Executive Council had been strengthened by the addition of an Arab Unofficial member. Since then a further addition to the Executive Council has taken place and there were by the end of 1956 two Arab unofficial members as well as the one European Unofficial member. There had always been a European Unofficial member on the Council since the inception of the Executive Council in 1937. 645 [642]

In the spring of 1956 there was a clamour in the Press for further constitutional advance, uninstructed clamour largely 642 648

the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary and one other 642
Government official and six members to be nominated by the 646
Governor in his absolute discretion. The Governor will no 178
longer preside over the Council, his place being taken, as is only appropriate, by a Speaker.

The qualifications for electors and for candidates for election 641
are to remain unchanged. This means that there will be no 666
extension of the franchise and no relaxation of the rule which 642
requires a candidate to be Aden born, or if not Aden born, to be a British subject or a British Protected person who has resided in the Colony for seven out of the last ten years. A very wise decision. Nothing could have been more foolhardy than to have extended the franchise at the present time beyond its already wide limits. To allow foreign subjects to be elected as Members of a Legislative Council would be unconstitutional in any country.

With the grant of an unofficial elected majority it is proposed 647
to appoint five Unofficial Members of whom three must be 642
elected Members to take charge of the Departments of Education, Public Works, Communications, Labour and Social Welfare and the Health Department. They will be known as Members-in-Charge and will be responsible for their respective Departments. Early in 1956 I introduced the practice of associating individual Unofficial Members with Departments of Government with the object of preparing them for just this sort of development. The result is that the present Unofficial Members have gained valuable experience and one can only hope that the electorate, always a trifle capricious even in England, will have the good sense to return at least some of them to the Council at the next election where their experience will be of benefit to the Colony.

The new Constitution will, of course, provide that the 642
Governor shall exercise reserve executive and legislative powers. 643
This is a normal procedure and essential, particularly in a politically juvenile Colony such as is Aden which has had a Legislative Council for only eleven years.

The contemplated change in the composition of the Execu- 642
tive Council is as sweeping as that in the Legislative Council. 645

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Aden

645 The future Executive Council will consist of the five *ex-officio* Members of the Legislative Council and the five Members-in-Charge. The Governor will, of course, preside as he does at present.

The proposals are sound and, indeed, generous. It remains to be seen whether the electorate are wise enough to return rational and honest persons to represent them on the Legislative Council. If they don't they will have cut their own throats, a nasty messy business at any time, and it is no satisfaction to the victims to know that the wounds were self inflicted.

Gulf, which enables oil to be supplied at favourable rates, and the 504
consequent inducement to ships to call for bunkers has also led to an increase of transit trade to the East African and Red Sea ports.

PERIM

The first trace of the occupation of Perim Island goes back as 175
far as 1738 when the French landed there after the bombardment of Mocha. It was not until 5th May, 1799, that the British took formal possession, but it is recorded that, owing to difficulties in maintaining a supply of water, they evacuated the island in September of that year.

Perim was reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, under 175
instructions from Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, to Sir 642
William Coghlan, Political Resident and Commander, Aden, and Lieutenant Templar in the "Mahi" was deputed to effect the occupation. The island was then placed under the control of an Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden. This arrangement continued until 1929, when the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent. On the closing down of the Perim Coal Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the Island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually performing the journey by air.

II.—GOVERNMENT

Prior to the 1st April, 1932, the territory now comprising the 642
Colony was administered by a Resident under the control of the Government of Bombay. From the 1st April, 1932, Aden became a Chief Commissionership, and control was transferred from the Government of Bombay to the Governor-General of India in Council, the Chief Executive Officer at Aden being styled Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commander-in-Chief. On the 1st April, 1937, Aden was constituted a Crown Colony and was removed from the control of the Government of India. The Colony is 643
administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, aided 645
by an Executive Council which at present comprises five members. The Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Political Secretary and Civil Secretary and such other persons as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint. At the present time, in addition to the ex-officio members, the Legal Adviser, the Finance Officer and the Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement have been appointed to the Council. There is no Legislative Council.

Military Garrison

The Military Garrison of the Colony is under the command of an 701
Air Officer Commanding.

There is a Naval Office in charge of the Naval Officer-in-Charge.

of Aden is based on the fact that it is a fuelling station, originally 175 for coal and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main Eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Abyssinia, Somaliland and Africa.

PERIM.

The first trace of the occupation of the Perim island goes back as far as 1738 when the French landed there, after the bombardment of Mocha. It was not until the 5th May, 1799, that the British took formal possession, but it is recorded that owing to difficulties in maintaining a supply of water they evacuated the island in the September of that year.

Perim was reoccupied in January, 1857, under instructions from Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, to Sir William Coghlan, Political Resident and Commander, Aden, and Lieutenant Templar in the *Mahi* was deputed to accomplish this reoccupation. The island was then placed under the control of an Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden. The Assistant Resident remained in control until 1929, when the Manager of the Perim Coal Company, Limited, was appointed Government Agent. On the closing down of the Perim Coal Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained on the island, and the Administrator makes regular visits generally performing the journey by air.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Previously to the 1st April, 1932, the territory now comprising 643 the Colony was administered by a Resident under the control of the Government of Bombay. From the 1st April, 1932, Aden became a Chief Commissionership, and control was transferred from the Government of Bombay to the Governor-General of India in Council, the Chief Executive Officer being styled Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commander-in-Chief. On the 1st April, 1937, Aden was constituted a Crown Colony and was removed from the control of the Government of India. The 645 Colony is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander- 643 in-Chief, aided by an Executive Council which at present comprises five members. The Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Political Secretary and Civil Secretary and such other persons as the Governor, in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint. At the present time, in addition to the *ex-officio* members, the Legal Adviser, the Finance Officer, and the Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement have been appointed to the Council. There is no Legislative Council. [646]

on the coast near Aden resulted in the capture of Aden by a successful 175 expedition sent from Bombay by the East Indian Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The desire to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes necessitated by the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946). The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact 504 that it is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to 439 the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3 : Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Govern- 643 ment of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden 645 has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officer lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

Appendix I

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

•645

(as at 31st December, 1947)

His Excellency the Governor.
Hon. Chief Secretary.
Hon. A. Muchmore, C.B.E.
Hon. F. B. Taylor, O.B.E.
Hon. E. D. W. Crawshaw.
Dr. the Hon. E. Cochrane.
Hon. J. Goepel.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.

Official Members

Hon. E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
Hon. W. L. Osborne, O.B.E.
Hon. J. Goepel.
Hon. H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.

Unofficial Members

Hon. F. B. Taylor, O.B.E.
Hon. Khan Bahadur M. A. K. Mackawee, O.B.E.
Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali.
Hon. Seyid Abdu Ghanem.
Hon. Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw.
Hon. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, B.A., LL.B.
Hon. Judah M. Yahooda.
Hon. S. N. Day.

Appendix II

LIST OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

113

(On sale through the *Crown Agents for the Colonies*, 4 *Millbank*, London, S.W.1.)

Official Gazette (weekly). Subscription Rs. 20 (with legal supplements) per year.

Aden Protectorate Gazette (quarterly). Subscription Rs. 5 per year.

Annual Report by the Financial Secretary for the Financial Year ended 31*st March*, 1947.

000 of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained
161 for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has
439 risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946). The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it
504 is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

631 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year.
625 It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

648 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Govern-
648 ment of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a
645 Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden

APPENDIX

645

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(as at 31st December, 1948)

His Excellency the Governor.
Hon. Chief Secretary.
Hon. Attorney-General.
Hon. Financial Secretary.
Dr. the Hon. E. Cochrane.
Hon. J. Goepel.
Hon. T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.

646

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.

Official Members

Hon. E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
Hon. J. Goepel.
Hon. W. L. Osborne, O.B.E.
Hon. H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.

Unofficial Members

Hon. T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Hon. Sir M. A. K. Mackawee, K.B.E.
Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali.
Hon. Seyid Abdu Ghanem.
Hon. Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw.
Hon. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, B.A., LL.B.
Hon. Judah M. Yahooda
Hon. S. N. Day.

504 The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that
131 it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil.
It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes
439 to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

175 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same
631 year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

Chapter 3: Administration

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Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an extraordinary Member of the Council.

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161 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by
226 an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are
625 fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police
659 detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

636
648 administrator to understate the true requirement, more by wishful thinking than deliberately. The result is that too little is asked for, less is provided by the Treasury and the consequent mess costs much more to clear up than would have been the case if an adequate sum had been demanded and granted in the beginning. Sometimes I fear it is forgotten in the United Kingdom that there are able and honest people outside the corridors of Whitehall, who have the interests of the Nation at heart. More trust abroad would mean less frustration and loss of confidence and would not cost any more, in fact, there would be a saving.

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646 To return to the Aulakis. When I visited the Sheikhdom for the first time I drove up from Aden through Dathina with its funny republican experiment, where the three major tribes had stopped killing each other and were trying to run their own affairs by means of an unwieldy council with a revolving President, who held office for one year. The Sheikh of each tribe in turn became the President of the Council and a harassed Political Officer was endeavouring, with not a very great degree of success, to keep the Council on the rails and to prevent the members from too much feathering of their own nests. It was obvious that there would have to be a return to a more practical, if less liberal form of Government in the near future.

000 The Political Officer for the Aulaki area drove the Land-Rover so that I had ample time to see the country through which we were passing. As we went eastward I was particularly interested to see how the new security was bringing people back to the long untilled lands. Fields were being cultivated and houses rebuilt. There were flocks on the hillsides and on several occasions wild-looking men with antiquated, but still lethal, weapons rushed down from a nearby hill feature and threw themselves in front of the car and brought it to a halt. Clad mainly in blue dye and scarcely adequate kilts, they crowded round the car and shook hands with the Political Officer and myself.

"Peace be with you," was their salutation.

"And to you peace," was our reply.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

CHAPTER NINE

Federation and the Future

FEDERATION

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ALTHOUGH the Protectorate Rulers are no longer the despots that they were, they are all, with two exceptions, fundamentally autocratic in their outlook. It is true that in many of the States the powers of the Rulers have been limited to some extent by the voluntary action of the Rulers themselves in establishing Councils, advisory or executive, but it is equally true that the Councils where they exist do so at the will of the Ruler and not at the will of the people. I admit that the autocratic form of government where the autocrat has been of a benevolent disposition, has been, so far, the most successful in the East, and I have much sympathy for those people who deplore the forcing of Western patterns of government on the unwilling Asiatic or African, but so far as Aden is concerned there never has been any question of forcing anything on anyone. I suggest that the reason why autocratic government has been successful in the East is fundamentally because it was the only form of government that could succeed in the insecure conditions which prevailed. It was also the form that the people appreciated, were accustomed to and wanted. They never had any long experience of any other form of government. I am sure that in the very different conditions which now prevail the majority of them do not appreciate a dictator, except as a purely temporary measure. They are growing unaccustomed to autocratic rule and want a form of government approximating to the Western model. What the people want they will have eventually. It is not a question of forcing Western ideas on unwilling people, but rather of guid-

ing eager purchasers to make a satisfactory choice of a political garment and altering the model to suit their particular figure. It was just with this purpose in view that the Federation plan was conceived. 642 643 646•

In all the Western and Middle Eastern countries outside the Iron Curtain, with the exception of the temporary experiment in Egypt and the last remnant of the patriarchal conception in Saudi Arabia, governments are fundamentally democratic whether the head of State be designated Queen, King, or President, and Aden looks Westwards for guidance and inspiration. 642 171 177

The contacts between the nineteenth-century Aden Protectorate and the West are daily becoming closer. Incessant broadcasts from London, Cairo and Aden itself, very different though they may be in their political approach, bring the modern West and modern Middle East into the remotest villages of the Protectorate. At the same time roads and landing grounds—of the latter there are at least eight with regular Civil Airline services, made possible by better security—have changed the mode of travel from the camel and the donkey to the lorry and the aeroplane and thereby greatly accelerated and increased personal contact with the outside world, and thus with people with Western ideas. 642 177 648

In Aden Colony there are 38,000 Arabs from the Protectorate in close contact with a democratic form of government, many of whom exercise their voting right when elections to the Legislative and Municipal Councils take place. These people have become accustomed to a democratic system of government, not only in Aden, but also in countries in the West to which many of them travel. When they return to their Protectorate homes, which many of them do at frequent intervals, they find the old-fashioned autocratic rule of their Sheikh or Sultan irksome. They would like at home what they have become used to abroad, an ever-increasing say in the government of the country. At present these people are in the minority, but it will not be long before the wish of the few becomes the demand of the majority, and the wisest of the Protectorate Rulers are ready and willing to accept change and bow before the inevitable. 641 [162] 642 177

was spread with care. Later, when more understanding had come to the people and they were politically more mature, it could be spread wider by a relaxation of some of the qualifications. In practice, when some years later it was necessary to consider again the qualifications of electors when the electoral principle was introduced for the selection of some of the members of the Legislative Council, it was found that the rise in wage rates had so broadened the field that no relaxation was desirable. The day will undoubtedly come when there will be adult suffrage, but I think that that is still some way away, especially so in the case of women who are only just emerging from the cocoon of purdah. 641

666
It seemed obvious to us, even in those early days, that there should be a common electoral roll both for the Municipal and later the Legislative Council elections. No-one ever thought of having a communal roll, and I was surprised to learn that there were such things in other Colonies when I was congratulated one day by a visiting Member of Parliament on our good sense. I am afraid there was little cause for congratulation; it was abysmal ignorance combined with common sense. 646 •

The only time that any question of communal candidates was raised was in 1955 in connection with the Legislative Council elections, when it was proposed from an unofficial source that the minority communities should be given representation on the Council, not by nomination, but by the election of candidates from those communities by the electorate as a whole. This would clearly not have been in the interests of the minority communities because the candidate who made the most appeal to the majority community, the Arabs, would have won the seat and he might not have had the confidence of his community or been inclined to represent their interests when they conflicted with those of the majority of his supporters. For this very sufficient reason the proposal was not pursued.

During the first three years of my term of office changes were made in the nominated Unofficial membership of the Legislative Council. Some of the older members who had given sterling service, but who had got somewhat out-of-date, were not re-nominated when their term of office expired. They 646

*646

willingly gave place to younger men who were more up-to-date and more in touch with popular thought.

Then at the formal opening of the ninth Session of the Council in January 1955, I was able to announce that the Secretary of State had accepted, in principle, the proposals that I had put forward to him for the reconstitution of the Council. Broadly speaking, the proposals, while maintaining the official majority, introduced the electoral principle for the filling of a number of Unofficial seats. These proposals had been formulated by me after I had had confidential and unofficial consultations with both Official and Unofficial members of the Legislative Council. I informed the Council that I had now been authorised to discuss the proposals with the Unofficial members, and I said that I proposed to do so forthwith. At the same time I stated very clearly that the fact that we were about to take a major step forward did not mean that within a short time we should be taking longer and longer and quicker and quicker strides in our forward movement. We were moving uphill and not down, and our steps would be slower and shorter as our progress became more difficult and our rate of progress must depend on our capacity to acclimatise ourselves to new conditions.

The conversations began and were ended speedily in an atmosphere of great goodwill and the first elections were held at the end of 1955—which was very satisfactory progress when all the various formalities that are necessary to a change in the Constitution are taken into consideration. The Council and the Colony were lucky in their first election because a very high standard of member was returned. They were all able men anxious to learn, whose entrance into public life had been, with one exception, either through the Municipal Committee or the Sheikh Othman Township Authority on which they had served. The exception was a Somali gentleman who won his seat in a three-cornered (or four-cornered—I forget which) fight with Arab opponents in the Ma'alla-Tawahi division which has an Arab majority but a considerable Somali vote. The Arab candidates split the Arab vote and suffered accordingly.

Minority Communities and Political Development

The Legislative Council was enlarged slightly at the same 646 time so that it consisted of nine *ex-officio* and nominated Official members, four Unofficial members elected by the electoral divisions of the Colony, one Unofficial member elected from among and by the members of the Municipal Committee, thus encouraging young men to work in that sphere and at the same time ensuring a proper representation of municipal interest, and four nominated Unofficial members. Of the nominated Unofficial members one was required by the Constitution to represent business interests and the others represented minority communities, or were persons whose wise counsel was of great value to the Chamber. Nine on each side of the Chamber, with the Governor presiding, there was thus a slender, very slender Government majority.

An analysis of the members showed that the Council consisted of eleven Europeans, two of them on the unofficial side, five Arabs, one Somali and one Indian. The fact that there were so many Europeans had no particular significance because there was no reason why a number of the Departmental Heads on the official side should not, in time, be local men. On the unofficial side the European who represented trading interests was the President of the Chamber of Commerce, an appointment which may well be filled at a not too distant date by a non-European, though it will always have to be borne in mind that the considerable trading interests of the European business houses must have adequate representation.

At the same time as I informed the Legislative Council that 645 changes in their constitution were contemplated, I was able to (642) tell them that that very day the Executive Council had been strengthened by the addition of an Arab Unofficial member. Since then a further addition to the Executive Council has taken place and there were by the end of 1956 two Arab unofficial members as well as the one European Unofficial member. There had always been a European Unofficial member on the Council since the inception of the Executive Council in 1937.

In the spring of 1956 there was a clamour in the Press for 642 further constitutional advance, uninstructed clamour largely 648

579 political party, as such, in the Colony had any hand in these outrages which, if continued, will have disastrous consequences for every single individual in Aden.

• 646 668 In the legislative field there have been two important developments since I left Aden. The first of these has been in the Municipal Committee where, at the recent elections, the electorate returned fourteen elected Members to the Committee. Of these seven are so-called Nationalists, which would seem to be a clear indication that Nationalism is spreading and gaining ground rapidly. This may be correct, but on the other hand I have found in Aden and elsewhere in the world that extremists do not always remain extreme once they have obtained their object which in this case was membership of the Municipal Committee. There are signs that already something of the sort is happening, and provided that the situation is handled firmly but with understanding, there would not seem to be cause for alarm. The moderates are, by and large, rational people and on them must rest the responsibility for restraining their less experienced associates. Let them take their own line in the future as they have in the past and not allow themselves to be influenced unduly by public opinion.

642 646 178 The second and more important development is the fulfilment of the undertaking given by Lord Lloyd in 1956. The proposals for a major change in the Constitution were published on November 11th, 1957, as a Gazette Extraordinary. The proposals provide for a fundamental change in the structure of both the Executive and Legislative Councils. The precise date of implementation has not yet been published, but it would be safe to assume that provided there is no startling and unexpected reaction to the proposals, they will come into effect at the end of this year when the life of the present Legislative Council is due to expire. The reconstruction of the Legislative Council will result in the Unofficial elected Members of the Council having a majority for the first time. There are to be twelve such elected members representing single member constituencies in the Colony, five *ex-officio* members who will be the Air Officer Commanding, the Chief Secretary,

From the "Upper Circle" 1958

the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary and one other 642
Government official and six members to be nominated by the 646 •
Governor in his absolute discretion. The Governor will no 178
longer preside over the Council, his place being taken, as is
only appropriate, by a Speaker.

The qualifications for electors and for candidates for election 641
are to remain unchanged. This means that there will be no 666
extension of the franchise and no relaxation of the rule which 642
requires a candidate to be Aden born, or if not Aden born, to
be a British subject or a British Protected person who has
resided in the Colony for seven out of the last ten years. A
very wise decision. Nothing could have been more foolhardy
than to have extended the franchise at the present time beyond
its already wide limits. To allow foreign subjects to be elected
as Members of a Legislative Council would be unconstitutional
in any country.

With the grant of an unofficial elected majority it is proposed 647
to appoint five Unofficial Members of whom three must be 642
elected Members to take charge of the Departments of Education, Public Works, Communications, Labour and Social
Welfare and the Health Department. They will be known as
Members-in-Charge and will be responsible for their respective
Departments. Early in 1956 I introduced the practice of associating individual Unofficial Members with Departments of
Government with the object of preparing them for just this
sort of development. The result is that the present Unofficial
Members have gained valuable experience and one can only
hope that the electorate, always a trifle capricious even in
England, will have the good sense to return at least some of
them to the Council at the next election where their experience
will be of benefit to the Colony.

The new Constitution will, of course, provide that the 642
Governor shall exercise reserve executive and legislative powers. 643
This is a normal procedure and essential, particularly in a
politically juvenile Colony such as is Aden which has had a
Legislative Council for only eleven years.

The contemplated change in the composition of the Execu- 642
tive Council is as sweeping as that in the Legislative Council. 645

of Aden is based on the fact that it is a fuelling station, originally 175 for coal and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main Eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Abyssinia, Somaliland and Africa.

PERIM.

The first trace of the occupation of the Perim island goes back as far as 1738 when the French landed there, after the bombardment of Mocha. It was not until the 5th May, 1799, that the British took formal possession, but it is recorded that owing to difficulties in maintaining a supply of water they evacuated the island in the September of that year.

Perim was reoccupied in January, 1857, under instructions from Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, to Sir William Coghlan, Political Resident and Commander, Aden, and Lieutenant Templar in the *Mahi* was deputed to accomplish this reoccupation. The island was then placed under the control of an Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden. The Assistant Resident remained in control until 1929, when the Manager of the Perim Coal Company, Limited, was appointed Government Agent. On the closing down of the Perim Coal Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained on the island, and the Administrator makes regular visits generally performing the journey by air.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Previously to the 1st April, 1932, the territory now comprising 643 the Colony was administered by a Resident under the control of the Government of Bombay. From the 1st April, 1932, Aden became a Chief Commissionership, and control was transferred from the Government of Bombay to the Governor-General of India in Council, the Chief Executive Officer being styled Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commander-in-Chief. On the 1st April, 1937, Aden was constituted a Crown Colony and was removed from the control of the Government of India. The 645 Colony is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander- 643 in-Chief, aided by an Executive Council which at present comprises five members. The Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Political Secretary and Civil Secretary and such other persons as the Governor, in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint. At the present time, in addition to the *ex-officio* members, the Legal Adviser, the Finance Officer, and the Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement have been appointed to the Council. There is no Legislative Council. [646]

THE COLONY

PART I

Review of 1947

Two events of outstanding importance took place during the year 646
under review. The first was the inauguration of the Aden Colony 579
Legislative Council on 6th January, the second was the outbreak of rioting, murder and arson which occurred in December following the United Nations decision to partition Palestine.

The Governor when bringing the Council into existence stated that he 646
was sharing in a constitutional act of the greatest importance for the right government of this small but busy territory and for the welfare of its peoples; and that the Colony was witnessing a political development that is typical of those democratic principles on which His Majesty's Government rely for the wise, humane and progressive administration of the Colonies.

The Council, which is under the presidency of the Governor, comprises four *ex-officio* members (including the Air Officer Commanding British Forces), four official members, and eight unofficial members.

This was a happy event for the people of the Colony.

The second event was tragic and for a time it caused many of the 579
activities of the Colony to be suspended to the detriment of trade and industry.

Following upon the declaration of a three days' general strike in Aden as from 2nd December as a protest against the partition of Palestine, there was an outbreak of great violence which was marked by murder, arson, looting and other forms of lawlessness. Police riot squads using tear smoke and controlled rifle fire ejected Arab mobs from the Jewish quarter in Crater, but as rioting spread rapidly the Police were reinforced by Aden Protectorate Levies, and on 3rd December H.E. the Governor proclaimed a state of emergency, and a curfew was imposed. The Fortress Commander took over the internal security control of the Colony. He was able to obtain the assistance of British naval landing-parties from H.M. ships which arrived on 4th December and reinforcements of British infantry were flown in on 5th December.

By 8th December the situation had been to a great extent restored, but calm was only on the surface and incidents during the next few days were still attempted. On 14th December it was possible to release H.M.S. *Challenger*, and most of the British infantry were moved back to quarters, leaving one platoon in Crater. On 15th December the two remaining H.M. ships, whose men had been of so much assistance, left, and on 17th December a third company of British infantry arrived in

579 Aden by sea. On the day before, the Commissioner of Police had resumed control of security in the Colony.

It was hoped that this calm would be maintained, but on 20th and 21st December feelings again ran high and there were renewed attempts at arson and looting.

On 24th December a bomb exploded in the coolie lines at Hedjuff, killing 2 Arabs and wounding 6, and on that afternoon, in view of the gravely tense situation and of the absolute necessity to use all available forces to put down disorder immediately it should occur, the Fortress Commander was requested to resume security control throughout the Colony and retained that function until 2nd February, 1948. The situation however had eased at the end of the month.

Civilian casualties during the riots were 33 Arabs, 4 Indian Muslims, 1 Somali, 78 Jews and 6 other persons of unknown race, killed. Very many were known to have been wounded or injured.

The Police suffered no fatal casualties, but an Assistant Medical Officer and one Levy were killed in the execution of duty.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FINANCE AND TRADE

Development Committee

646 At the meeting of the Legislature held on 28th April, 1947, the Council adopted the First Report of the Development Committee as the general development policy for the next ten years, subject to periodic review of details in the light of experience, and the inclusion of such additional schemes as might prove necessary as a result of unforeseen circumstances.

652 The Estimates of the Colony for 1948–49 provide a total of Rs. 27,27,000 for approved development schemes.

362 His Majesty's Government agreed to make a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act towards the cost of working-class dwellings at Sheikh Othman. The amount of the grant is £27,500 during a five-and-a-half-year period. A further grant will be considered at the end of that period.

Economic Control

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656 The hopes expressed earlier that it would be possible to dispense with the Economic Control Department as restrictions on trade were lifted were unfortunately not realised, and the economic crisis which confronts the United Kingdom and the whole of western Europe is having a natural effect on the economic life of Aden, which is dependent upon the maintenance of a vigorous trade for its prosperity.

Since August, 1947, a policy of restricting imports to reasonable essentials and to those goods which are required for the entrepot trade was followed. The merchants co-operated with Government in making this policy effective and as a consequence Aden was able to make a substantial contribution to important foreign exchange reserves. Many essentials remained scarce and in order to ensure that there should be no further reduction in the standard of living of the great bulk of the inhabitants Government maintained a policy of making adequate supplies of essential

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

657 Government which contributes Rs. 50,000 per annum, dispenses relief 735 to the aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare. Provision is made in the Colony Estimates for Rs. 13,000 on welfare staff and Rs. 3,000 on transport, etc.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An assistant welfare officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

646 The year 1947 saw the first session of Legislative Council in this Colony. Four sittings were held, in January and April respectively. Thirteen Bills were passed, which included two important new measures, the Rent Restrictions Ordinance and the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance.

For approximately the first nine months of the year the post of Attorney-General was vacant. This threw a great deal of extra work on the Crown Counsel and unavoidably affected the drafting of new legislation.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal 695 jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay *:

(*a*) in civil cases:

- (i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject-matter in dispute in appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards;
- (ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted; and

(*b*) in criminal cases from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not is deemed to have been lodged, and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council:

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* Appeal to the High Court at Bombay has since been abolished and appeal to the Court of Appeal in Nairobi has been substituted.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

643 The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

692 The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

632 During 1947 the local government of the Colony remained vested in the two Township Authorities, the larger being vested in the Fortress Township Authority and the area covered by it embracing the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The [7/2] Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European, [361 situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area covered by it 438] includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood mainly by fishing, basket-making and lime-burning, and who look to the built-up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre. The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

[643] The members of the Boards which administer the local government of these two areas are at present appointed by the Governor. The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend the various municipal services such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services and roads, the provision of recreational facilities for the public and the control of building operations. It has [45-1] still been found necessary to maintain foodstuff stalls in the public markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

443 368 231 During the year the Authorities opened a new market for petty traders and hawkers, a new public bathing-place where baths, with soap and towels provided, can be secured at a nominal fee, and a new cattle stable to accommodate 350 milk cows at Sheikh Othman.

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947)-1949 MMI Aden MMI

Appendix I

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

645

(as at 31st December, 1947)

His Excellency the Governor.
Hon. Chief Secretary.
Hon. A. Muchmore, C.B.E.
Hon. F. B. Taylor, O.B.E.
Hon. E. D. W. Crawshaw.
Dr. the Hon. E. Cochrane.
Hon. J. Goepel.

646

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.

Official Members

Hon. E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
Hon. W. L. Osborne, O.B.E.
Hon. J. Goepel.
Hon. H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.

Unofficial Members

Hon. F. B. Taylor, O.B.E.
Hon. Khan Bahadur M. A. K. Mackawee, O.B.E.
Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali.
Hon. Seyid Abdu Ganem.
Hon. Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw.
Hon. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, B.A., LL.B.
Hon. Judah M. Yahoda.
Hon. S. N. Dey.

Apendix II

LIST OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

113 (On sale through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.)

Official Gazette (weekly). Subscription Rs. 20 (with legal supplements) per year.

Aden Protectorate Gazette (quarterly). Subscription Rs. 5 per year.

Annual Report by the Financial Secretary for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1947.

0 00 of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained
161 for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of
Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has
439 risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946).
The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it
504 is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is
nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the
Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf.
The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase
in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia,
Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

631 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the
British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year.
625 It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under
the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the
Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent,
but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A
police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes
regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3 : Administration

648 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Govern-
648 ment of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden
has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a
645 Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden

APPENDIX

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(as at 31st December, 1948)

His Excellency the Governor.
Hon. Chief Secretary.
Hon. Attorney-General.
Hon. Financial Secretary.
Dr. the Hon. E. Cochrane.
Hon. J. Goepel.
Hon. T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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Hon. H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.

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Hon. Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw.
Hon. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, B.A., LL.B.
Hon. Judah M. Yahuda
Hon. S. N. Dey.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

population excluding military has risen from 500 to 100,000 (according to the latest estimate). 504 175

The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. 504 It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African Coast.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. 175 642 It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

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Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. 643 The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

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APPENDIX

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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The Chief Secretary
The Attorney General
The Financial Secretary
E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
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T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members

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A. M. Dibbin, M.B.E.

Unofficial Members

T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Sir M. A. K. Mackawee, K.B.E.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali
Seyid Abdu Ghanem
Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw, O.B.E.
Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah
J. R. Kynaston, O.B.E.
S. M. Banin

Membership as at 31st December, 1950.

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161 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by
226 an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The
625 population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are
659 fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

361
133 passengers from ships) and Ma'alla are built on the northern
and western slopes of Jebel Shamsan, the highest peak of the
volcanic range of hills surrounding Crater. Jebel Shamsan is
quite a presentable hill, for it is just over 1,700 ft. in height
and was at one time adorned with a signal station.

361 The isthmus which joins Aden to the mainland is called
133 Khormaksar and is as flat as the proverbial pancake. During
132 the monsoon winds of summer it is a hellish place of drifting
508 sand and it is here that the Royal Air Force have their station;
707 the military and civil airport are also here. Close by the airport
are the houses of the more senior civil and military officials
361 and a few ordinary folk, who are, on the whole, much better
647 paid than the officials, but of course not nearly so important.
648 Originally there were only two rows of houses, one of brown
houses and the other of white houses, and since they were inhabited mainly by officials, they were, not unnaturally, known
as Downing Street and Whitehall. Now there are rows and
rows of houses, all variations of the usual colonial box theme
in architecture, incredibly ugly but reasonably comfortable,
but I am glad to say Whitehall and Downing Street are still
the really fashionable roads.

361 At the northern and landward end of the isthmus there is the
351 town of Sheikh Othman with its pleasant gardens so well
known to many tourists. Sheikh Othman was also, until quite
recently, well known in a less desirable way to visitors and
residents alike, but in modern times morals seem to have
improved, and while the gardens have been enlarged, the other
361 attractions have been reduced. The town was not acquired by
648 any splendid feat of arms, but by a purely commercial transaction. It was bought from the Sultan of Lahej in 1882. Aden,
on the other hand, was invested in 1839 by an armed expedition
from India, carried in ships of the Indian Navy. The reason
for this expedition is said to have been to punish an outrage
which had occurred when the crew of an English ship wrecked
on the coast near Aden were maltreated. In point of fact the
probabilities are that the reason for our somewhat drastic
action was because we wished to control the only good
harbour between India and Egypt and use it as a coaling station

C

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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[illegible]

[facing p. 18]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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Aden

645 The most outstanding personality that Aden has ever
647 produced was the late Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammed Abdul Qadar Mackawwi, K.B.E. I came to know him intimately in course of time and to benefit greatly, not only in my early days in Aden, but later when I was Governor, from his wise advice. He was a fine man and a credit to any country, and it was Aden's misfortune that ill health should overtake him just when his wise counsel was most needed. He died in 1953.

The first time that I came in contact with him occurred in this way: One morning I was in my office in the Secretariat and the Resident rang his bell, and as I entered his office he said:

"Here are the nominations to the Port Trust Board which I have discussed with the Chairman. They must go to Bombay for the Governor's approval as soon as possible," and he handed me a file.

"Have you made any alterations, Sir?" I inquired.

"No. The Chairman wants me to drop Mackawwi, he thinks he is on too many committees and that he should have a rest. At least that is what he says, but in fact he finds him an infernal nuisance. No. I am not going to drop Mackawwi; if I did there would be no-one to keep the Chairman up to his work," was the answer I got.

It was later the same morning that Mackawwi came to see me. Tall and almost incredibly thin, with ears even more prominent than my own, he wore a small grey moustache and a tuft of white hair which would have been an imperial if it had only been rather higher up on his chin. He had that quiet dignity of manner which is a characteristic of all well-bred Arabs. He was dressed, as was his normal custom, in a long white cotton gown which reached to his feet, over which he wore a coat of the same material and colour and a waistcoat adorned with a gold watch-chain. His head-dress in winter was an embroidered red woollen turban, and in summer a lighter one of silk surrounding a small, white, knitted cotton cap. On ceremonial occasions and sometimes when it was really cold in the winter, he wore a black overcoat which he had bought in London on the only occasion that he had visited the United Kingdom. Though invariably polite, even when

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annoyed, he was rather a trying visitor because he never spoke above a whisper and was in consequence at the best of times very difficult to hear; in Committees it was often quite impossible to follow what he was saying unless one was seated next to him. His family, as the name implies, came originally from Mecca, but he himself was of mixed blood; one of his grandmothers was a Somali and his mother was of Egyptian descent. His father had been the Settlement engineer, a man of unusual talents who had written two small books, one on Chemistry and the other on Muslim Law; and being a man of remarkable integrity had died with no fortune to leave to his sons. Mackawwi was largely self-educated and started to earn his living as a petition writer and a teacher of Arabic to the Officers of the garrison. Ambitious and restless he turned to trade and began to deal in hides, skins and coffee on borrowed capital. He was fortunate and industrious, and as his business expanded he travelled in the Red Sea area, visiting the Yemen ports, Abyssinia and the Sudan.

In the Sudan he met General Sir Reginald Wingate and Lady Wingate whose brother, General Sir Leslie Rundle, had been a pupil of his as a young officer. Sir Leslie and his sister were the children of Mr. Rundle, the Royal Naval Mate who first planted the Red Ensign on the soil of Aden in 1839 at Sirah Island in Crater. He was promoted to Lieutenant for his courage and leadership on that occasion, and his flag has been framed and now hangs in Government House.

Realising the need in Aden for a good contractor, Mackawwi added building to his other activities. He was so successful in this new venture that by the time I came to know him his trading activities had ceased completely and he devoted his working hours to contracting. His leisure, if it can be so described, was spent in public work and charitable enterprises.

On this our first meeting he came to the point immediately. "I want to talk to you about the Port Trust Board and the Settlement Committee. There should be more Arabs on them; this is essentially an Arab country and I alone represent my people on the Port Trust," he said, "and on the Settlement Committee there are only two of us."

CHAPTER THREE

The Port Trust and the Legislative Council

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IN 1948 I was appointed Chairman of the Aden Port Trust by the Governor-in-Council.

When I took over my new duties the port was handling some 220 ocean-going ships of over 200 tons a month and was badly under-staffed. There were only six pilots and the Chief Engineer's Department was working night and day to maintain the floating craft. Oil was rapidly replacing coal as ships' bunkers, and 80 per cent of the ships using Aden harbour were calling primarily for fuel oil. Some years ago two men reached a bunkering agreement which was to be the foundation of Aden's prosperity. One was Lord Cadman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, now B.P. Ltd., and the other Lord Inchcape, Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The former said, in effect, if you put your ships in at Aden I will see that they are fuelled, and the latter agreed. Thus, almost overnight, Aden became a major oil re-fuelling port, whereas before she had depended principally on her coal-bunkering facilities to attract shipping.

Port dues and other charges had been kept as low as economic considerations would allow; the level of taxation in the Colony was reasonable and trade was brisk on a sellers' market as the shortages caused by the World War began to be made good and more and more commodities, unseen for years, came back on to the market. Shipping at Aden had reached the pre-war level and had continued to increase monthly as more and more vessels were released from their wartime occupations and came back to their peacetime trade, and the shipyards in the United Kingdom and elsewhere turned

The Port Trust and the Legislative Council

655 6470 504 The Board of Trustees who manage the Port are nominated by the Governor and they represent financial, shipping, oiling and trading interests in the Colony and the prosperity of their own interests depends on the continued prosperity of the Port, just as the prosperity of the Colony depends on that of the Port. Government is represented on the Board by the Financial Secretary, the Royal Navy by the Resident Naval Officer, and the Air Officer Commanding has his own representative, so that the Chairman has a body of able men personally interested in the well-being of the port who have among their number experts in finance, business, shipping and naval and military affairs. Trading and shipping interests may on occasion clash, so normally their representatives are approximately equal in numbers and no particular interest is allowed to predominate. The system works very well, and I see no reason why it should not continue to do so, but some people may consider that the time has nearly come when the practice for all the Trustees to be the Governor's nominees should be modified. This is a matter of opinion, and there are certainly some people who would like to see the Chamber of Commerce and the Aden Shipping Federation directly represented. Labour, as such, is not represented on the Board and until their leaders have more experience and are more mature it would be unwise to experiment in this direction.

The Trustees meet at least once a fortnight, and are required to do so by the Act which gives them authority, and to encourage them not to neglect this duty they receive a fee for each attendance. The Act also lays down that the fee is payable only to such of the Trustees as are present from the beginning to the end of the meeting. It is not often that such common-sense is met with in official Acts.

In my time the Trustees always forgathered before the meeting on the verandah of the Port Trust building, summer and winter alike. They refused to have anything to do with waiting in the comfortable and reasonably cool Board Room. They did not say anything; they just remained outside on the verandah and a few minutes before the time for the meeting it was customary for the Chairman to join them there. 000

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary and one other 642
Government official and six members to be nominated by the 646
Governor in his absolute discretion. The Governor will no 178
longer preside over the Council, his place being taken, as is
only appropriate, by a Speaker.

The qualifications for electors and for candidates for election 641
are to remain unchanged. This means that there will be no 666
extension of the franchise and no relaxation of the rule which 642
requires a candidate to be Aden born, or if not Aden born, to be a British subject or a British Protected person who has resided in the Colony for seven out of the last ten years. A very wise decision. Nothing could have been more foolhardy than to have extended the franchise at the present time beyond its already wide limits. To allow foreign subjects to be elected as Members of a Legislative Council would be unconstitutional in any country.

With the grant of an unofficial elected majority it is proposed 647 •
to appoint five Unofficial Members of whom three must be 642
elected Members to take charge of the Departments of Education, Public Works, Communications, Labour and Social Welfare and the Health Department. They will be known as Members-in-Charge and will be responsible for their respective Departments. Early in 1956 I introduced the practice of associating individual Unofficial Members with Departments of Government with the object of preparing them for just this sort of development. The result is that the present Unofficial Members have gained valuable experience and one can only hope that the electorate, always a trifle capricious even in England, will have the good sense to return at least some of them to the Council at the next election where their experience will be of benefit to the Colony.

The new Constitution will, of course, provide that the 642
Governor shall exercise reserve executive and legislative powers. 643
This is a normal procedure and essential, particularly in a politically juvenile Colony such as is Aden which has had a Legislative Council for only eleven years.

The contemplated change in the composition of the Execu- 642
tive Council is as sweeping as that in the Legislative Council. 645

743 A small Lunatic Asylum is situated outside the walls of the Civil
758 Hospital and is administered from it.

The Port Health work is a very important feature in the medical
[744] and sanitary organization of the Colony. The proximity of Aden by sea to ports which are subject to periodic infections makes the careful inspection of vessels a vital matter, and in addition the services of the Port Health Officer are in constant demand to assist the masters of the many cargo ships which use the port and carry no doctor. Passengers and members of the crews requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in the European General Hospital, or, if the illness is an infectious one, in suitable isolation. A few cases of chickenpox and three cases of modified smallpox were landed from shipping during 1938.

743 In the European General Hospital 66 residents of Aden and 155
744 patients from ships were treated as in-patients during the year. In all 23 different nationalities were represented.

During 1938, 2,178 Bills of Health were issued to mechanically propelled vessels and 1,609 to native craft.

V.—HOUSING

General

342 Houses in Aden are of stone masonry, except at Sheikh Othman
647 where they are mostly built with sun-dried bricks.

656 The control of housing in Aden is vested in the Executive Committee of the Settlement, and plans for new buildings and reconstructions are passed by them after scrutiny by the Medical Officer of Health and the Settlement Engineer.

Particular attention is paid to efficient lighting and ventilation. Each residential building is provided with sanitary and kitchen accommodation separated from the living rooms by open court-yards or by large shafts open to the sky.

Most of the houses are provided with floors made of cement-concrete; this is insisted upon in all new buildings, and the height of the houses is never allowed to exceed the width of the streets.

Back-to-back houses are not allowed; a few still exist in the village of Maala, but these are being demolished as opportunity occurs.

[514 At the rear of all houses there are open spaces from 5 ft. to 10 ft.
364] wide. They are called sweeper passages, and the sanitary accommodation of the houses abuts on to these spaces and is drained into them. Each such passage is connected with the main drainage system in all divisions of the Settlement except Maala, where it is connected with a large soak pit.

Every building plan is carefully scrutinized by the Public Health Department before construction is allowed.

437 with the total of Rs. [illegible] for the previous calendar year, 1937 (imports Rs. [illegible], and exports Rs. [illegible]). Merchandise decreased by Rs. [illegible], and treasure increased by Rs. [illegible].

The decrease of Rs. [illegible] in merchandise was mainly in skins, coal and vehicles. The increase of Rs. [illegible] in treasure was due to transactions in imports and exports of Maria Theresa dollars in which there was considerable speculation.

647 505 The Trade Registration Department was formerly a branch of the Aden Port Trust Revenue Department, but on the recommendation of Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., who was deputed to Aden in the year 1936 on special duty from Bombay, it was separated from 1st April, 1937, and became a Government Department. The department is, however, supervised by the Secretary, Aden Port Trust.

437 The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports seaborne trade of Aden for the last five years:—

Year.		Total Value of Imports Seaborne Trade. Rs.	Total Value of Exports Seaborne Trade. Rs.
1934–35 ...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
1935–36 ...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
1936–37 ...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
1937 ...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
1938 ...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	...	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports trade of Aden with the mainland of Arabia for the last five years:—

Year.		Total Value of Land Imports. Rs.	Total Value of Land Exports. Rs.
1934–35 ...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
1935–36 ...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
1936–37 ...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
1937 ...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
1938 ...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	...	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into Aden for the last five years:—

The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments of the individual concerned. The European standard averages Rs. 5 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses. 571

X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AND RECREATION

Education

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The control of education in the Colony is entrusted to a Director of Education belonging to the Colonial Education Service, assisted by a clerical staff. 655 657

A standing Advisory Educational Committee, which includes some of the leading citizens, meets normally three times a year under the chairmanship of the Civil Secretary, to advise Government on general educational matters.

Schools are classified in respect of management and degree of Government control, as Government, Aided, Recognised and Unrecognised. In respect of academic standard and nature of instruction they are classified as "Indigenous," Primary, Secondary and "Special." During the period under review there were no Recognised schools other than those which were aided and this category, therefore, will be omitted in the tables which follow. 851 146

INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS, QURAN SCHOOLS AND TALMUD TORAS

"Indigenous" schools are private schools of a primitive nature which concentrate mainly on religious teaching but include in their curriculum some measure of general primary education. The more advanced of these are assisted by Government, mainly through *per capita* grants and through free loans of text-books and school equipment.

Quran Schools and Talmud Toras are, in most cases, still more primitive and provide little or no general education. A number of children still pass through these schools before applying for entrance to proper primary schools.

The figures for this category of schools in 1938, so far as they are obtainable, were as follows:—

	Number of Schools.	*Number on rolls.*			*Average attendance.*
		Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*	
Aided	2	39	27	66	57
Un-recognised ...	38	2,216	184	2,400	1,643

the year 1937–38 owing to the new issues introduced on the inaugura- 651
tion of the Colony and in connection with the Coronation. The 652
marked reduction in miscellaneous revenue is due to the closing down of the Perim Coal Company, from which special revenue amounting to over Rs. 40,000 was received in the previous year.

The variations on the expenditure side are of a minor nature and call for no special comment. The Extraordinary expenditure is entirely in respect of public works.

It is anticipated that the Colony's accumulated surplus at the close of the year 1938–39 will be in the region of Rs. 3,20,000 as shown below:—

		Rs.
Deficit taken over as at the 1st April, 1937		3,82,170
	Rs.	
Actual Surplus for 1937–38	5,53,619	
Estimated surplus for 1938–39	1,47,000	
		7,00,619
Estimated surplus as at the 31st March, 1939		3,18,449

Public Debt

The Colony has no public debt.

Taxation

The main source of revenue is Income Tax, which is levied under 651
the Income Tax Ordinance, 1937. The net proceeds in the year 1937–38 amounted to Rs. 5,90,700.

There are no Customs Duties, but drugs, intoxicating liquors and perfumed spirits are required to be deposited in the Excise Warehouse and are released on payment of the appropriate duty. The revenue for 1937–38 from such Excise Duties totalled Rs. 2,02,857.

The only other taxation measure of any importance is the tax on salt produced locally and exported or sold for local consumption. The present rate of tax is 8 annas per ton and the revenue in the last financial year amounted to Rs. 1,33,200.

The revenue derived from the taxation of motor vehicles accrues to the Aden Settlement, which body undertakes the maintenance and improvement of roads.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS

Port Administration

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels 647
up to 33 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled 504
by working the tides) is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of three officials including the Chairman, who is also Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and seven non-officials.

647 The Trustees are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years.
584 Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and Inner Mooring Basin, except the four deep water berths, is 32 ft. 6 in.; there are five oil berths connected to the land installation by submarine pipe lines; two of these berths have been dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet at L.W. There are two other berths dredged to a similar depth available for the supply of bunker coal and for general purposes.

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and six pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publish a separate administration report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is an Officer of the Royal Indian Navy and is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Aden Port Trust Finance

651 652 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1939:—

Opening balance on 1st April, 1938	...	Rs.	7,68,687	8	11
Receipts for the year 1938–39 ...	...	Rs.	18,59,376	10	9
		Rs.	26,28,064	3	8
Expenditure for the year 1938–39	...	Rs.	20,00,472	3	9
Closing balance on the 31st March, 1939		Rs.	6,27,591	15	11

Note.—The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year. The above figures are therefore based on the working of the financial year.

Municipal Administration

642 643 The Municipal Administration of Aden is carried on by the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement subject to the authority of the Governor under the powers vested in him by the Aden Settlement Regulation VII of 1900 as amended by Regulation V of 1919 and 1927.

Municipal Finance

REVENUE

651 No new forms of taxation were introduced in 1938. The revenue of the Aden Settlement Fund for the year 1938 has increased owing to the large import of kat and also to the increase in the number of

Dyeing.

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth 386 and each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There 439 are in addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Massowa, Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making.

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by 439 Jews and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt. 277

653

VII.—COMMERCE.

Customs.

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties. 651

Trade.

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment, as the port is a 439 centre for trade between all ports of the world and the neighbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells, and salt. The total value of the seaborne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December 1937), exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs.12,58,94,031 (imports Rs.8,03,85,836 and exports Rs.4,55,08,195), showing an increase of Rs.1,57,18,773 as compared with the total of Rs.11,01,75,258 (imports and exports for the previous official year—12 months, April, 1936 to March, 1937—imports Rs.6,87,17,900 and exports Rs.4,14,57,358). Merchandise increased by Rs.79,67,977, and treasure increased to Rs.77,50,796.

The increase of Rs.79,67,977 in merchandise was mainly in grain and pulse, hides and skins, coal, oils, vehicles, tea, gums, and salt. The increase of Rs.77,50,796 in treasure was due to transactions in imports and exports of Maria Theresa dollars, in which there was considerable speculation.

The Trade Registration Department was formerly a branch of 647 the Aden Port Trust Revenue Department, but on the recommendation of Mr. J. Sladen, who was deputed to Aden in the year 1906 on special duty, it was separated from the 1st April, 1907, and became a Government department. The department is however supervised by the Secretary, Aden Port Trust.

The old Qafilah office at Barrier Gate, where the registration of inland trade is conducted, was taken over by the Government from the Aden Port Trust in 1910 and subsequently converted into an office and quarters for the Qafilah clerk in 1914.

The following statement shows the total value of the imports 439 and exports sea-borne trade of Aden for the last five years.

[illegible] Colonial Office [illegible] (1937) 1938 [illegible] Aden [illegible]

The revenue derived from the taxation of motor vehicles accrues to the Aden Settlement, which body undertakes the maintenance and improvement of roads. 651

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Port Administration.

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 33 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides) is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Port Trust Act V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, who is also Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and seven non-officials. The Trustees are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. 647 504

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and inner mooring basin except the four deep-water berths is 32′ 6″; there are four oil-berths connected to the land installation by submarine pipe-lines, and two have been dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet at L.W. There are two other berths dredged to a similar depth available for the supply of bunker coal and for general purposes. 504

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and five pilots. 502

The Aden Port Trust publish a separate administration report. 647

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by a Port Officer. The present incumbent is an officer of the Royal Indian Navy and is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Aden Port Trust Finances.

Statement showing the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending the 31st March, 1938:—

	Rs.
Opening Balance on the 1st April, 1937 … …	23,18,921
Receipts for the year 1937–38 … … … …	18,30,198
	41,49,119
Expenditure for the year 1937–38 … … …	10,17,871
Closing Balance on the 31st March, 1938 … …	31,31,248

Note.—The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year. The above figures are therefore based on the working of the financial year.

S.Ch. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1940 MMI Aden [illegible]

681 The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Magistrates' Courts were as follows:

Imprisonment with or without fine	928
Whipping	23
Fine only	5,513

691 Four hundred and fifty-seven applications for maintenance were made in the magistrates' Courts. In 316 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases maintenance was disallowed.

692 The magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in close touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enables due supervision to be effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

617 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Colony of Aden.

693 During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during 1947 was 443.

Thirty applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of. The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 39.

Registration of Firms

Nineteen applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of Bills of Exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 30.

Income

651 The total income from registration documents and firms and notarial charges was Rs. 7,984.

POLICE

674 Serious crime remained about the same as in the previous year. The acid-throwing attack in August, 1947, on the Matron of the Civil Hospital,

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office [illegible] (1947) 1948 [illegible] Aden [illegible]

b74 reported in detail under "Other Serious Crime" below, is still under active Police investigation. It was the third case of this sort in 1947. [b88] In the other cases offenders were arrested and sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment.

The number of petty offences brought before the Courts increased. This increase was largely due to Police action in prosecuting beggars and [b86] persons causing obstructions. Thefts in the harbour increased during the first half of the year, but the energetic application of the new Port Rules began to bear fruit and a substantial drop in these offences resulted.

1b7 The question of deportations of undesirables continued to be a difficult problem for the Police, owing to the absence of effective frontier control. A large number of Yemen Arabs were deported and an almost equally large number re-deported. A number of Yemeni Jews were also deported to the Yemen by sea.

b25 The strength of the Armed Police was maintained up to the authorised establishment of 250. Detachments of Armed Police were maintained at Kamaran and Perim.

The Civil Police strength was maintained up to establishment; health and discipline were good and the number of men who passed written examinations and thus gained proficiency pay was satisfactory.

Criminal Investigation Department

● b47 The department was in charge of a Senior Superintendent. Continuity of command could not be maintained, however, owing to leave requirements, and the department had to function under various officers. Changes had also to be effected in the clerical staff and as a result organisation was somewhat slowed down. It was possible, however, to open a C.R.O. system for criminals and deportees and it is most satisfactory to note that 283 C.R.O. files were opened during the year and 249 criminals and/or deportees photographed.

b78 There were two cases of homicide which required supervision and assistance, and a case of inflicted grievous harm; these cases are more fully described on page 41.

Indexes continue to be built up and expanded.

For a period in December the department had virtually to close down owing to the paramount need for concentrating the whole of the available staff on the immediate task of quelling the riots.

b74 The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 1,233, as against 1,122 in 1946, and 1,010 in 1945; an increase of 111 cases in 1947 over 1946. A very large portion of the increase is represented by charges made before the close of the year in connection with the December riots, hence the true increase in Penal Code offences is very small indeed and it is most satisfactory that this should be so.

A total of 4,754 cases were also dealt with by Police under local ordinances and minor acts.

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden

PORT ADMINISTRATION

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the chairman and eight non-officials. The Trustees with the exception of the chairman are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor. The Board publishes an Aden Port Trust Administration Report annually. 504 647

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and the Inner Mooring Basin, is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe-lines: all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and seven pilots. 502

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is a retired Officer of the Royal Navy, who is also Superintendent of Lighthouses. 505

Finance

The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1947: 652

Opening balance on 1st April, 1946 .	Rs.	3,08,462	0	2
Receipts for the year 1946–47 . .		29,16,513	1	2
	Rs.	32,24,975	1	4
Expenditure for the year 1946–47 .		26,87,504	10	1
Closing balance on 31st March, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

General

During 1947 the Department of Public Relations and Information continued to be under the direct control of His Majesty's Government. In conformity with the need for economy the services of a full-time Public Relations Officer was dispensed with in the second half of the year, and the Protectorate Education Officer appointed to hold the position in addition to his other duties. Reductions were also made in clerical 647

●647 staff. Public Relations services were somewhat curtailed by the withdrawal of B.I.S.M.E. services in the supply of periodicals and films, and the fact that much of the equipment used throughout the war years had become unserviceable. The most important activities of the Information Office were, however, maintained throughout the year.

Newspapers

204 The *Aden Observer*, an eight-page English newspaper, which succeeded the *Aden Argus*, was published weekly and sold at two annas a copy, with a circulation of 1,000 copies a week. The paper ceased publication at the end of the year.

An Arabic newspaper *Al Akhbar al Adeniya* was also published each week and 1,000–1,500 copies were distributed free in the Colony and Protectorates.

Reading Rooms

368 Six Reading Rooms were maintained throughout the year at Tawahi, Crater and Sheikh Othman in the Colony; and at Lahej, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Protectorates.

Two others, at Shibam and Gheil Ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate, were closed towards the end of the year, as it was considered that they were too remote from supervision and the regular supply of literature to be well run. In addition, reading material has been despatched to Perim and Kamaran Islands and to Red Sea Lighthouses whenever available.

The Reading Rooms are supplied with periodicals, posters and photographs, which are changed each week; the Reading Rooms in the Colony and Western Protectorate also have radios. As mentioned above, the volume of periodicals has been reduced, although a certain number are still distributed both for sale and for use in Reading Rooms.

Cinema

647
546 The Information Office has two 16-mm. projectors in the Colony. In the absence of equipment on order from the United Kingdom, it was difficult to give regular or reliable cinema shows, but every effort was made to revive this activity which had been in abeyance since 1945. The projectors were overhauled during the latter part of the year, and brought into use for several public shows.

English newsreels were received each week from England, and distributed at low rental to local cinemas.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

804 Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Food

435

Butter, Rs. 2.4.0 per lb.
Cheese, Rs. 1.1.0 per 12-oz. tin.
Fish, about 1 anna for a fish of the herring type and size, or less for coarser fish.
Flour, 5 as. per lb.
Ghee, Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8.0 per lb.
Meat, 10 as. to 12 as. per lb.
Potatoes, 4 as. per lb.
Rice, 7 as. per lb.
Soap (Key Pale), 6 as. per 250-gram cake.
Sugar, brown, 5 as. per lb.
white, 6 as. per lb.
Tea, Rs. 1.14.0 per lb.

Clothing

Sheeting, coloured, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Shirt, Rs. 5.
Shirting, white, Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 1.12.0 per yard.
Tropical suit, Rs. 60 and upwards.

Utilities and Petrol

Electric light, 5 as. per unit.
Water, 4 as. per 100 gallons.
Petrol, Rs. 1.8.0 per gallon.

Rents are high and accommodation scarce.

There is no separate Labour Department and efforts to secure a Welfare and Labour Officer during the year were not successful. The District Commissioner acts as Labour Officer and investigates such complaints as are brought to his notice. [362, 647]

No labour legislation was passed during the year. The following are the more important Ordinances in force:

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (No. 10 of 1938) 464

This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age, and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18 years of age on nightwork or in specified occupations. 466 465

Factories Ordinance (No. 21 of 1938)

This provides for the health and safety of persons working in factories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the appointment of factory inspectors.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 40 of 1939)

This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (No. 17 of 1940)

This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation.

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1948) 1950 [illegible] Aden [illegible]

875 general public began to take an interest also in this journal and arrangements were made for its public sale.

The deliberate action in sending useful men away on scholarship was to some extent offset by work done at the monthly meetings of teachers; but the standard remained low and will do so until men return to the schools from training locally and in the United Kingdom.

The first annual vacation course took place in August. All Colony teachers attended with many from grant-aided schools and some 20 men from the Western Aden Protectorate. The course concentrated on handwork of many kinds, and the fortnight was one of enthusiasm, hard work and pleasurable contacts.

873 *Adult Education.* The evening class for some 40 Arab women continued to meet in the Government Girls' School once a week, and girls of over school age met twice a week. Dressmaking and needlework were rather more popular with the adults, whilst the girls preferred Arabic. All these classes were conducted as before by the British Principal.

The Aden Commercial Institute provided evening instruction as usual in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased teaching.

874 *Technical Education.* The Technical Instructor arrived early in the year and soon drew up syllabuses for both primary and secondary schools which were put into operation in the third term. He also conducted evening classes for teachers and took a leading part in the Vacation Course. In addition, he drew up preliminary plans for the Technical College destined to open in 1951.

871 *Parents Committee.* Very heavily attended meetings of parents were held at four centres early in the year to elect 14 members of a committee which met every six weeks to discuss matters concerning the well-being of the primary schools. The committee proved a most useful contact between the officers of the department and the public.

658 *Five-Year Plan.* This was presented to Government in March and received approval from the Secretary of State towards the end of the year. It provides for the building of three girls' schools which will embrace all stages from kindergarten to teacher-training, two more schools for boys, the Technical College and the Aden College. The latter takes the place of the Lord Lloyd College, so long talked of. The general effect is to double the places in boys' primary schools, to treble places in boys' post-primary schools, and to treble places for girls. Over the five years some 50 additional teachers will be required, but the situation at the end of the year was serious in that but one new man entered training instead of the ten needed at that stage.

HEALTH

647 During 1948 there was a further expansion in the activities of the Medical Department, particularly in the work of the Civil Hospital.

743 For the first time in the history of the department, a fully equipped and staffed X-ray department functioned for the whole year. Over 5,000

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden [illegible]

tary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 362
1947, and this policy is being continued by Government.

During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics [744]
there are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow progress.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony. 745

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, 657
but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, 735
financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through Government which contributes Rs. 30,000 per annum, dispenses relief to the 747
aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; 647 ●
the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An Assistant Welfare Officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1948, of which the following are the more important:

Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 3, which 651
gives family relief in respect of one wife and not more than four children. 746
The loss involved by this concession has been provided against by increasing taxation in the higher grades.

Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 4, which carries out the 697
recommendation of a locally appointed Prison Reform Committee by reducing the number of prison offences which are punishable with whipping.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance 657
1948, No. 19, which provides *inter alia* that a certain class of employee of the Aden Port Trust shall be eligible to contribute.

Aden Protectorate Levies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 20, which provides for the grant of pensions to native officers and enlisted clerks.

Appeals to the Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1948, No. 22, which 692

692 provides for appeals from the Supreme Court to be heard by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. Prior thereto appeals lay, under Article 20 of the Aden Colony Order, 1936, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Before the introduction of this Ordinance that Article was revoked, and Orders in Council were made which extended to Aden the provisions of the Eastern African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council, 1921, and included Aden with the East African territories in the right of final appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Criminal Court (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1948, No. 23, which contains amendments consequential on the change in the Appeal Court; and in particular prescribes more fully than previously the procedure to be followed after a sentence of death.

659 Antiquities Ordinance, 1948, No. 24, which repeals the Antiquities Ordinance, 1940, and makes more comprehensive provision for the preservation of objects of archaeological interest, proper and scientific excavation, the control of export and import of antiquities and for the ultimate disposal of those found by licensed excavators.

278 Penicillin Ordinance, 1948, No. 25, which is to ensure that penicillin is used only on the advice of qualified persons.

362 A Bill entitled an Ordinance to make provision for Town Planning was introduced in the final session of Legislative Council and passed its second reading. It was referred to a Select Committee for reporting back to the Council in the first session of 1949. The Bill is a comprehensive one, there being no town planning legislation at the present time.

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The normal work of the Legal Department was hampered during the early months of the year as a result of the aftermath of the riots which took place in December, 1947. In particular there was an official enquiry conducted by Sir Harry Trusted, K.C.M.G., K.C., at which the Department was represented; there were a large number of prosecutions for offences during the riots, and into appeals following thereon; and there was an enquiry by the Crown Counsel, appointed a Special Magistrate for the purpose, into some 800 claims under section 16 of the Police Ordinance, 1937, for damage suffered by members of the public during the riots. The investigation of these claims alone took approximately five months.

000 The Revised Edition of the Ordinances which was referred to in the Report for 1946 as being ready for printing in January, 1946, is still not ready for publication owing to the pressure of work on the persons concerned in the United Kingdom in indexing and printing. It is understood however that more than half of the work has been completed and it is hoped that the publication will be possible in the near future.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Up to 30th September, 1948, an appeal lay from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. As from

625 police duties, the protection of persons and property, and the prevention
and detection of crime. They also police the very important and busy
● 647 harbour of Aden. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible
for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration,
the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants.

494 In addition, the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences and the control and issue of permits to public service vehicles.

625 The Armed Police are a semi-military armed force and are responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disturbances. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran.

674 Criminal cases for the year 1948 showed a decrease of 344 as compared
with the year 1947, a decrease in Penal Code offences of almost 33⅓ per
cent. This decrease may be considered exceptionally high, but the
figures for 1947 were swollen by cases arising from the 1947 riots. How-
[167] ever, there has been a distinct drop in Penal Code offences in the year
under review by comparison with the years 1946 and 1945 and it is
considered that the reduction is largely due to the implementation in
1947–48 of a closer degree of control over expelled undesirables and the
685 readier detection of them on their return to the Colony. In 1948 there
were 522 cases of offences against property compared with 736 such cases
in 1947. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 234,644 of which
property to the value of Rs. 119,439 (just over 50 per cent) was recovered.

625 During the year under review a total of 5,991 cases was also dealt
691 with by Police under local Ordinances. This shows an increase over the
year 1947, but is largely due to the fact that more energetic action has
been taken by Police in the matter of dealing with beggars, street vendors
and other minor offenders.

PRISON.

697 Dr. N. M. Hodivalla, O.B.E., part-time Superintendent, proceeded to India on leave, in October, 1948, and charge of the Prison till the end of the year was taken over by the Jailer.

The Aden Prison is the only Prison in the Colony, and therefore receives all classes of convicted offenders, in addition to persons committed to trial, and deportees and vagrants awaiting deportation.

Approximately 80 per cent of convicted prisoners are from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and other territories. The administration follows closely, modified where desirable by local conditions, the practice adopted in India.

The prison buildings are situated in a walled compound which ensures complete segregation from the general public. They consist of widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, workrooms, storerooms, kitchens, hospital and office.

Extention to the present office, construction of a range of six superior individual cells for "A" and "B" class prisoners, five cells for the accommodation of lunatic prisoners, and compound walls to four prison

632 services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Aden public and the control of building operations. 435 It has still been found necessary to maintain foodstuffs stalls in the municipal markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

362 During 1948 the Township Authorities were able to build a further 40 houses in Sheikh Othman for working class families, and recently 40 families were moved into them, their former insanitary mud and wattle hovels being destroyed thus removing a source of danger to public health. In Crater 12 houses were completed and allocated.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working 647 the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

[502] The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publishes a separate Administration Report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

652 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1948:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3
Receipts for the year 1947–48 . .		41,34,740	8	9
	Rs.	46,72,211	0	0
Expenditure for the year 1947–48 .		39,74,764	8	2
Closing balance on 31st March, 1948 .	Rs.	6,97,446	7	10

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

Criticism of the Information Department, which had been persistent 647
but mild while the cost fell on His Majesty's Government, was intensified when, in accordance with imperial policy, the cost of Colony services was transferred to Colony funds, and an investigation into the activities of the Department was made by a special committee during 1948. In accordance with their recommendation the Governor set up an Advisory Committee for the Department on which unofficial opinion was well represented, and the Department was allowed to continue for a further year. The policy for the future is still under consideration. But in the meantime, such steps as were possible were taken to reduce unprofitable activities and concentrate available resources on approved services. The local newspaper run by Government was discontinued, though the 204
question of giving assistance to some newspaper is still under consideration. 368
The reading rooms in the Colony were closed.

On the other hand, provision for mobile cinemas was increased from 546
one to three. A public address system was installed throughout the 203
Fortress, is being extended to Sheikh Othman, and was used for daily announcements of public interest.

Plans are under consideration for a regular broadcasting service, to 207
serve both the Colony and the Protectorate, and if this comes into operation, the Arabic news will also be put over the public loudspeaker.

The Information Officer inaugurated a series of weekly pamphlets 203
giving information, in English and Arabic, regarding Government intentions and achievements, and explanations in simple language of laws and 647
regulations which were brought into force.

The routine activities of the Information Department, including the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of 804
local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

The following newspapers are published in the Colony: 204

Reuters Bulletin (daily issue), published by Reuters' Agent in Aden, P. & O. House, Steamer Point, Aden.

Fatat-el-Jazirah (weekly Arabic paper), published by Mohamed Ali Luqman, Crater, Aden.

563 fallen below Indians in numbers and influence. There has thus been a temptation for the less responsible sections of the Arab press to transfer to Indians the animosity previously stirred up against the Jews as an alien and wealthy race, extorting inflated profits from the poor ignorant Arab.

648 The feeling of solidarity between Arabs and Pakistanis has been demonstrated on the visits of H.M. Pakistani ships of war. At the same time it must be placed on record that British and Indian ships have been given most cordial receptions.

641 Some constitutional advance was made by the reduction of the property qualifications for electors to the Township Authority of Fortress, and the introduction of an income qualification, which increased the number of voters from 1,600 to 5,000. The next election will be held in March, 1951.

647 746 Social work has been helped by the formation of a Social Welfare Advisory Council, which includes unofficial representatives of all races, and a Labour Advisory Board, also with substantial unofficial representation, has been set up.

362 The shortage of housing remains one of the most important problems facing Government. Some 280 working-class houses have been built by Government at Sheikh Othman, but these replace insanitary mat houses which were destroyed as the new buildings became available, and do not provide additional accommodation; it is estimated that at least 2,000 new houses are needed. The Government is examining new methods of cheap and rapid construction, and seeking means of financing a substantial housing programme from Government or private funds.

643 His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., proceeded on leave prior to retirement in October, 1950. He served in Aden from 1928 to 1934; he was appointed Chief Secretary in 1942 and Governor in 1944.

000 Visitors to Aden included Mr. Bevin and Mr. Creech Jones, who called briefly in transit, and Sir T. Lloyd, Permanent Under Secretary of State who made a comprehensive tour of the Colony and Protectorate.

DEVELOPMENT

652 The finances of the Colony continue in a healthy condition and revenue remains buoyant. The financial year 1949-50 ended with a deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs compared with an estimated deficit of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. Expenditure exceeded the estimate by over Rs. 6 lakhs and revenue was up by over Rs. 36 lakhs. Unfortunately it was not possible to carry out the full programme under the development plan, and expenditure on capital works fell short of that programme by Rs. 22 lakhs. The excess of expenditure over the estimate was due mainly to extraordinary expenditure on revision of salaries and rehabilitation loans, all of which were paid during 1949-50. On the other hand, the Colony's surplus balances were written down by over Rs. 20 lakhs owing to the sharp fall in the value of investments at the end of the

167

1949	Arrivals	Departures		
British	853	641	+	212
Other Europeans and Americans	532	550	—	18
Indians and Pakistanis	1,937	772	+	1,165
Jews	131	98	+	33
Other Asiatis	28	5	+	23
Somalis	2,146	1,622	+	524
Arabs	3,369	2,395	+	974
			+	2,913

1950				
British	1,259	1,857	—	598
Other Europeans (including Americans)	1,151	898	+	253
Indians and Pakistanis	3,048	1,630	+	1,418
Jews	175	100	+	75
Somalis	3,300	1,908	+	1,392
Arabs	7,428	3,418	+	4,010
			+	6,550

Figures for Previous years are :

1945	6,910	7,960	—	1,050
1946	25,851	26,661	—	810
1947	10,299	9,753	+	546
1948	8,392	7,626	+	766

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

● 647 The Labour and Welfare Officer who arrived in the Colony in January, 1950, began to organise a Labour and Welfare Department under the administrative direction of the District Commissioner. The staff during the year consisted of the British Labour and Welfare Officer and an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer, who had been trained for two years in London and one clerk engaged locally. The study of local conditions, planning for the future, and a good deal of investigation work only were possible. Activities on the welfare side are dealt with in Chapter 7.

463 The occupations of the people of Aden are those of a busy port, and 15 per cent of the estimated male labour force is directly engaged in port activities such as bunkering, handling and transhipment of cargo, ship repairing, dhow building, and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light-keepers and so forth.

874 will soon be available as well as the full-time course for younger students.

465 Wages remained stable throughout 1950, but towards the end of the year some increases were reported by employers in the building trade. The legal minimum wages remain as fixed by Regulation in April, 1949. There are probably some employers who still pay less than the required [435] minimum to unskilled labourers, usually immigrants from the Yemen. A comparative table of prices of a few commodities (*see* p. 11) indicate a fairly general rise in prices, and it is to be expected that in the near future there may be a general demand for increased wages.

466 Efforts have been made throughout the year to create better industrial relations by personal contact, visits and inspections of all 468 places of work, and by some talks, posters, and leaflets. There are no trade unions in the Colony, and the workpeople have no conception of organisation or collective bargaining. Trade stoppages reported during 1950 numbered five, and about 2,000 working days were lost. The disputes were in all cases of a purely local nature involving one concern and its employees. All were ended by agreement and conciliation. In no cases was the Trade Disputes Ordinance invoked.

466 The only labour legislation introduced was an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance requiring compulsory notice of certain non-fatal accidents. This became law on 31st December, 1950, and the effect cannot yet be judged. The Labour Officer, the Principal of the Government Technical College and the District Commissioner are Factory Inspectors for the Colony. During the year, 102 inspections were made of factories registered under the requirements of the Ordinance. The main objects of these visits were to educate employers and works managers in the requirements of the Ordinance, and to suggest the use of guards for the more dangerous machinery. An attempt to organise first-aid classes for foreman and workers had to be abandoned owing to complete lack of support.

745 There are no Government schemes either contributory or otherwise for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pensions for the ordinary worker. Apart from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for its employees, only four commercial concerns are known to have contributory schemes for employee gratuities. Scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms provide some medical services, and at their discretion give gratuities to long service employees.

647 Towards the end of 1950 the Labour Advisory Board was freshly constituted. In the absence of any workers' organisations, special effort was made to nominate some non-employers on the Board. This Board should be a most useful body which will continuously have under examination all labour problems in the Colony.

439 Control was relaxed on the local sale and distribution of margarine, cooking fats, butter and cheese, as supplies were fairly plentiful. Pepper was also decontrolled.

435 439 Rice, flour and sugar have continued to be imported by Government, and distribution and prices were strictly controlled until July, 1950, when rice was decontrolled, as supplies seemed adequate. There was a small decrease in the price of rice at the beginning of 1950, but prices have risen again. It had been hoped to remove all restrictions on the import of flour, but it was decided on the recommendation of the Trade Advisory Board that Government should continue to import flour until the end of the Australian wheat year; the price was kept down by adjustments from the equalisation fund. The price of sugar rose 43 per cent above that of 1949.

The control of petrol was completely relaxed in June, 1950, but owing to devaluation the price of petroleum products has risen. Iron and steel tubes, pipes and fittings still remain subject to an allocation system, but all other iron and steel goods have been freed from control. Supplies of cement appear to be adequate and, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, sources of supply other than the United Kingdom have been included in the programme for 1951.

439 Trade with Japan and Western Germany was resumed in 1949.

The export position has caused some dissatisfaction owing to restrictions by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden.

It was decided to limit the countries to which hides and skins could be exported in order to defeat the practice of sending these goods to certain territories, whence they were re-exported to hard currency areas, without earning any hard currency for the sterling area.

457 435 The exchange control position has greatly altered since devaluation. The new dollar value of sterling is below the local black market rate and below the free market rate which operated in Ethiopia. As a result merchants are surrendering their dollars freely to control and the Colony's dollar earnings have increased substantially.

During the summer of 1949 an attempt to evade control on a large scale was discovered and as a result illicit transactions have been reduced.

It has been possible to release dollars to cover adequately the major part of Aden's essential requirements from the dollar area, and any dissatisfaction which merchants may feel from the refusal to allocate a percentage of the dollars earned by them as an incentive should be more than balanced by the overall advantages which accrue to them as members of the sterling area.

441 647 A Trade Advisory Board was set up early in 1950 consisting of four local merchants, with the Controller of Civil Supplies as Chairman, to review any trade or economic matter which is causing friction; and to consider all matters concerning the trade of Aden as an entrepôt port. It is also intended that the Board should advise on the most suitable means of giving effect to the operation of controls.

632 *Qat Tax*

651

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 2,58,578.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 3,55,706.

[276] The tax on qat (a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants) is collected at the Sheikh Othman Township Office. The tax was assessed at Rs. 1-14-0 per 20 lb., but was increased to Rs. 2-12-0 from January, 1950.

Vehicles

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 1,739.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 1,765.

The Township Authority registers all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a Registration Fee varying between Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per annum is charged. Vehicles fitted entirely with rubber tyres are, however registered free of charge in order to encourage the use of rubber tyres so that wear and tear on road surfaces can be decreased Bicycles are not registered at present.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who collect the taxes, issue licences, etc.

Trade Licences

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 86,260.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 87,063.

Licensing of general traders was introduced during the war as an aid to control, the fee being only Re. 1 a quarter, except for wholesalers and traders in tobacco and dangerous substances, who pay much higher rates.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels
647 up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

504 The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet ; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels ; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size ; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are
647 connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line ; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes. The
502 Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden mm1

and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses. 647 502

The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years. 504

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION OFFICE

The Public Relations and Information Office continued under the part-time supervision of the District Commissioner with an Advisory Committee representing local opinion. In accordance with their recommendations the main activity has been the showing of news and documentary films, in English and Arabic, at clubs and in public open spaces. 647 208

A regular series of Bulletins, in English and Arabic and occasionally Gujerati, was published on departmental activities and matters of local interest, and these are now issued from time to time on special topics. Regular news sheets were issued in 1949 and early in 1950, but these have now been replaced by occasional press conferences with Heads of Departments as the local Arab press is increasing in circulation and experience and becoming more qualified to give publicity to Government intentions and achievements. 204

There is no local broadcasting system, news and entertainment being offered direct by the B.B.C. Arabic Service and the broadcasting stations of Cairo, Delhi, Damascus, Baghdad and other Arab countries. A public address system, with loud-speakers in open spaces in the main centres of population, is used for announcements of importance. 207 203

Public reading rooms in the Colony, which had been set up by the Ministry of Information during the war, were closed as a measure of economy in 1948, but three were maintained in the Protectorate. 217

The routine activities of the Office which includes the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year. 208 647

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities. 804

Average rates of pay in the Building Trade 465

Young persons under 18 . . .	*Shs.* 3.44
Unskilled Labourers . . .	3.13
Masons	10.73
Carpenters	10.87

The hours worked by harbour and wharf labourers are irregular, 466 depending on the movements of shipping in the Port. The usual hours, in workshops and in the larger concerns are 48 hours per week (six days), though in the building trade a 54-hour week is common. There is little night work except that necessary for the mooring and oil bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. Coal bunkering is not done at night. Sunday is the accepted day of rest. Paid holidays are not customary in Aden.

COST OF LIVING

An attempt was made by the Department of Economic Control to 511 compile a cost-of-living index but it was not published because it was doubtful whether it was sufficiently reliable. A new index was then 485 produced jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the Township Authority and the first index figure was published on 15th July, 1952 and the second on 1st October. The figure on 1st October, 1952 showed an average rise of 20.89 points above that ruling on 1st April, 1951, and an increase in cost-of-living allowances and an a[illegible]ent to daily wages were made.

A list of some price-controlled commodities at 31st December, 1952 is given in the table on page 11.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Department is still small, but work-places are as regularly 647 visited as possible with limited staff. Particular attention is paid to 466 the creation of better industrial relations, and to the assistance of workmen in settling their compensation claims and wage disputes. 464 Efforts are also made to prevent the employment of children, and inspection is carried out to control the employment of women and young persons. The Labour and Welfare Officer and the Principal of the Technical College are factory inspectors, and a qualified marine steam engineer is the boiler inspector. There are no employment exchange facilities.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The work-people of the Colony have no conception of labour 467 organisation or of collective bargaining. The only registered trade union is the Aden Harbour Pilots' Association with a membership of 11 European pilots.

The Labour Advisory Board of nominated members, employers and non-employers, met nine times during 1951–52. It has not yet proved possible to nominate any workers' representatives to the Board, owing

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

each boat for purchasing boats and gear, and maintenance of the crew. 226
In repayment the exporters take as much fish as they can from the 426
fishermen indebted to them. Despite the frequent disagreements over the value of fish caught, few *nakhoodas* ever get free of debt.

There are no fish factories but salting is carried out by seven Arab 439
exporters, who sell most of the fish to Ceylon. A small fish-meal 228
plant was installed by one merchant in 1951. Sardines, anchovies and 254
shrimps are sun-dried and bagged by these exporters in the winter months. There is one ice factory in Indian hands ; some of its production is utilised for fish boxes in the markets. A cold store in British hands has not been successfully used for fish storage owing to difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of fish.

Statistics of fishermen, boats and fishing gear and exports of dried and salted fish are given on page 26.

Marketing

Marketing of fish is done generally through a single auctioneer in 442
each of the markets. Unofficial auctioneers exist who take about 426
12½ per cent of the selling price. In order to control as large a share as possible of the fish passing through their hands the auctioneer lends money to fishermen against the sole right to auction their fish. Fishermen who are not indebted are free to sell to any stall-holder or rent a stall for themselves but the fact that unofficial auctioneers offer ready cash results in most of the fish passing through an agent's hands.

Fluctuating supply and demand make it impossible to give reliable 435
figures for the average price of fish but observation shows that about 70 per cent of the price paid by the consumer goes to the fishermen, 12 per cent to the auctioneer and 18 per cent to the stallholder.

The amount of fish taken to market is normally insufficient for the 433
needs of the populaton except in the summer months when gluts are common.

Events affecting Production

The production of fish in 1951 was below normal particularly during the summer monsoon. This is attributed to the lack of strong winds and poor upswelling of cold water which normally drives fish to the warmer coastal water. Shoals of sardine were present early in December, 1951, off the Colony and moved slowly eastwards during January and February, 1952. Large yields were obtained and fresh and dried sardines were plentiful in the markets.

The summer monsoon of 1952 was a strong one and the majority of sambuk-owners did very well. The water temperature was 69°F on one occasion and fish normally living in rocks 15 miles out were caught in great numbers inshore. The shrimp and anchovy season was generally bad and few sardines had appeared by the end of 1952.

Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department comprises one Fisheries Officer, one 647.

skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/ 647
interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April, 1953.

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better 226
materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run markets are contemplated.

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was [654]
created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks; corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood; more and more fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines; and better shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preserv- 227
atives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line fishermen.

Fisheries Committee

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to 647
direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the progress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 504
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 472
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemen 167
Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The 472
chief products are soap, soft drinks, aluminium pressed domestic 433
utensils, cigarettes and dyed and printed cloth. These supply local 439
demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal 286
one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms 249
which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, 463
with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 60 buses are almost all individually owned. Taxis are
471 in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in
471 Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of [illegible]
proprietors :

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning Firms	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies.

311 Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is
231 confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Department and Policy

647 The Department comprises the Director of Education, the Arab
658 Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer, the British Education Officer for the Protectorate, and the Accountant. Stores are issued from the Department, but the two Government colleges, Aden College and the Technical College, maintain their own stores under supervision.

The policy of the Department is to provide primary and intermediate education for all boys and girls within the Colony, and higher education on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad ; to give as full training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching profession; and to provide within and beyond the framework of the system aids to education and to a good cultural background. The Department also gives financial and other assistance to a considerable number of assisted and independent schools.

871 The educational programme in Government schools, which is followed closely by other schools, consists of four years of primary schooling, three of intermediate, and four of secondary. A selective examination is held for entry into the Government Intermediate School at the end of the primary course, and another selective examination

Medical and Public Health Department

647 743 744 The Medical Department is divided into three sections under the control of a Director. The three sections include a Medical Division, Public Health Division and Port Health Division.

The Medical Division is responsible for the curative side and comprises a large hospital of 350 beds and three smaller dispensaries for the treatment of out-patients.

The Public Health Division is responsible principally for environmental hygiene and sanitation. In a more specialised field greater attention is being paid to tuberculosis. It is intended in the future to lay more emphasis on the prevention of tuberculosis and towards this end one of the first priorities is the recruitment of a whole-time tuberculosis officer.

Preliminary plans have been produced for the construction of a new hospital.

759 The following medical staff were in the Colony at the end of 1952:

	Government	*Mission*	*Companies*	*Private Practice*
Director of Medical Services	1			
Medical Superintendent	1			
Medical Superintendent, Clinic	1			
Surgical Specialist	1			
Medical Officers	9	3	3	11
Assistant Medical Officers	9			
Lady Assistant Medical Officers	2			
Matron	1			
Nursing Sisters	15	2		
Dental Officer (part time)	1			
Assistant Dental Officer	1			
Nursing Orderlies	148			

Expenditure

652 Central Government capital expenditure during 1951 was estimated at £13,000 and recurrent expenditure on the whole Medical Department was estimated at £155,000.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

[161] 362 Because the population is continually increasing, there is still a serious housing shortage and it is estimated that there are 25,000 squatters' huts in the Colony. Delay over the preparation of town planning schemes held up housing development, which is now getting under way. Outline town plans for most of the areas of the Colony are almost complete.

Government has already built 524 working-class houses at Sheikh Othman, with the assistance of a 33⅓ per cent grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A further 240 houses are planned for the next two years. Several of the large employers of labour have embarked on extensive housing schemes for their staff.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department 657 are, in the main, not yet in existence in Aden. Labour and social 747 welfare are grouped in one department staffed by a European Labour and Welfare Officer and a trained Arab assistant. There is an increasing number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent welfare work, and the main object up to the present has been to encourage these. The aim has been twofold: (a) to organise the considerable flow of charity in order that the maximum benefit can be obtained, and (b) to create a band of voluntary workers in social welfare. During 1952 the sum of £10,000 was donated by the public to Children's Welfare, the Society for the Blind, and the Association of Boys' Clubs.

The local voluntary societies, excluding private charities and church missions, are :

Aden Boy Scouts Association.
Aden Girl Guides Association.
St. John Ambulance Association.
Aden Women's Voluntary Services.
Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Aden Women's Club.
Government Guards' Family Association.
Aden Society for the Blind.
Children's Institute Standing Committee.
Association of Boys' Clubs.
Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club.
Aden Sports Association.
Aden Ladies Child Welfare Committee.
King Edward VII Dispensary.
Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.

The Social Welfare Advisory Council has met 13 times since its inception in August, 1950.

In April, 1952, the film and cinema service provided by the former 647 Public Relations and Information Office were taken over by the Labour and Welfare Department. A small van was purchased and at least 546 30 shows a month were given by the mobile 16 mm. projector. The programmes consist of British news and films of educational and general interest. Small clubs, open spaces, and hospital wards form the theatres.

The two main events to report are a Children's Welfare Week (26th 747 February to 3rd March, 1952) and the opening of the Reilly Centre for the Blind (23rd October, 1952). Also worthy of special mention was the attendance of two Aden Scouters, both locally born Arabs, at the world Indaba held at Gilwell Park near London.

Children's Welfare Week was an outstandingly successful effort by voluntary workers. Children and adults of various communities took part—Arab, European, Indian and Somali. The week was organised by the Children's Institute Standing Committee, a body of voluntary

206

United States of America and Canada. In 1951 there were 1,460 telephones in use and in 1952 there were 1,496.

The telephone service cannot cope with the demands made upon it and plans to extend it were completed in 1951. It is hoped that in 1954 it will be possible to meet all demands.

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. External cable telegraphic communication is provided by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd., and they also operate various services to places including Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Sai'un.

There were 1,022 radio receiving licences issued in 1951 and 1,044 in 1952.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Information Services

PRESS

The following are the more important periodicals published in Aden: 204

Official Government Gazette	English Weekly
Reuters Bulletin	English Daily (Roneoed) for subscribers only.
Fatat Al Jezirah	Arabic Weekly
Al Nahda	Arabic Weekly
Akhbar Al Junoob	Arabic Weekly
Al Fadhool	Arabic Weekly

During 1951-52 a sum of £31,965 was provided to set up a Government printing press. The building of the premises was begun in November, 1951, but the machinery and equipment had not been entirely installed by the end of 1952.

BROADCASTING

There is no local broadcasting system in the Colony. Reasonably 207 good reception, however, is possible throughout the year from the B.B.C. and from stations in the Middle East which broadcast regular programmes in English and Arabic.

Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd. have a station which can be used on request.

INFORMATION SERVICES

In March, 1952, the Public Relations and Information Office was 647
closed down and most of its activities absorbed into other Government 204
departments, a move undertaken in the interests of economy and in
the belief that increased efficiency and service to the public would 546
result.

The main activities of the Office prior to March, 1952, were the publication of bulletins in English and Arabic on departmental activities and special topics of interest, the arrangement of occasional press conferences with departmental heads, and the regular distribu-

647 tion of newsreels to commercial cinemas and the supply of periodicals
204 and official pictorial matter to institutions and interested persons in the
546 Colony and Protectorate. In addition, regular showings were given to the public and to clubs of news and documentary films in English and Arabic, an activity later brought within the sphere of the Labour and Welfare Department.

368 Three public reading rooms were maintained in the Protectorate and have continued to be well patronised.

Chapter 13 : General

ARCHAEOLOGY

172 In 1950 and 1951 the American Foundation for the Study of Man carried out two short seasons of excavation in Beihan under the archaeological supervision of Professor W. F. Albright. The main site examined, that of Hagr Kohlan, was already known from inscriptions, to be the ruins of Timna, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Qataban. The area of the walled city covered some 70 acres and excavation revealed a number of very substantial and well constructed stone buildings. The city appeared to have been totally destroyed by fire about the end of the 1st Century B.C. A section cut in a subsidiary mound produced a long series of pottery types thought to show more or less continuous occupation from the 13th Century B.C. down to the Middle Ages. A large number of inscriptions found in both sites and elsewhere in Wadi Beihan are in course of being published by Dr. A. Jamme of Louvain.

ARCHIVAL SURVEY

217 In October, 1952, Dr. A. Toussaint, the Chief Archivist to the Government of Mauritius, arrived to conduct a preliminary survey of Government archives and records. Though the survey was not complete at the end of the year it was clear that substantial progress in the method of preserving and cataloguing the records of the Colony would call for greatly improved storage facilities and expert staff.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

368 Adult education in Aden has not reached a stage where cultural activities flourish spontaneously ; nor, since the closing down of the British Council, is there any cultural centre outside the Department of Education. The nearest approach to such a centre and in itself a legacy of the British Council is the Lake Library.

This library has been built up over a period of twelve years and now contains 10,000 volumes ; these include Arabic and Urdu books and a reference library. The reading room, which is provided with a wide selection of periodicals and is comfortably furnished, is extremely popular in the evening. The library has a large and growing membership of Europeans who are quick to appreciate its worth. The Arab

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

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PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 647 The Port of Aden is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951). The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

A 502 505 The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

A 504 The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years.

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

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Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

804 Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

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Chapter 5: Reading List for Colony and Protectorate

BELHAVEN, Master of. *The Kingdom of Melchior.* London, Murray, 1949.

BURCKHARDT, J. L. *Travels in Arabia.* 2 vols. London, Henry Colburn, 1829.

BURY, G. [illegible]. *The Land of Uz.* London, Macmillan, 1911.

FORBES, H. O. *The Natural History of Sacotra and Abd-el-Kuri.* Liverpool, 1903.

HUNTER, F. M. *An Account of the British Settlement of Aden in Arabia.* London, Trubner, 1877.

INGRAMS, W. H. *Arabia and the Isles.* London, Murray, 1942.

INGRAMS, DOREEN A. *Survey of Social and Economic Conditions in the Aden Protectorate.* Aden, 1949.

MEULEN, D. VAN DER. *Hadhramaut—some of its mysteries unveiled.* Leyden, 1932.

MEULEN, D. VAN DER. *Aden to the Hadhramaut.* London, Murray, 1947.

PHILBY, H. ST. J. B. *A Pilgrim in Arabia.* London, Hale, 1946.

SCOTT, HUGH. *In the High Yemen.* London, Murray, 1942.

STARK, FREYA. *Seen in Hadhramaut.* London, Murray, 1941.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

Foreword

Now at last Hickinbotham occupied a position in which the 114
scope of his responsibilities included the Aden Protectorate as 123
well as the Colony of Aden, for as Governor and Commander-in-Chief he was Governor of the Protectorate as well as
Governor of the Colony. It has been thought by some that the 648 ●
term "Governor of the Aden Protectorate" is a misnomer, for 643
it is not the policy of the British Government to govern the Protectorate directly, but to leave the control of its internal affairs to the local Arab Rulers in treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. Under these treaties the British Government are bound to give the Rulers protection against external attack, and through the Governor of Aden the Rulers also receive, when necessary, assistance in preserving internal
security and also advice and financial help. The Colony of [131]
Aden is a small, mainly urban, territory of about 75 square [133]
miles: the Protectorate is a largely mountainous and thinly [134]
populated area with comparatively small fertile cultivable parts
and is about the same size as the United Kingdom. The role of [161]
the Governor in the Protectorate thus differs fundamentally 643
from his position in the Colony, where he is the head of a direct administration, and the problems with which he has to deal in the two areas are very different.

The Arabs of the Protectorate tribes made a natural appeal 114
to Hickinbotham, as they have done to many other British [123]
officers and others whose work has brought them into contact with them and who can understand their outlook on life. In this book he has given a fascinating account of the Protectorate and its people based on practical sympathy and intimate knowledge, as well as an interesting description of Aden Colony and his experience in it in successive capacities. Sir Tom's position as Governor of the Aden Colony and Protectorate also necessitated his playing an active part in dealing with the question of British relations with the Yemen, the independent Arab Kingdom which lies to the north of the western part of the Protectorate, and his book includes informative chapters about this troublesome problem.

It is a pleasure to me to commend this work to all those 00-0
who seek reliable information about this part of the world and

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

175 504 undeniable fact is that Aden's importance in the past, and important it was, was due as it is today to its magnificent harbour. Curiously enough the harbour was, in bygone days, on the east side of the peninsula in what are now known as Front Bay and Holkat Bay. It was not until the middle of the last century that the present harbour on the west side was surveyed and brought into use as Front Bay gradually silted up and Holkat Bay, never a safe anchorage, was abandoned.

175 434 648 The prosperity and the wealth of Aden as a trading centre has always attracted the envious attention of the rulers of the Yemen be they Himyarites or Sabeans, as they were at the beginning of the Christian era, or Abyssinians, as they were five hundred years later when the Persians in their turn invaded that country, or Turks, as they have been twice during the last thousand years, or just plain Yemenis, as they are today. I do not propose at this stage to consider past and present relations between Aden and the Yemen; they will become apparent as my story unfolds.

175 648 The Imams of the Yemen were not alone in their wish to control the destiny of Aden. The Portuguese were the first European nation who attempted to establish themselves in the town. This they did on Easter Day in 1513 when Don Alphonso d' Albuquerque, who had arrived from Goa the previous day with a fleet of twenty ships, landed over a thousand soldiers with scaling ladders to storm the fortifications. The attempt failed, and after a four-day siege, during which Don Alphonso's men succeeded only in capturing an outwork and some thirty or forty pieces of ordnance, the troops were withdrawn and after cannonading the town in a fit of temper Don Alphonso sailed away up the Red Sea.

Three years later the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt sent his Commander, Rais Suleiman, to take the town by assault, but the attempt failed. The fortifications of Aden were so damaged, however, that the Governor was prepared to surrender the place to the Portuguese when they appeared on the scene again later in the same year. They had other preoccupations at the time and refused the offer, only to find later when they again returned that the fortifications had been repaired and the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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Governor in no mood to treat with them. The Portuguese had to wait nearly fifty years before the inhabitants of Aden, weary of Turkish rule, handed the town over to them. The Turks had captured Aden by treachery in 1538. They arrived in a fleet of ships and landed a number of sick men who were carried ashore and accommodated in the town. Then they invited the Governor to visit the flagship. He did so and was promptly seized and hung. At the same time the sick men in the town were miraculously restored to health, rose from their beds as able-bodied soldiers, and with little trouble the wily Turks were in control.

The Portuguese remained at Aden for a few months only, before being forced to surrender the town in 1551 to the Capidan of Egypt; in other words, the Turks were back in possession again and it was during this Turkish period of control that British ships first came on the Aden scene, when Captain Sharkey in the *Ascension*, a ship of the East India Company, paid a visit and was well received.

The Turks withdrew from Aden in the first half of the seventeenth century, and Aden was free from invasion from the sea for approximately two hundred years until, in fact, we came on the Aden scene again and Aden became what it still is today, a British possession.

By 1839 the greatness that had been Aden's had disappeared and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy, the leader of the expedition which secured the town for the British Crown and who was to become the first Resident, has left on record his first impression of the place:

> "The little village (formerly the great city) of Aden is now reduced to the most exigent condition of poverty and neglect. In the reign of Constantine this town possessed unrivalled celebrity for its impenetrable fortifications, its flourishing commerce, and the glorious haven it afforded to vessels from all quarters of the globe. How lamentable is the present contrast." [1]

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[1] Hunter's *Statistical Account of the British Settlement of Aden*, 1877, p. 169.

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133 passengers from ships) and Ma'alla are built on the northern
and western slopes of Jebel Shamsan, the highest peak of the
volcanic range of hills surrounding Crater. Jebel Shamsan is
quite a presentable hill, for it is just over 1,700 ft. in height
and was at one time adorned with a signal station.

361 The isthmus which joins Aden to the mainland is called
133 Khormaksar and is as flat as the proverbial pancake. During
132 the monsoon winds of summer it is a hellish place of drifting
508 sand and it is here that the Royal Air Force have their station;
707 the military and civil airport are also here. Close by the airport
are the houses of the more senior civil and military officials
361 and a few ordinary folk, who are, on the whole, much better
647 paid than the officials, but of course not nearly so important.
● 648 Originally there were only two rows of houses, one of brown
houses and the other of white houses, and since they were inhabited
mainly by officials, they were, not unnaturally, known
as Downing Street and Whitehall. Now there are rows and
rows of houses, all variations of the usual colonial box theme
in architecture, incredibly ugly but reasonably comfortable,
but I am glad to say Whitehall and Downing Street are still
the really fashionable roads.

361 At the northern and landward end of the isthmus there is the
351 town of Sheikh Othman with its pleasant gardens so well
known to many tourists. Sheikh Othman was also, until quite
recently, well known in a less desirable way to visitors and
residents alike, but in modern times morals seem to have
improved, and while the gardens have been enlarged, the other
361 attractions have been reduced. The town was not acquired by
648 any splendid feat of arms, but by a purely commercial trans-
175 action. It was bought from the Sultan of Lahej in 1882. Aden,
on the other hand, was invested in 1839 by an armed expedition
from India, carried in ships of the Indian Navy. The reason
for this expedition is said to have been to punish an outrage
which had occurred when the crew of an English ship wrecked
on the coast near Aden were maltreated. In point of fact the
probabilities are that the reason for our somewhat drastic
action was because we wished to control the only good
harbour between India and Egypt and use it as a coaling station

for our ships. As negotiations with the Lahej Sultan, who then 361
owned the Aden Peninsula, had broken down, the deadlock 648
was solved by force. The original owner of Little Aden was 175
the Akrabi Sheikh, a quite unimportant person whose minute 175
territory is surrounded on three sides by his infinitely larger and 648
more powerful neighbour Lahej. Whether or not the Akrabi 643
Sheikh was entitled to sell is a matter which has occupied the minds of the Sultans of Lahej from time to time even up to the present day, but sell the Sheikh did in 1888 and buy we did, and that for all practical purposes is that.

Aden has been safe from foreign aggressors since we our- 175
selves filled that role in 1839, except for a brief period during 648
the First World War when a part of what is now the Colony 726
was occupied by Turkish forces. This rather curious state of 721
affairs came about in this way: Lahej, the name usually given to the capital of the Sultanate of the same name, the premier of all the Protectorate States by virtue of the importance of that State combined with the fact that the Lahej Treaty was the first to be concluded in the year 1839, is only some 17 miles to the north of Sheikh Othman. In 1915 the Turkish wolf came down on the Aden fold by way of the donkey-cum-camel tracks from Taiz in the Yemen. The then Sultan of Lahej, a good friend of ours, marched against the common foe with what tribesmen he could rally to his banner and at the same time he very properly called on the General Officer Commanding the Aden Garrison for assistance. In Aden there was, of course, tremendous excitement as a column was hastily organised and assembled at Sheikh Othman. It was the most ill-fated column that ever set out; there were incredible delays at the start, with the result that the troops did not begin their advance until the sun was well up. It was the height of summer and the 17 miles across which they had to move on foot were sandy and devoid of practically all forms of cover. The water for the column was carried on camels; the camels ran away shortly after the start. Whether this was of their own volition or whether they were encouraged to do so by treacherous drivers is a matter of opinion, for no records of that disastrous march are known to exist. The troops continued their advance and they went on

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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over the hot sand, some of them to their death from heat exhaustion and thirst, but most of them did, in fact, arrive at the thin palm groves of the Lahej Oasis. Many more would have failed and died but for the European merchants of Aden, who, obtaining ice from the ice factories in the town, sent it out in Ford cars after the column. The cars stuck in the sand, but mercifully not all in the same place, so that many of those who failed to complete the march and turned back found ice to sustain them at intervals across the desert until once again they were able to reach Sheikh Othman. As I have said, the majority of the column did reach Lahej and with it was an officer of my acquaintance who was one of the only two members of the Garrison who had ever been there before this disastrous military adventure. One day, twenty years later, as he and I drove together to Lahej to a lunch party being given by the Sultan, he pointed to a small clump of thorn bushes under which, on that memorable day, he had crawled to escape from the heat of the sun, utterly exhausted. He told me that when he had partially recovered he thought to himself: "If I stay here I shall certainly be shot as a deserter. If I try and go on I may die, but on the other hand I may get there." So choosing the uncertainty in preference to the certainty he did go on and he reached Lahej.

Those of the column who did get through were hastily reorganised and were disposed to meet the advancing Turks. By one of those odd changes of climate which occur in the tropics it poured with rain that night and it was indeed a miserable remnant of the column that saw the sunrise the next day. At daylight the troops moved forward through the northern limits of the Oasis and out on to the plain that leads up to the foothills to make contact with the Sultan's force, which they knew to be engaged with the enemy. The Sultan himself came riding back to meet these British reinforcements and to inform them of the enemy's dispositions and of those of his own soldiers. He met them. It was the last thing he ever did. They shot him dead. They thought he was a Turk, and then, without coming to grips with the Turkish forces at all, they turned back whence they had come, back all the way to

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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Aden. The Turks occupied Lahej as they had already occupied 648
the territories of the Haushabi Sultan and the Amir of Dhala, 726
two Protectorate rulers whom the British Government had 721
undertaken to defend. They advanced to Sheikh Othman and they occupied the whole of the northern side of the harbour, even the Little Aden headland.

I have never understood why the combatants never fired at each other across the harbour. Maybe the Turks had no guns, or if they had, they were not powerful enough, or perhaps the guns of the fortress could not be trained away from the sea like those of an even greater fortress in a later and greater war. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that neither side seems to have made any effort to interfere with the other.

When I first knew the Residency, as Government House 000
used to be called, there was mounted on the northern verandah overlooking the sea an enormous brass telescope beneath which a wooden table stood on which had been cut bearing lines on to the Turkish position on the north side of the harbour. The General Officer Commanding, who, at that time, was also the Resident, could thus with the least inconvenience to himself examine the enemy's position when he had finished his breakfast and before he applied his mind to greater things. The telescope still remains at Government House, though unfortunately the range table has disappeared.

The Turks remained in Sheikh Othman until eventually the 175
General, another General this time, bestirred himself and 648
marched against them; then they retreated to Lahej and they remained there until 1918 when Turkey was out of the war, and then they surrendered. Rude people say that the military authorities were induced finally to take belligerent action by the Committee of the Khormaksar Golf Club. The Golf Club's course, unfortunately, lay between the Turks and the British, and this was highly inconvenient to the members, so their representatives are said to have waited upon the General and pointed out that in the circumstances then prevailing golf was more exciting than comfortable. This tale may well be false and is certainly exaggerated, but there is no doubt whatsoever that there was a certain lack of initiative in the conduct of the

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648 military authorities throughout this episode in the history of the Colony.

643 In my early days in Aden, government was comparatively simple. The Resident, who was the senior civil official and *ex-officio* Commander-in-Chief, drove down to his office in Tawahi every morning from the Residency to deal with routine affairs and see anyone who cared to call on him. All were welcome, from the more senior departmental officers to the humblest of the humble of the subjects of His Majesty. Sir Bernard Reilly, who then held that position, had an amazing capacity for work and for play, and he succeeded in remaining outwardly completely unruffled even when dealing with important operations in the Protectorate which involved that much discussed topic, bombing, or when provoked by the Governments of both India and Bombay who invariably treated Aden as if it was a small town in the Bombay Presidency. Such was his conduct in public, but in private I have known him to express his views both freely and frankly.

645 In addition to the Resident there were four of us in the Secretariat, Gordon[1] of the Indian Political Service, who was the First Assistant Resident, Champion[2] of the Colonial Service, who was the Political Secretary, Lake,[3] the one and only Political Officer, and myself. I acted as Second Assistant Resident, in addition to my other duties at the Residency itself where I was a glorified A.D.C. Champion and Lake ran the Protectorate between them with the help of the head interpreter, Khan Bahadur Muhammed Salim Ali, an elderly gentleman with a Mongolian caste of countenance, who sat in a particularly small room under the stairs surrounded by papers, smoking a very bubbly water pipe, with his turban-like headdress on the back of his head or resting among the files, depending upon the heat of the room and his own degree of irritation. He had a remarkably hoarse voice and wore a pair of spectacles on the end of his nose, over which he peered at the crowd of Sheikhs, tribesmen and hangers-on, all wanting something and

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[1] Now Lt.-Colonel J. de la H. Gordon, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

[2] Now Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

[3] Lt.-Colonel M. C. Lake, C.M.G. (dec.).

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

all talking at once, who squatted in what little space there was inside the room and overflowed into the passage outside. The work these three men did was incredibly difficult and yet they were successful to a remarkable degree, and succeeded in maintaining not only security on the trade routes in the Protectorate, but at the same time they were able to strengthen the ties between Government and the Rulers. 645

Outside the Secretariat there were only three European officers of the Government. The senior was the Chairman of the Port Trust Board and of the Settlement Board, and at the time of which I am writing the appointment was held by an officer of the Royal Engineers who had been seconded to the civil engineering side of the Government of India. He presided over the Board of Trustees of the Port and was also the Chief Executive Officer, and in addition he managed the affairs of the Settlement. The Settlement, as I have already indicated, was a term which included all the British territory which is now the Colony, and the Settlement Board was the successor of what in fact had been a Municipal Committee. A municipality was formed some while after our occupation of Aden in 1839, but it was not until 1882 that any attempt seems to have been made to produce a set of municipal rules. In 1900 the local authority ceased to be called a Municipal Committee and became known as the Aden Settlement. As such it, in fact, did everything, and rather more, that an ordinary municipality does in this country. The "rather more" being control of the electric light supply and also the water supply, both profitable undertakings which were wrested from it when in 1937 Aden became a Crown Colony and the new Colonial Government was in search of funds. 632 [648] •

The next important European officer was the Judicial Assistant, who succeeded in combining with a reasonable degree of success the duties of legal adviser to the Resident and Judge of the District and Sessions Court. The last, but by no means least important of the European officers, was the Commissioner of Police who was seconded from the Indian Police and under the District Magistrate was responsible for the maintenance of law and order. 692 625

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

693 whole reason, because there was a great deal in what he had said. In the early days certainly, there was a tendency for some of the less scrupulous legal practitioners not to attempt too seriously to dissuade their clients from going to court when they had no case.

000 Mackawwi now turned to the Protectorate, and said:

"You have not seen the Protectorate yet?"

"No," I replied.

"They are ignorant and poor people and something should be done for them," he said.

"What should be done?" I inquired. It was a question I was often to ask him and sometimes he did give me an answer, but more often than not the reply came,

"I do not know, but something should be done, something should be done before it is too late."

At this point the bell rang from the Resident's room and Mackawwi, unfolding his legs—he had been sitting with one thrown over the other—rose to his feet and with a particularly charming smile shook hands, and drifted through the door and away as if carried by the light breeze that blew that morning from the sea.

648 668 From the time that Aden was first acquired by us it formed part of the Bombay Presidency, but by 1932 political developments in India had reached a stage which made a break with Bombay inevitable. The Resident had been consulted, and it had been made clear to the authorities in India and London that the Arabs, who formed the majority of the population of the Settlement, would react most unfavourably to any suggestion that Aden should continue to be under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government once provincial autonomy had become a fact in India. We took the view in Aden at that time that it would not be practicable for Aden to continue under control which had passed into the hands of the Indians themselves. Aden was not an Indian Colony, and over the years the Arabs had learnt one thing very clearly and that was not to expect generous treatment from India.

648 563 To understand the attitude of the Arabs to other races it must be realised that they consider themselves and always have,

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as superior to all people of colour and as equal in every way 563
with ourselves and the Americans. The other European races 668
fall, in their view, into a category somewhere between the Eastern and African races and the British, and it was therefore unthinkable that once the Aden Arabs had understood the implications of our policy in India that they would submit tamely to Indian domination. As Mackawwi said, they had been asleep for years, but now were beginning to stir and show signs of awakening.

In the spring of 1932, as Second Assistant Resident, I signed 642
the Government Notice informing the public that Aden had 648
been created a Chief Commissioner's Province under the direct control of the Government of India and was therefore no longer subordinate to the Government of Bombay. The issue of this very important Notice, which was in fact the first step on the road to internal self-government (though no-one recognised it as such at that time) caused little comment in Aden, except among the Parsees who viewed the transfer with disfavour. They had friends and relatives in Bombay and hoped that with the coming of Provincial autonomy to that Province they would have been able to play an even greater part in Aden affairs in the future than they had done in the past.

The practical effect of the change was that instead of the 648
Bombay Government making kind noises when some proposal for the improvement of the lot of the people of Aden was submitted to them and passing it on to the Government of India, with the strongest recommendations and a clear indication that they could not make the necessary finance available, the Government of India just said "No" at once. The result was precisely the same although indeed speedier and had the advantage that no false hopes were encouraged in the inexperienced.

The continued lack of sympathy on the part of the Govern- 648
ment of India during the years following the transfer from 668
Bombay could have but one result and that was to make the Arabs resent more and more the link between Aden and India. It had become a fetter to be shaken off as soon as possible. Mackawwi, and those who thought as he did, began to take

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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668 more interest in political matters and their numbers began to increase rapidly. The advent of Provincial autonomy in India only added fuel to the fire of discontent and the thought that one day the Central Government in Delhi might follow, almost certainly would follow, the example of the Bombay and other Provincial Governments and that British officials in Aden might be replaced by Indians was intolerable. The Arabs became seriously alarmed and even the Hadhrami merchants paused in the counting of their profits to survey the scene. They did not like what they saw and they joined forces with Mackawwi and his friends who led a deputation to the Resident. The deputation asked that the Settlement of Aden should be treated in the same way as the Protectorate, which had been transferred to the control of the Colonial Office in London in 1928, and that in future they should come under the direct authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. They did not wait upon the Resident in any servile spirit, they came as the leaders of the people, and they came armed with their conditions. Aden was to remain a free port, no new taxation was to be imposed unless local circumstances made it essential and the judicial appeals were to continue to the High Court of Bombay.

The views of the Arabs were transmitted to London and New Delhi. Meanwhile the Arabs held meetings and the Parsees led the opposition and in turn held meetings. The meetings organised by the Parsees were well attended by the Arabs attracted, so uncharitable people said, by the refreshment that was provided by these well-to-do gentlemen.

As is customary when something is referred to London, nothing very much happened for some time, and the Arabs made the next move which took the form of a written memorandum embodying their views and their requests and the guarantees for which they had asked. This in turn was sent to London and New Delhi, and in consequence further negotiations followed which, from the Arab point of view, were
642 successful. Their request was granted and their conditions were
648 accepted and, in 1937, on April 1st, the Settlement of Aden became a Crown Colony under the direct control of the

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Colonial Office in London. Another fetter had been thrown 648
aside.

I must say a word here about that part of the guarantee 439
which ensured that Aden should remain a free port, for it is of the greatest importance. Aden was at that time, and I am glad to say still is, the great distributing centre for imports from the West and the East round the shores of Arabia and down the African coast. Cigarettes, piece-goods, provisions, machinery, sugar and grain all come to Aden in ocean-going vessels from all over the world and find their way by coastal steamers and country craft up and down the Red Sea and round the neighbouring coast. These steam coasters and country craft on their return voyages bring gums, hides and skins and coffee to Aden to be cleaned, sorted and graded, bagged or baled and exported to Europe and the United States of America. Aden has main- 504
tained her position as a great *entrepôt* by virtue of four factors and they are, her geographical position, her natural harbour, her security and her freedom from import and export duties. Only an act of God could alter the configuration of Arabia or fill the harbour by some tempestuous upheaval beyond the control of man, and security will remain and be maintained as long as Great Britain remains great. The only doubtful 651
factor at any time was freedom from customs duty, and the Arab leaders and their advisers in 1937 knew how essential it was to secure, in so far as they possibly could, this freedom as a preliminary to the transfer. None of us in Aden knew what the precise income of the new Colony would be and none of us knew what it was going to cost to run a Colony efficiently, especially a Colony which had been neglected for so long. What we did know was that the imposition of import or export duties, which might seem to be an obvious source of revenue, would in fact have a disastrous effect on the trade of the Colony. At the same time we were well aware that even British Government Departments have been known to be very short-sighted when pressed by the Treasury to find money to meet a deficit. Everyone expected that there would be a deficit if Aden was to have even half what she needed so badly—hence the insistence of the Arabs led by Mackawwi on this guarantee.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

000 Just two sentences, but very revealing. What business was it of mine; what indeed? It was precisely the answer I should have given myself if I had been asked by a stranger a similar question on any day when I was feeling a trifle irritable. Also it was the exact opposite of the type of answer I should have received from an Indian, and it was then that I began to realise that the Arabs were fundamentally different from the majority of Asiatics I had met up to that time.

632 My first real trip into the Protectorate came in 1932 when I
361 drove to Dhala, the capital of the Amirate of the same name. Dhala, which continues to figure rather largely in the daily Press in this country as the result of Yemeni incursions into the area, is a small, rather uninteresting and rather sinister-looking town of dirty grey houses which climb up the side of a hill.
[133] The Dhala plateau is about 4,500 ft. high and is surrounded by
• [648] hill features, the finest of which is Jebel Jihaf, a magnificent massif 8,000 ft. high. The town is but a few miles from the Yemen border and raiding by the Yemen was by no means uncommon even in those days.

000 I stayed in the old castle which overlooks the town and crowns the hill, and well I remember having to leave the car and walk the last few hundred feet from where the road ended, up the steep footpath to the castle entrance. My luggage and that of my companion was unloaded by my servants, and the problem of carrying it up the hill was solved by a total stranger who called rather peremptorily to a half-dozen dreary passers-by, who I remember noticing had long side curls, not unlike the present-day Teddy boys. These dismal-looking fellows stopped without protest and at once seized the baggage and bore it off up the hill. When I reached the top myself and had exchanged preliminary courtesies with the Amir's representative, I inquired how much I should give the bearers, what amount would be a suitable reward for their labour. I was young and I had not been among the people of the Protectorate before and was, therefore, inexperienced in these matters. The Amir's representative looked surprised.

"Nothing," he said.

"But I must," said I.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

"No, no. There is no necessity, they are Jews," said he. 000

"But what has that got to do with it, they worked for me," I said.

"You do not understand. They are Jews," he said with a marked patience, as if talking to a child.

I argued no more but sent my servant with a small reward; whether it reached them or not I do not know.

There were then several thousand Jews living in the Protectorate 563
with a greater measure of security than they enjoyed in Central Europe. They were the artisans and the gold and silversmiths, and their houses were grouped together and generally slightly removed from the Arab quarters of the town. Every small town in the north-western area of the Protectorate had one of these Jewish quarters. They were not interfered with and they could and they did own land and they were useful to the Arabs and lived in peace with them. They were not involved in tribal disputes and it was considered something of a personal disgrace to kill a Jew. When they left some years later, drawn almost against ~~their~~ will by a force they could scarcely understand to Palestine, their need was felt and more than one Ruler tried to persuade them not to go. When they insisted on going they were not unreasonably treated by the Protectorate Rulers and were allowed to sell their land, unlike the Yemen where all the property of emigrating Jews became State property.

My next trip into the Protectorate was of a very different 000
character and came some two years later. I flew to Mukeiras
with the Resident and Portal,[1] then A.O.C. in Aden, and
Douglas Macfadyen,[2] then a Flight Lieutenant. Mukeiras was [632
and still is the capital of the Audhali Plateau, and it was there 648
that the Resident was to meet the young Audhali Sultan and
his uncle, the Regent, to receive their thanks for the efforts 728]
which he had made on their behalf during his negotiations with
the Yemen for the 1934 Treaty: this had resulted in the evacuation by the Zeidi forces of the whole of the Audhali Plateau as a prerequisite to the signature of the Treaty.

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[1] Marshal of the Royal Air Force Viscount Portal, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

[2] Air Marshal Sir Douglas Macfadyen, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.O.C.-in-C. Home Command R.A.F.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

King Saud bin Abdul Aziz Ahl Saud of Saudi Arabia. This 131
eastern frontier has never been demarcated, nor has it ever been 131
in dispute, Her Majesty's Government and His Highness 648
Saiyid Said bin Taimur, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, being in agreement on this, as on many other subjects. It is, of course, understood by both Governments that from time to time, and in particular if and when demarcation becomes necessary, there may have to be minor adjustments. His Highness has always been a wise and good neighbour and there is no doubt that should adjustments in the frontier line have to be made, then good sense will prevail and mutual agreement will not be difficult to achieve. I wish that the Rulers of Saudi Arabia and the Yemen had proved such agreeable neighbours for then the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office and the Governor of Aden would have had a much easier time of recent years.

We come now to the most difficult frontiers, the western frontier separating the Protectorate from the Kingdom of the Yemen. In 1872 the Yemen had become, for the second time in the troubled history of that country, a part of the Ottoman Empire and was to remain a Turkish province until the end of the Great War of 1914–18. In 1902 it was decided by the British Government and the Sublime Porte that it was desirable to demarcate the frontier between the Turkish province of the Yemen and the territories of the Rulers in treaty relations with His Majesty's Government, in other words, the Aden Protectorate. One of the main reasons for this was to prevent border disputes which must always arise when a frontier has not been clearly defined on the ground and where the tribes under the authority of one country are at enmity with those under the authority of the other. Demarcation does not automatically stop these squabbles but it does make the determination of guilt easier and enables action to be taken quickly, always an essential, to punish the offenders. In that year the Anglo-Turkish Boundary Commission began their work at Sheikh Said in the extreme south-west corner of Arabia. The work was very difficult, not only because innumerable territorial tribal disputes had to be resolved, but also because of the mountainous nature of the country in which the Commission had to work. As they moved farther and farther into the interior in a north-easterly direction the mountains became more and more inaccessible, but by 1903 they had reached Dhala the capital of Amirate of the same name which had come into treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government in 1880. In 1904 the Boundary Commission was withdrawn, the demarcation having been completed only as far as a high point slightly north-north-east of the Yemen town of Qataba.

The decision to withdraw the Boundary Commission and abandon the further demarcation of the frontier was due in part to the difficulty of operating in the high mountains of Yafa which the Commission would have had to face next, and in part to the fact that as the Commission moved farther into the interior of Arabia the degree of effective control by the Turks and ourselves on our respective sides of the frontier became less and less. It was decided, therefore, by the two Governments that from there on they should define their respective spheres of influence by means of a line drawn on the map. A violet line; the colour is important, because the habit of drawing lines on a map is infectious, and we shall see when we come to the northern frontier of the Protectorate that more lines have been drawn on the map of Arabia, all of different colours.

The violet line started from the last point demarcated and was drawn at an angle of 45° up into the northern reaches of the Ruba-al-Khali. It then turned abruptly due north and ran up to the base of the Qatar Peninsula. Qatar, one of the rich oil-producing areas of the world, is a British Protected Sheikhdom jutting out into the Persian Gulf. The demarcated line and the violet line thus became the dividing line between the spheres of influence in Arabia of the British Empire and the Turkish Empire. The agreement was ratified by both Governments in 1914 as the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

There has been one very serious contravention of this frontier line and that was in the early nineteen-twenties, when the Imam of the Yemen overran the Rassasi Sultanate which lay on the Protectorate side of the violet line between the Protectorate States of the Audhali Sultan and the Sharif of

Beihan. The Rassasi Sultan was not in treaty relation with the British Government. He had expressed a strong desire in 1914 when the Audhali Sultan entered into treaty relations with us, to do the same, but the Government of Bombay, after reference to the Government of India, who were careful of their money where Aden was concerned, was not prepared to find the hundred pounds or so a year which the Rassasi Sultan insisted upon as an annual gift. The Rassasi Sultans have never ceased to regret the failure of the negotiations. The present Ruler is a prisoner, if indeed he is still alive, in the State Prison in Sana, the ancient capital of the Yemen.

Lastly we come to the northern frontier line which joins the eastern and western frontiers across the Ruba-al-Khali. It is a simple matter to put it on the map. Just take a point on the blue line rather north of latitude 18° and draw a reasonably straight line (it is not quite straight at the beginning) eastward to join the eastern frontier at latitude 19°. It is all very easy to do now, but this simple line represents years of consultation and endless conferences. It had a number of predecessors and they were all of different colours, red, blue and black, some were ours and some were other peoples, but generally speaking they all represented a British reverse at the conference table. It was all very unfortunate and where we should have ended will, I am glad to say, never be known, for there occurred two fundamental changes. Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, that astute and absolute Ruler of Saudi Arabia, that really great man, died, and the wastes of Arabia became peopled with oil prospectors.

By 1955 the oil search had been carried by the Americans, who operate the Dhahran concession in Saudi Arabia, right down into the southern reaches of the Ruba-al-Khali and the Iraq Petroleum Company, through their satellite Petroleum Concessions Limited, who hold the exploration concession for the Aden Protectorate, were engaged actively in their exploration work and were moving steadily northward. Something had to be done and it had to be done quickly. It was. Her Majesty's Government announced what was, in effect, the *de facto* northern frontier of the Protectorate, the present line I have described and at the same time it was indicated to those

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648 interested that trespassers would be dealt with in an appropriate manner; as indeed they were in 1955, as we shall see.

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221 This northern frontier follows very closely the territorial limits of the bedouin tribes, who are based on the Aden Protectorate, rather I should say, it follows the limits of their home grazing areas, for they are great travellers and wander far up into Saudi Arabia when scarcity of grazing forces them to take their herds of camels farther and farther afield; just as the Saudi Arabian tribes came south into the Protectorate when their own grazing has suffered from lack of rain. One often hears a lot of nonsense about being as free as the Arab of the desert. The Arab of the desert is no more free than the city worker who has to catch the 7.30 a.m., or whatever train it may be, to London, on five days of the week. The Arab must go where God has willed the rain to fall and the grass and other herbage to grow, otherwise he and his flock will die; he is not free to wander at will, he is bound, inexorably bound to follow the rain.

[133] Another advantage of this line is that it follows generally, but not exactly, the southern limits of the great sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali, dunes which are clearly defined and which rise in places to several hundred feet, almost one could say a natural frontier. Lastly, it is the limit of our effective control and although it is not ideal, it is practical and definite and not subject to yet another conference.

131 So much for the limits of the Protectorate, and now I must correct a misapprehension which seems to be fairly general with regard to its size. Many people in this country are under the impression that the Aden Protectorate is a small area approximating in size to that of one of the larger English counties; in fact, of course, it is nearly twenty-five per cent. larger than the whole of the United Kingdom including Northern Ireland.
133 In the west it is predominantly hilly, once the coastal plain is crossed, and the average height of the territory is some 3,500 ft., that is very nearly as high as Snowdon. The mountain ranges run east and west and are separated by plains and plateaus, each successive range being higher than the last until, on the line of Yafa and the Audhali country, the mountains reach a

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI
Yemen ML1

maximum height of 8,000 ft., and the plains range in height from that of Dhala in the west, which is 4,500 ft., to that of the Audhali plateau in the centre, which is 6,750 ft. Thereafter the mountains and plains decrease in height the farther north they go until nothing remains but the great central Arabian desert, the Ruba-al-Khali with an average height of 2,500 ft. A 133

Over in the east the coastal plain rapidly gives way to the great Plateau of the Jöl, a tableland deeply cut by rifts and valleys, the greatest of which is the famous Wadi Hadhramaut in the north. Thereafter the tableland ends abruptly and then begins the northern plain which runs up to the southern limits of the great sand dunes of the central desert.

A 175 The full history of South-west Arabia, that is, of the Aden Protectorate and the Kingdom of the Yemen, has never been written and the travellers' tales of the Aden Protectorate and the historical records that do exist of the early history of the Yemen give no more than a glimpse of a period of history or of the authors' immediate surroundings. I do not propose to attempt to remedy this deficiency, but I must, for the proper understanding of my subject, give a brief historical outline of the events which led to the coming into existence of the Aden Protectorate in the form in which it was in 1931 when I first came to have personal acquaintance with that fascinating country. There has been no fundamental change in the form of the Protectorate since then, although as we shall see later, there has, of recent years, been considerable political and economic development.

Y 175 648 643 At about the time that these islands of ours were being conquered for the last time in their history by William the Norman, the Imam of the Yemen had overrun much of what is now the Western Aden Protectorate and was in effective control of the tribes between Lahej, Aden's near neighbour, and Loder the capital of the Audhali Sultanate. A 175 648 642 The Imam was not left in possession for very long, and the records show that in the latter half of the eleventh century the Abdalis of Lahej and the other tribes more remote from the Yemen border broke away from the Imamic control and once again became

800 independent. They remained independent until the Yemeni
Y Imam was sufficiently strong internally to try again to expand
175 the limits of his kingdom, but it was not until the middle of
648 the fourteenth century that the Imam of the time was able to re-establish his control over Lahej.

A hundred years later the pendulum swung back again for a brief period, and we find the Imam of that time trying to
Y crush an internal rebellion which seems to have had its origin
175 in Lahej and was led by one Malik Ali and his brother. The
648 Imam was unsuccessful and Malik Ali eventually established
721 himself on the Imamic throne and the Yemen's control of the
643 border tribes, including Lahej, was again established and continued until the middle of the sixteenth century when the Yemen was overrun by the Turks and it became a Province of the Ottoman Empire and remained as such for nearly one hundred years until the middle of the seventeenth century when, on the Turks evacuating the country, the Imam was able to re-establish his authority, not only in his own country
A but to some degree over the areas of the Protectorate adjacent
669 to the Yemen. The magic hundred played its part again, and by the thirties of the eighteenth century disturbances in the
648 Yemen itself weakened the authority of the Imam and gave an
175 opportunity to the Sultans of Lahej, and indeed the other Protectorate tribes, to break away and once more become independent. A hundred years later and we came on the scene and there began to come into existence that series of Treaties which has established the Aden Protectorate as we know it at
A the present day.

This very brief historical sketch would not be complete
175 without mentioning the second coming of the Turks, which
648 occurred in the last century. They overran the Yemen, they divested the Imam of his temporal authority and once again they turned the country into a Turkish province. Not content with their gains in the Yemen they poured over into the Protectorate and in May 1872 were on the borders of Lahej but a short distance from the town of Aden itself. There they remained for some time and then withdrew back into the Yemen, but it is not clear what caused them to do so because

2: Hickinbotham [illegible] (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML1

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there does not seem to have been any offensive action on our part of sufficient magnitude to force them out of the Protectorate. 175 648

When I was searching for information about South-west Arabia, and it was only then that I realised how little had been written about that part of the world, I came on the following passage referring to this Turkish incursion in the only book published about Aden itself:

"Representations were at once made by Her Majesty's Government to the Porte who gave assurances that the troops would be withdrawn; but this was not done. . . ." (The troops in question were either Turkish regular soldiers or Turkish led Yemeni irregulars.) The account continued: ". . . the Government of India authorised the Resident to support the Lahej Sultan but not to attack the Turks. . . ."[1]

The Resident advanced into Lahej territory with a small armed force and the British and the Turks looked at each other for a period of seven months and then the Turks retired back into the Yemen. How often, in more recent years, have I been given precisely the same kind of contradictory instructions! Too often. Times may change, but the attitude of Government remains much the same and back-seat driving has been much facilitated by improved communications, with the result that nowadays the responsible officer on the spot either becomes so accustomed to referring to London that when in an emergency events outstrip even modern communications and he is required to use his own initiative, he is incapable of doing so and his "health" breaks down, or he refuses to submit to remote control, loses his temper, and "health" once again is invoked to explain his early retirement.

The important question is how was the Protectorate formed and why even to this day, when the Rulers of the Protectorate are under foreign domination, "British domination", have they always rejected the overtures of the Imams of the Yemen, who are like themselves Arabs and are, to a degree, their co-religionists. The answer to the second half of the question is that the Imam of the Yemen has always been, and still is, not Y 771 795

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[1] Hunter's *Statistical Account of the British Settlement of Aden*, 1877, p. 169. 793

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML1

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771 only the temporal head of that country but is the spiritual
795 leader of the Zeidi sect, which is composed of those Shiahs
793 who follow the teaching of Muhammed Ibn Zeid, an inter-
175 preter of the sayings of the Prophet Muhammed. The Imams
trace their descent to Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, and
it is only of comparatively recent years that the Imamic
leadership has changed in character from the primarily spiritual
to the predominantly temporal, and even so, it has never lost
Y the essential spiritual element.

771 The majority of the inhabitants of the Yemen are of the
795 Sunni division of Islam and subscribe to the teachings of As
642 Sha'afi, another renowned interpreter of the sayings of the
643 Prophet. Thus successive Imams have maintained their temporal
authority in their country with the aid of the religious minority,
798 the tough Zeidi tribesmen of the Highlands. This they have
175 done with remarkable success and even today the Sha'afi
majority of the country have no real say in the government.
From time to time the Sha'afis have striven to rid themselves
of their Zeidi oppressors, but their success has never been more
than temporary and partial and the Imams have, for their
A part, been quite ruthless in re-establishing their authority,
and although they have had the prerogative of mercy it has
Y seldom, if ever, been exercised. Politically and socially the
771 Yemen has not advanced beyond the sixteenth century in
178 Europe, and if one thinks for a moment about our own religious
difficulties in this country at that period of history, it will not
be difficult to understand the intense distrust which exists
between the Zeidis and the Sha'afis, not only in the Yemen,
but beyond the borders of that country in the Aden Protectorate
where all the people are of the Sha'afi Sect of Islam.
There you have the fundamental reason for the existence of
A the Aden Protectorate.

175 The Protectorate came into being by mutual agreement,
648 and we were in effect invited to become the paramount power.
It was not in any way the conquest of a primitive and defenceless
people by an up-to-date Western power with modern
armament. In 1839, when we had established ourselves in what
is now the Colony of Aden, the tribes of the hinterland were,

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as they are to a large extent today, disunited, and in consequence, were in no position to resist the increasing power of the Yemen. The Imam of that time had settled his internal affairs, which had always been a brake on the territorial ambitions of the Imams, and was turning his attention to the establishment of his authority farther afield. Successfully to resist Yemen domination the tribes would have to unite or else ally themselves with a power capable of protecting them. Unity was at that time not practical politics so that there was, in fact, really no alternative but to find a big friend to protect them from the Zeidi bully. It was, therefore, with some relief that, once the initial shock of our boisterous arrival had passed, they turned to this new and undoubtedly powerful stranger for that protection which was vital to them if they were to escape domination by the Zeidis. Naturally enough it was the tribes in the immediate neighbourhood of Aden who were the first to enter into protective agreements, but gradually as our prestige spread fanwise through South-west Arabia, more and more tribes not under the immediate domination of the Imam of the Yemen, came into alliance with us, until by 1914 the Aden Protectorate had come into being in its present form.

We, for our part, were very ready to enter into these engagements with the tribes and for very nearly the same reason. We had but newly arrived in Aden and secured a foothold on the shore of Arabia and, following the practice which we had found to be so successful in India and which, to the surprise and alarm of the East India Company brought practically the whole of that sub-Continent under the British flag, were anxious to surround our new possession and its valuable harbour with friendly States which would act as a buffer between our property and any potential enemy from the landward side. Our motives were entirely selfish and our conduct remained so until this present century was well advanced.

The Treaties which were entered into between the Indian Government, acting as the agent for the paramount power the British Government, and the tribal leaders during this period were all in much the same form. The tribes undertook through their Rulers not to enter into negotiation with or to alienate

175 their territory to any foreign power without the previous
648 permission of the Government of India. In return we undertook to protect them from external aggression. Those were the main clauses, but there were, of course, subsidiary clauses which differed from Treaty to Treaty and which related to freedom of access to each other's territory, the protection of trade routes and similar matters. The main object of the Treaties was protection, protection from the Yemen as far as the tribes were concerned, and protection from the Yemen and the tribes themselves as far as we were concerned.

As the years went by and the buffer grew in size as more and more States came into alliance, so did our responsibilities to the people of the area grow, although it took us nearly a hundred years to realise our obligations, which we have not yet adequately discharged.

642 The States are twenty-five in number, of which the Sultanate
631 of Lahej is the senior, not only by virtue of its importance, but also because it was the first to enter into treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. They vary greatly in size from the 40,000 square miles of the Quaiti Sultanate of Shihr and Mukalla, to the few unproductive acres of the Sultan of Bir Ali, an insignificant little sea port. The Rulers, who are either Sultans or Sheikhs or Amirs, or even Naqibs—it makes no difference to the importance of the State what title is held by the Ruler—are all independent in so far as their internal authority is concerned, and the only curbs on their power are tradition and the degree of independence of the people them-
[184] selves. This latter varies with the geographical position and the
nature of the terrain of the State. In the Yafa Highlands, which
[641] are almost inaccessible, every tribesman is a law unto himself and pays little heed to the titular leader, the Upper Yafa Sultan, unless the land is in grave danger when they rally to him until the danger is passed. In the Lowlands and in the Southern plain where the States are more vulnerable, there is a greater degree of obedience by the tribesmen to the authority of their Ruler, and such is the case where tribal territory abuts on to the Yemen in open country; country where the fear of Zeidi raids is greatest.

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579 had been done by the foreign elements in the population and
blamed the Yemen labourers in the harbour, the cargo and
the coal coolies, but they knew full well that the Yemenis had
not been responsible for starting the trouble and had not been
167 alone in the pillaging and fire-raising. However, this hare
643 was duly hunted, and the control of landward immigration
became a disturbing major problem and many and curious
were the proposals and plans that were considered. A great
fence was to be built round the landward side of the Colony,
twenty to thirty miles in length at a cost which no-one troubled
to discover; the Colony was to be cut in half by another fence
across the Isthmus, turning Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman
into a vast squatter camp of undesirables who could not gain
entrance into the Fortress Area; watch towers with search-lights
were to be constructed and supplemented by police
motor patrols; the population was to be registered and the
coolie lines moved from the vulnerable Steamer Point area,
all complete with the coal wharves that they served and which
were such an eyesore, across the harbour to the northern side.
Gradually a more balanced view prevailed and only the last
[656] proposals became actualities. The population has been registered
[657] and the coolies have been moved, not across the harbour,
but from their disgraceful overcrowded dormitories to
modern comfortable lines at Ma'alla; and the coal wharves
are under construction, but whether there will be any coal to
put on them when they are finished is quite a different matter.
Every year less and less coal is imported into Aden, for ships
bunkers, and very shortly the coaling ship will be almost
unique.

563 I do not propose at this juncture to refer to the breaches of
579 the peace which occurred during the labour disturbances in
1955 when the Police Force behaved so admirably—that will
come later—but I am going to relate two more examples of
the speed with which events in the internal security field can
move in Aden.

Less than two months after I became Governor I flew to Mukeiras for a few days. The day after my arrival I heard and saw an aeroplane circling round the landing ground, and

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625 well as the Western Protectorate, but in practice they have been far too busy in recent years dealing with Yemeni-inspired raiding and other disturbances in the Western Protectorate and only once in their history have they been employed in the Hadhramaut. The Levies have had heavy responsibilities and very hard has been their lot and very scanty the praise that those brave men have received. Shortly before my term of office expired a detachment of regular troops from the Army was stationed in Aden, to my great satisfaction. They were invaluable.

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707 So far I have dealt solely with the Land Forces, but with only a few thousand men, possibly 4,000 in all, however well trained and however well armed and led, it would be virtually impossible to safeguard a frontier line of over 700 miles in length running through the most difficult country from aggression, and at the same time to maintain any reasonable degree of security in an area where social conditions today are equivalent to those existing in the Highlands of Scotland in the mid-eighteenth century, and which is twenty-five per cent. larger than the United Kingdom. That the frontier has been maintained and that security has increased of recent years is due very largely to the Royal Air Force, acting in the closest accord with the ground forces. Without the Royal Air Force my task would indeed have been difficult; I will go further and say quite frankly it would have been impossible.

000 As Governor I frequently had to authorise the use of air action against frontier raiders or recalcitrant tribesmen within Protectorate limits, and I have never been able to follow the almost hysterical reaction with which some sections of the population of these islands are affected whenever they read in the newspapers that bombing has taken place, or indeed that any form of air action has been used. It is for this reason that I shall deal at some length with that most humane of all the various methods by which law and order can be maintained by force, the employment of aircraft.

I do not propose to enter the lists on the side of those who favour this form of policing, nor do I propose to side with the many people who have genuine misgivings, but I am going

to state the facts and leave the conclusions to be drawn by others. 000

Let us take frontier control first. The Suzerain power must carry out her obligations to the Rulers and peoples over whom she exercises authority, and the primary obligation is to protect them and their territories from external aggression. This is 648 ● especially so when the nature of the agreements between the paramount power and the subordinate Rulers is specifically protective, as is the case with the primary treaties between Her Majesty's Government and the Aden Protectorate States. Of this there can be no shadow of doubt. A further obligation 000 is one that all paramount powers have in regard to the neighbours of the States they protect, and that is to ensure as far as possible that the boot is not on the other foot. In other words, to ensure that the subordinate States do not violate the frontiers of neighbouring foreign States with whom their Suzerain is in friendly treaty relation.

The first essential in all frontier control is information. Information of troop and tribal concentrations and the movements of motor and other forms of transport, unusual movements that is, and of any suspicious changes from the normal, such as, for instance, in Arabia, the sudden movement of camel herds from their normal grazing grounds or the presence of tribesmen in normally unfrequented areas. Information to be of real value must be accurate and also it must be speedy and come before the event to which it relates. It is no good being told precisely what happened after the affray or the incursion has occurred. The Authorities must know what is probably going to happen so that action can be taken to prevent completely, or at least to reduce, the magnitude of a border incident. Border posts equipped with W.T. sets are essential and so are Intelligence Agents, but when the frontier is some 700 miles in length and runs through precipitous mountain areas and waterless, sandy and stony wastes, it is impossible to provide and garrison enough of the first and supply enough of the second for them alone to be really effective. Both Agents and Post Commanders base their information on travellers' tales and hearsay, unless of course the Post is itself attacked, and

000 normally time is required to assess the value of such evidence before action can be taken to deal with the situation. To rely solely on Agents and Post Commanders for information would result in many false alarms with consequent waste of time and would fatigue unnecessarily the military forces charged with the task of frontier control.

648 The ideal is a combination of air and land, and that is pre-
701 cisely how watch along the Aden frontier is maintained. The
203 frontier Posts are sited in strategic positions and are provided
707 with W.T. sets, but owing to the nature of the ground they
are often many miles apart, especially on the Aden-Saudi frontier where their number is strictly conditioned by their accessibility to adequate supplies of water. Information comes in from the Posts either from the Political Officer for the area who may be there at the time, or from the local Commander of the Post, and it is checked forthwith by a reconnaissance flight by the Royal Air Force when it relates to troop movements or tribal concentration. It is often only a matter of an hour or so from the time that the information is received to the time that the pilot's report confirming or disproving the information is available. In times of particular tension reporting from Posts is supplemented by frontier patrols, by aircraft flying along the Aden side of the frontier. These patrols have proved to be particularly effective over the sandy and stony desert across which runs the Aden-Saudi Arabian frontier; camels and vehicles can be hidden in Wadis and can travel at night, but neither camels nor vehicles can pass over open country, especially sandy country, without leaving tracks for the airmen to see in the morning.

Speedy and accurate information from the desert areas and from the mountainous regions would be impossible without the use of aircraft. In both types of country the air-land form of frontier control and reconnaissance has been proved to be not only the most efficient, but also by far the most economical both in men and machines, and in money also. It is not inhuman and is not unsporting. True, the Yemen, in my time, had no Air Force and Saudi Arabia nothing much in that line, but the object is to prevent frontier violation not only by our

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neighbours, but also by our own people, in which we are doing our neighbours a service.

Much has been said and written in the Press about frontier violation by reconnaissance aircraft operating from Aden. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred such reports are without foundation. It is impossible for any but the most skilled trained observer on the ground to predict precisely, without the aid of precision instruments, where an aircraft is flying in relation to the ground, especially if it is at any height. Errors do occur from time to time, but they are few and far between and are generally errors of navigation committed by navigators inexperienced in the conditions prevailing in the Aden Protectorate.

The next essential, after information of an incursion has been received and confirmed, is action. The intruder must be evicted —that is an immediate necessity. If you catch a stranger in your house in the middle of the night packing up the spoons, you try to arrest him and to kick him out. You are quite entitled to do so. If he seems to be too much for you to tackle alone you call the Police and they take on the task. If the intruder shows fight and a disinclination to leave, the Police use "reasonable force" and take the fellow away. He may get hurt in the process; that's just too bad. No one writes to the papers and asks questions in the House of Commons, but transfer the scene to a Colony, multiply the intruder by one hundred, substitute a desire to burn and pillage for a liking for other people's spoons and an aeroplane for the police, and there are long articles in the Press and shoals of questions asked in the House of Commons. 010 0

Many people feel quite genuinely unhappy about the use of aircraft against ground forces, which is understandable, but springs from ignorance of the way in which aircraft are used. War and fighting with lethal weapons of the modern sort is beastly and horrible to a degree, and the longer it goes on, the more are the casualties and the more horrible it becomes. Therefore, surely the most humane thing to do is to stop the fighting as soon as possible with the fewest possible casualties, especially among our own troops, or to prevent it altogether.

703 The way to do this is to use the Air Arm as much as possible. The Arabs are a proud race and rate personal bravery highly, as highly as they do prestige, and frankly, that is far too high. They will not give in to an inferior force, but will shoot it out to the end. They are unlikely to give in to a slightly superior force, but they will give in to an overwhelming force and often be secretly glad to do so.

648 726 703 I found when using the Government Guards or the Aden Protectorate Levies to deal with petty malefactors that if I sent a small but adequate force there was invariably a fight, but if I sent far more men than were necessary the malefactors' pride was saved and there was no blood shed.

648 726 703 706 707 An example of air-land co-operation based on actual fact involves an aeroplane and two patrol cars. The aircraft was on frontier reconnaissance patrol; the pilot spotted a lorry travelling southwards inside the Protectorate border in a prohibited zone. This was up on the Saudi Arabia-Aden frontier. He circled and at the same time wirelessed to the nearest frontier Post for patrol cars. The lorry was halted by a burst of fire well in front. A message was dropped and the lorry was ordered to remain stationary and wait for the patrol cars. It did so. The aircraft guided the cars to the lorry. It was loaded with rifles for distribution in the Protectorate and carried a number of well-armed tribesmen. There was no fight; the aircraft was the overwhelming force. The tribesmen were disarmed and the lorry was taken to the nearest Hadhrami Bedouin Legion Post. If the aircraft had not been used on patrol, the lorry would not have been spotted, and if the aircraft had not been there when the patrol cars arrived, there would have been a very unpleasant scene indeed. The tribesmen would certainly not have given in without a fight and lost the rifles, each one of which was worth locally one hundred pounds sterling.

648 726 707 In action against raiders from across the frontier in hilly country, aircraft are not nearly so lethal as many think because the lightly armed raiding tribesman has so much cover at his disposal. In fact they are very hard indeed to hit at all.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

Casualties in these conditions are few as between the aeroplane 648
and the enemy, but the aeroplane has a very considerable 726
moral effect on our own troops as well as on the enemy. 707
Ground-air co-operation can work wonders in bringing matters to a speedy conclusion by the denial of commanding features to the raiders and by giving covering support to advancing ground troops, and casualties among our own men are reduced to a minimum.

Aircraft operating alone cannot hold territory, nor can they in difficult country deny ground to the enemy indefinitely. I am writing of course of Colonial conditions and not of the use of thousands of aircraft in concentrated bombing operations as was the practice in Europe towards the end of the last war. What aircraft can do is to transport troops quickly and support those troops once they are in action, and that is the way they have been used in the Aden Protectorate. In this way lives are saved on *both* sides and, incidentally, it is in the long run the most economical method as well as the most efficient for watch and ward on a frontier in the conditions prevailing in the Aden Protectorate.

Now let us consider the role of the Air Arm in Internal Security work, and in particular the vexed question of bombing. Breaches of the peace in the Protectorate can be due to a 721
number of causes and take various different forms. Sometimes there may be a genuine misunderstanding and a grudge or grievance nursed until it explodes into murder; sometimes a constitutional dislike, not unknown in the West, of paying taxes, takes the form of armed resistance to authority, the authority of the tribal Ruler; and sometimes a breach of the peace is the direct result of bribery, by a so-called friendly power, to murder, pillage and burn and disrupt security so that the economic, political and social development of the country is retarded. This last form of evil doing has been more prevalent in recent years. Uneducated people are easily misled by ready talkers, and rifles and money mean much to the wild tribesmen, especially when distributed with a generous hand. They little realise the harm they are doing themselves by burning schools and dispensaries. They are to be pitied as well as

721 punished. But it matters little what the cause of the crime, it is the method of punishment which is under examination. Let us, therefore, trace a normal sequence of events.

The incident has occurred, and the guilty party has been determined without doubt by the Political Authorities. Their Ruler asks Government to aid him in bringing them to account if it is beyond his power to act alone. The offenders are called upon to surrender themselves and explain their conduct. They do not appear on the date stated and no excuse is offered. The Ruler orders them to pay a fine in rifles or in money or in both. The fine is always well within the means of the guilty party to pay and is never vindictive. Payment is not made so the transgressors are warned that action will be taken to destroy their property, generally tribal towers, to the extent of the fine. Care is taken to make sure that the leader's property is first on the list for attention, and great care is taken to ensure
721 that excessive damage is not done. Aerial photographs are
726 taken and the actual towers or houses carefully identified.
707 Twenty-four hours' notice of air action is then given and the
• 648 transgressors are warned to remove their belongings. If at
any time before the expiry of the warning period the persons concerned submit or make any move indicative of their willingness to submit, the whole operation is postponed immediately. If no move has been made by the guilty party then a further warning of one hour is given immediately
[202] prior to the air action. The first warning is dropped by air on
the village or towers of the offenders, and to ensure that there is no mistake it is sent also by hand through neutral agents, probably Saiyids, but the second warning is from the air alone. The operation takes place and the bombing or rocketing of the buildings is very accurate and no unnecessary damage is caused. Quite often the offenders and their friends gather on a nearby hill feature to watch the aircraft in action. The incident is over. The slate has been wiped clean. There have been no casualties, there were not intended to be; only material damage has been done.

I do not recall that during the time I was closely connected with the Protectorate there were, at any time, any casualties

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

721 726 707 648 as a result of such operations. To have inflicted the same punishment in the more remote areas of the Protectorate, with land forces, would certainly have resulted in casualties on both sides, and would have been a long and laborious operation. Justice in the wilder and less civilised areas of the world, where memories are short, must not only be seen to be done, but it must be swift. Air action fulfils both these requirements, and is at the same time the most humane method. It seldom leaves any lasting feeling of resentment and more often than not normal relations have been resumed with the offenders in a few months or even weeks. [728]

721 726 233 648 Sometimes air action cannot solve the Internal Security problem quite so readily and this is when the recalcitrants have no permanent dwellings, but live in grass huts or caves or just under trees in close proximity to the frontier. When they have been tempted and have fallen and have committed some gross offence then action has to be taken by air against their flocks, the only property they have, and when this fails action is taken to deny to them their grazing areas. Sometimes even this does not produce the required result, which is to persuade them to make submission and live in peace with their neighbours. Then ground and air action is taken to round up the men or to destroy them if they resist; the normal procedure when dealing with dangerous armed criminals in any part of the world. This may take long to achieve when the frontier is near and supplies of foodstuffs and money and shelter and compensation for damage done are all readily available from outside the Protectorate. The main fault is not with these poor, foolish, misled creatures, but with those responsible for leading them astray. They are the people who most deserve punishment and not their unfortunate dupes; but the principals are far away and out of reach in a "friendly" country. The loyal and staunch tribesmen, our friends, know where the fault really lies. We may understand why the punishment cannot fall where the result would be immediately successful in stopping at once the bribery and corruption which is the root of the matter, but they who depend on us and are loyal to us and who suffer from the depredations of the disrupters of the

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peace have not our understanding of the world-wide considerations which influence our policy. They cannot understand our reluctance to take action, and I confess that on occasions I have been just as mystified.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML 1

CHAPTER SEVEN

Travels in the Protectorate

DURING my period of office as Governor from 1951 to 1956 our policy in the Protectorate continued to be that of developing as much as possible, with the limited resources of men and money at our disposal, the economic, the political and the social life of the Protectorate. As I have already indicated, in all forms of development the first essential is to improve security, because no progress is possible unless peaceful conditions can be attained and maintained. Initially before the full force of Yemen reaction was felt, our progress was rapid and areas in the Western Protectorate which had been riven by feuds and in which every man's hand had been raised for generations against his neighbour, were pacified. Unfortunately this progress could not be maintained and eventually much of the effort which should have been directed to pacifying the still unsettled areas, had to be diverted to maintaining the ground gained and to dealing with disturbances on the Aden-Yemen frontier. 648

Yemen reaction to the work which we were doing in the Protectorate was not due directly to the Federation policy which was announced in January 1953, and about which I shall have more to say later, though there is no doubt that that announcement stimulated the Yemen Government to greater efforts than they had made before to disrupt the political stability of the Protectorate. Ever since the present Imam had decided to bring out of cold storage the Yemen claim to the Protectorate, tension had been increasing. He viewed with disfavour, tinged with fear, our successful efforts to advance the well-being of the States, partly because he foresaw that the Y 648 643

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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more civilised the people became the more difficult would it be for him at some future date to impose his will upon them, and partly because he feared the reaction of the Sha'afi majority in the Yemen to the improvements which were manifest in the Protectorate and which contrasted sharply with conditions in their own country.

There was nothing new in the methods that the Imam used to interrupt progress in the Protectorate, which varied from promoting frontier raids and hiring assassins to formal protests to our diplomatic representative at Taiz, or directly through his Minister to the Foreign Office in London, claiming, as he did, that every new school and every new road which was opened in the Protectorate was a breach of what had come to be known as the *status quo* Article of the Treaty of 1934. You see, although the old Imam most certainly understood clearly that Article 3 of the Treaty of 1934 referred solely to the frontier position, his son chose to interpret the Article as referring to the whole of the Protectorate, thus to his understanding the *status quo* included any form of change, such as the Federation proposals as a major example, to the opening of a new school or dispensary as a minor example. He protested and protested, but these protests were the least of the troubles that this tiresome fellow contrived to create. In spite, however, of all his efforts progress did not come to an end and it continued, even when the rich diet of slander provided by the Egyptian radio propaganda caused some slight biliousness in the more settled and prosperous areas bordering on the Colony.

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The Imam Ahmad was not the only critic of our Protectorate policy. There were others nearer home who, like all critics, became most vociferous when things were going badly. There were some who said that too much was being attempted, and others that too little was being done, and in the Protectorate itself there were a number of people who had misgivings every time there was a set-back, but fortunately the majority of the Rulers and their people realised that the task which had been undertaken could not be accomplished by a gentle stroll up the hill of progress. It was going to be a stiff, hard climb with very nearly as many downs as ups, but what mattered was not the

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incident of travel but the overall progress that was made and 178
that was, all things considered, reasonably satisfactory. 177

Progress throughout the area would have been more speedy and more spectacular if it had been possible to observe the old proverb in our dealings with some of the Rulers that "to spare the rod is to spoil the child". Children some of them were, and Teddy Boys were not lacking among their subjects, and while I agree that it is better whenever possible to lead children, there are times when even the most amiable child must be coerced in its own interest, and I have never faltered in my opinion that an ash plant, properly applied, is one of the few things that is effective in dealing with young thugs in this or any other country.

I think I can best give a general idea of the people of the Protectorate by describing briefly some of the journeys which I made to some of the States, and some of the people I met. These journeys are typical of what, during my term of office, were certainly monthly occurrences and for periods at a time were a weekly event. No one can hope to govern successfully unless he knows the people, and what is more important, they know him, so that whenever time allowed I toured formally and informally every part of the Protectorate, except Upper Yafa, to which neither I nor the Imam could gain access.

DHALA

Shortly after I became Governor I decided to pay another 648
visit to the Amirate of Dhala, and one morning I drove myself 643
in my Land-Rover, accompanied by a few Government Guards, across the desert to Lahej and on through the Haushabi country up into the foothills of the Amirate. Just below the final ascent up to the Dhala tableland I was met by the Naib, or Deputy Ruler. He was not a very exciting-looking person, being under middle height, very thin and having some congenital infirmity which caused him to drag one foot, but however unprepossessing his outward appearance, there was no doubt about his stoutness of heart or his loyalty, and his ability to ride up and down the hills of his homeland was quite

648 astonishing. He was certainly not an indifferent shot with a rifle
643 and surprised Bill Goode on one occasion by shooting a chikor
(hill partridge) with a ·303 Lee-Enfield rifle when the bird was
000 actually in flight. He was acting for his uncle, the old Amir
Nasser, who, since the murderous attack at Christmas time in 1950 on Major Basil Seager, C.M.G., O.B.E., at that time British Agent for the Western Protectorate, was living in retirement at Lahej.

Once we had got up the rather difficult final pass on to the plateau the last few miles of the drive through the low hills were quite delightful. The air was cool and the country green, and the Naib's Tribal Guards and tribesmen on the hilltops guarding our passage and firing shots of welcome in the air as we drove past were a romantic and picturesque sight.

361 We went straight to the Political Officer's house a mile or so
712 from the old grey town of Dhala, which looked as sinister as
ever as it straggled up the hillside to the ancient castle on the summit. There I met the notables and tribal leaders who had gathered in strength, while the guns of the castle slowly—oh, so slowly—fired a seventeen-gun salute. The guns were very old, and it was more dangerous to be behind them than in front of them. They had a tendency to explode if too much black powder was used in the charge, and there had been a nasty accident some few months earlier at the time of the Idd celebrations which had reduced the number of guns and gunners available for ceremonial purposes.

648 After the tribesmen and the notables had taken their departure, the Naib and I, with the Political Officer, went into the latter's office and talked about local affairs. Among other things the Naib deplored the kindness shown by the Imam to the Amir Haidera, his cousin and the son of the old Amir Nasser, who had been a power in the land until his conduct had become quite outrageous and a climax had been reached when he seized the Treasury and revolted against his father. We took action to bring him to reason, but he fled across the frontier and found refuge in the Yemen town of Qataba, from which place he never ceased to intrigue in the Amirate. Just before sunset the Naib said farewell and went off across the plain to his house just

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

outside the town, and as darkness fell the guns of the fort 648 •
ceased to boom their still unfinished salute.

The next day the Political Officer took me to see the place 000
where Seager had been attacked as he, all unsuspecting, walked with his wife, a brave lady who did her best to beat off her husband's assailants until the Government Guard escort could come up. They had been told by Seager to follow some little distance behind so that he and his wife could enjoy their stroll in private. There I found a small heap of stones marking the spot and I had them scattered because there was no point in perpetuating the memory of a shameful incident. Seager had, I am glad to say, recovered, and the would-be assassins had been punished, that is, those who had not fled to the security of the Yemen. As far as I was concerned the chapter was closed.

There was time to spare before we were due to lunch with the Naib, so I formed my escort into a line of beaters and for an hour or so we wandered over the slopes of the nearby hills and found some hares among the scrub. Then back across the plateau to Dhala and up to the castle where I had first stayed twenty years before.

The Naib met us at the entrance and after I had inspected the Guard of Tribal Guards I was ushered into a long narrow room where some of the guests had already assembled. We shook hands and took our seats on the floor around the walls. I was seated at one end on the right of the Naib and on his left was the Political Officer, and as more and more guests entered they gave the customary salutation and we rose and I shook hands with them and they took their places round the walls. The guests were a curious collection, most of those present being tribal leaders and notables from the area, but there were others from neighbouring districts and, of course, the soldiers
of my escort and my own personal servants. The people of 146
Dhala have one serious vice and that is that they grow and eat 184
Qāt, which absorbs a great deal of their vitality and practically 147
all their money; in consequence, they are physically well below
the ordinary standard of the Protectorate, and in appearance
I think they are best described by the American adjective
"mean". Personally, I have always liked the country better •00

643 The
636 brothers all expected to be able to guide Abdullah in what they
628 considered to be the right direction, and in consequence Abdullah was often the recipient of contrary advice and in a dilemma, but there was one thing about which he had no doubt and that was his dislike of the interminable blood feuds. He sought our help to put an end to them and at the same time to set up an administration. His request was granted and a motorable track was driven through the mountains to Yeshbum and Said, the two towns of the Sheikhdom, opening up the country to the outside world. Truces were made between the tribal septs which were guaranteed by Abdullah as Regent for his father and by Government, and in a short while peace came to a land which for so long had known nothing but strife.

636 The negotiating of the truces was, in this case, not parti-
628 cularly difficult because everyone was tired of fighting and only too anxious to come to an agreement, provided they could do so with honour. The authority of the Sheikh, backed by the power of the Government, was an overwhelming reason for suspending the feuds, and what was essential, a reason that could be seen by their neighbours and would be generally acknowledged as adequate. It is not only in Surbiton that the opinion of the neighbours is of importance.

Such truces are normally made for a few months in the first instance and then renewed for longer and longer periods until no-one troubles to remember when they lapse. When this stage is reached it does not matter whether they are in force or not because the reason for the truce has been forgotten and peace and good relations have become the accustomed way of life. Sometimes feuds are ended definitely during a truce by the casting up of the accounts of the dead and wounded on either side during the period of the feud and the striking of a balance; the difference being assessed at so much a head in accordance with local custom and a payment of "blood money", as it is called, being made from the debtors' side to the creditors' side.

636 Strenuous efforts were made to produce an administration
648 and eventually one began to take shape, but it was painfully slow and the whole project very nearly had to be abandoned. The real trouble here was lack of money. It generally is. Money

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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was required not only to produce the buildings to house the administrative staff and to pay for the staff and to build roads and open schools and increase the number of dispensaries, but also to provide a stipend for the Ruler and to placate tiresome relatives and soothe, temporarily, until the administration had gained strength, troublesome tribesmen who looked with some suspicion on the innovation and had a constitutional antipathy to the payment of taxes and attendance in court. There had been too little money for too long, but in the end the need, the essential need, for financial assistance was accepted by Her Majesty's Government and this embryonic administration, together with others in the Protectorate in like circumstances, received an annual grant which was just sufficient to enable the administrative machines to run without undue friction and to grow stronger.

To anyone who does not know the circumstances of the case it must seem short-sighted that no adequate provision was made, adequate financial provision, for this project before it was undertaken. In fact, as in every project, however small, estimates were prepared but unfortunately they proved, as they so often do these days, to be inadequate. Somebody obviously was seriously at fault and to a degree I suppose the blame should lie with myself, but some share of the blame can reasonably be transferred to London. The Treasury are the custodians of the United Kingdom's money, money which has been contributed through the Inland Revenue and other channels to finance the United Kingdom and, incidentally, the poorer Colonial territories. On the whole, they carry out their duty very well, but so tight on the purse strings have their fingers become that in some Colonial territories they have induced what I can only describe as a Treasury complex. The yard-stick against which demands and requests for funds have come to be measured in many Colonies is not the essential minimum financial requirement, but what it is thought that the Treasury can be persuaded to give. Two very different matters.

Fear that the cost, the full cost, of a scheme essential to the welfare of the Colony, if disclosed, will mean the immediate and total rejection of the scheme has induced more than one

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648 administrator to understate the true requirement, more by wishful thinking than deliberately. The result is that too little is asked for, less is provided by the Treasury and the consequent mess costs much more to clear up than would have been the case if an adequate sum had been demanded and granted in the beginning. Sometimes I fear it is forgotten in the United Kingdom that there are able and honest people outside the corridors of Whitehall, who have the interests of the Nation at heart. More trust abroad would mean less frustration and loss of confidence and would not cost any more, in fact, there would be a saving.

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646 To return to the Aulakis. When I visited the Sheikhdom for the first time I drove up from Aden through Dathina with its funny republican experiment, where the three major tribes had stopped killing each other and were trying to run their own affairs by means of an unwieldy council with a revolving President, who held office for one year. The Sheikh of each tribe in turn became the President of the Council and a harassed Political Officer was endeavouring, with not a very great degree of success, to keep the Council on the rails and to prevent the members from too much feathering of their own nests. It was obvious that there would have to be a return to a more practical, if less liberal form of Government in the near future.

000 The Political Officer for the Aulaki area drove the Land-Rover so that I had ample time to see the country through which we were passing. As we went eastward I was particularly interested to see how the new security was bringing people back to the long untilled lands. Fields were being cultivated and houses rebuilt. There were flocks on the hillsides and on several occasions wild-looking men with antiquated, but still lethal, weapons rushed down from a nearby hill feature and threw themselves in front of the car and brought it to a halt. Clad mainly in blue dye and scarcely adequate kilts, they crowded round the car and shook hands with the Political Officer and myself.

"Peace be with you," was their salutation.

"And to you peace," was our reply.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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topical calypsos or, to use their own word, *zamils*, rhyming [541]
lines with a topical theme, part repeated by the chorus of [538]
tribesmen. It was the first time I had seen one of these tribal demonstrations, and I was thrilled as the blue kilted tribesmen, led by their Amir, moved in what seemed to be a tail-less snake of men, three abreast, round and round, coiling and uncoiling while rifles were being fired in the air with a delightful disregard for the eventual destination of their contents among the surrounding hills.

The procession over, I walked up the Wadi with the Amir ooo
on one side and his eldest brother on the other, and as we passed a very modern-looking gun it commenced to fire my salute. It was some ten feet above us on the bank, and I inquired from where they had obtained the blank ammunition for the gun, for this was no black powder affair, and was not altogether surprised to learn that live ammunition was being used. I should like to have hastened my footsteps and got well clear before the next round, but that would have been very poorly thought of, so we continued our stately walk without haste or damage to anything, except our ear-drums.

The new administration made a good start, but that salute of 628
guns had been heard in the Yemen, although nearly two years 648 ●
were to pass before the re-opening of an old family dispute 636
split the ruling family and gave the Imam his opportunity. The Yemen took sides with money and gifts of rifles and ammunition, and once again shots whistled along the narrow streets of Said, and as the infection spread and the tribesmen became restive, Abdullah, the Amir, faced serious trouble. By the grace of God and the opportune visit to the Protectorate of the then Minister of State, Mr. Hopkinson, now Lord Colyton, the additional financial help we needed so badly was made available to the young and struggling administration. Much can be done with money in Arabia, even to the extent of starting and stopping wars, as Lawrence demonstrated in the Hedjaz.

A young Assistant Adviser came to the Aulakis at the same 63.6
time (the designation "Political Officer" had been abolished, and "Assistant Adviser" introduced as being more truly

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643 year of my term of office, has become the power behind the throne and manages his son and the State with skill and adroitness. His State borders the Yemen and the frontier is a continuous source of trouble with that country. The Sharif is no advocate of appeasement. He firmly believes that offence is the best defence, and he and his son have maintained their [648] position with our help against all comers. For some reason, as obscure to me as it is to the Oil Company who recently gave up their prospecting concession for the area, the Sharif and the Imam are convinced (it's the only point on which they don't differ sharply) that Beihan floats on oil and in consequence the Yemen has been more aggressive on the Beihan border than elsewhere and the struggle has been long and bitter between the Sharif and the neighbouring Yemeni Governors of Harib and Marib. The Imam would like to isolate Beihan from the rest of the Protectorate and has tried every trick in his extensive repertoire of deceptive magic, but the Sharif has so far more than held his own.

[648] In 1954 a Conference was held at Mukeiras in the Audhali Sultanate with the Yemen Governor of Beidha, the Qadhi Muhammed Abdullah Ash Shami, with the object of trying to settle some of the Beihan border disputes. The Sharif and Ash Shami had had many hard and bitter duels in the past and there was little love lost between them, though I have no doubt a certain degree of mutual respect had been created. The Sharif flew from Beihan in a Valetta aircraft of the Royal Air Force which made a bad landing at Mukeiras, and bouncing off the landing ground, came to rest, rather dilapidated, on a nearby hill. The accident was witnessed by Ash Shami and the British Adviser who, with some local notables, were awaiting the arrival of the Sharif. They were horrified when they saw the undercarriage disintegrate and the plane collapse on its belly, and with the rest of the reception committee, rushed across the landing ground to help the survivors out of the wreckage. The first person to emerge from the damaged plane was the Sharif himself; unhurried and dignified he stepped out of the door which he had forced open, paused to light a cigarette, oblivious of the serious fire risk, and strolled over to receive

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Ash Shami's congratulations on his escape, to which he replied with his unexpectedly nice smile:

"You thought you had seen the last of me, didn't you? You are wrong again."

In 1956 when he was informed that we had taken the initiative and landed a force on Egyptian soil, he is reported to have said:

"Praise be to God, the old woman [Britannia] has woken up at last."

He has no love for Nasser and his poisonous radio broadcasts [648] which have done so much harm. I am very glad I was not there to hear what he had to say when he learnt we had gone from Egyptian soil with the task we had set ourselves uncompleted. My sympathy is with those who carried the news to him; his forthrightness could be very embarrassing even when there was much less excuse for plain speaking.

AUDHALI

Farther to the west, and also on the borders of the Yemen, 636
Sultan Saleh bin Hussein, the young Audhali Ruler, had con- 721
solidated his position to an extent which enabled him to remain 648
unshaken, though it was a severe personal shock to him as he 726
trusted their Sheikh, when the Dammanis, a sub-section of the Audhalis, forcibly resisted, at the instigation of the Yemen, our attempt to link the Audhali capital, Loder, with Nisab by motor road. The Yemen feared these new communications which would do much to consolidate the Protectorate and which in some peculiar way they seemed to connect with the supposed oil resources of Beihan. Shots were fired and on a show of force by the Aden Protectorate Levies the Dammani rebels fled across the border to be rewarded, encouraged and sustained by the authorities at Beidha, which is only about thirteen miles from Mukeiras and which I have myself visited on more than one occasion. From the Yemen the rebels raided into their own country at night, returning to their base in the Yemen before dawn. 648

Ever obedient to the referee's whistle we played the game

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

• 648 according to the rules and tried to stop the raiders on our side of the frontier, but it was an impossible task that we had set ourselves and the tribesmen wondered at our stupidity. They knew that we had only to take direct action against the Yemen and rap them firmly over the knuckles and they would cease to give sanctuary to the Dammanis or anyone else, and, until they had forgotten the pain, be much better behaved. The tribesmen wondered why we did not take air action against the military barracks outside Beidha. They knew we had the aircraft and when nothing was done some of them began to wonder if the radio propaganda directed against us from Cairo was indeed true. We had left India and Burma and Ceylon and we were about to leave the Sudan. Was it possible, the waverers asked, that we were going to leave Aden and by so doing leave them to the mercy of the Imam and his Zeidis? If so, it would be as well to make what arrangement they could with the enemy, the Yemen, before we went, and it was too late. The Sultan himself never wavered even when the pressure was such that it would not have been surprising if he had shown some sign of the strain he was enduring. In public his demeanour was calm and cheerful, but in private, on my frequent visits to his State, he expressed his tribesmen's feelings very clearly. We had known each other for more than twenty years, and he talked to me as a friend rather than as the representative of the paramount power.

"I want to know," he said to me one day, "precisely why your Government does not take direct action against the Yemen, action which you could take at once with the resources at your disposal in Aden, and action which you know full well would bring all my troubles to an end in a few hours."

I explained the probable effect on world opinion of direct action by us against the Yemen, and I made the best case I could in the circumstances. The answer I received was on the following lines:

"I understand your arguments and I can follow the reasoning of your Government, but I don't agree with you and I don't consider that your Government's policy is the best in the circumstances. However, I realise that your Government has

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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many things to consider about which my tribesmen and I have 648
little knowledge and I know that I must be patient. Remember, though, and let your Government remember, that we are primitive people, and like all primitive people we think with our eyes. We believe what we see and we understand only what is before our eyes. When my people see the Yemen encouraging the Dammanis to burn their crops and are not allowed by you to retaliate in kind, and when they see that no action is taken by you against the Yemen, then they believe that either you are afraid of the Yemen, or else that you don't care what happens to them. If you cannot do the one thing which will stop this trouble, then give us the arms to defend ourselves in our own way and let my tribesmen know that I speak the truth when I say you are on their side and care very much what happens to them."

Sometimes it is not easy to be the person set in authority over 000
others, whether it be as Governor or as Sultan.

My last visit to the Audhali country was in 1956 shortly 648
before I left Aden forever. I went by air to Mukeiras and spent a few days shooting pigeons and chikor in country I had come to know so well. Relations with the Yemen were still strained and my shooting was complicated by the security measures it was only sensible to take. We came to no harm, my six faithful guards and I, and we had a great deal of fun. On the last day of my short stay I said farewell to the Sultan and his brothers, and the tribesmen assembled on the edge of the landing ground, and then climbed into the waiting aeroplane which was already loaded with my guards and our kit. We taxied down to the end of the runway, the engines were tested, and we were away on the "take off". We gained speed rapidly, 000
passing the Sultan and his people lining the edge of the runway who all waved their last farewell, to which we in the plane replied by waving our hands at the windows, and then, suddenly, instead of becoming airborne, we began to slow down. The runway was rapidly coming to an end and beyond there was a very nasty drop. It was a question of whether or not we could stop before we reached the end. We all held on tight and probably prayed, I know I did, as we watched from the

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701 independent commanders in out-of-the-way places. In a serious crisis the Commandant of the Legion and the Military Assistant would be flown up to the nearest Post and the Commandant would take over the general control of the situation, sure in the knowledge that he could call on the Military Assistant, an experienced soldier, for advice at any time. Behind them both there was Hugh Boustead, capable of dealing with almost any situation single-handed, and behind him was Aden and the Royal Air Force ready and willing to help at any time. Everything was in good shape and I never had any qualms about our ability to deal with interlopers on the Saudi frontier.

• 648 [515] In 1955 Her Majesty's Government formally declared the co-ordinates of the line south of which they would not tolerate the unrestricted movement of foreign subjects, and it was not long after this announcement was made to the Saudi Government that an American oil-survey party operating in two sections with an armed Saudi escort, trespassed in two separate places. They were located from the air and in no time the Military Assistant with an adequate escort from the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion, had moved by air and Land-Rover to intercept them. The error of their ways was pointed out to them and they withdrew promptly with their escort, leaving their expensive equipment behind in spite of being told they could take it with them. The escort had second thoughts and returned and were promptly taken into custody and disarmed without a shot being fired and later sent to Jedda by a civil Air Line. As far as I know the equipment is still in the desert; it certainly was in 1956 when I drove that way, and it was already showing very clearly the effects of sun, sand and the bedouin.

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[181] It was in the same year, 1955, that the Buraimi business in Trucial Oman where the Sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, upset King Saud. Stolen fruit is always so much sweeter than that which is got by legitimate means and in this case both *hasad* and *sharf* were involved—"jealousy" and "honour", those two curses of Arabia which have kept the peoples and the countries divided for generations and generations. The King showed his irritation with Great Britain by sending arms to the bedouin in the northern areas

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of the Protectorate, and his officials encouraged them to revolt against their Arab Rulers, to whose assistance we would be bound, in such circumstances, to send our Forces. The first consignment of rifles arrived by lorry and they were distributed to all and sundry, just within Saudi limits where the Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Aden frontiers all meet, and some of them fell into the hands of Yemenis with no love for their Ruler. This did not suit the Imam at all and he protested to the Saudis, not against the distribution of arms, but against it being done so close to his border and in such a haphazard manner. The Saudi officials changed their methods and the next lorry load of rifles was sent right in to Quaiti State territory where it was captured promptly by the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion with the help of the Royal Air Force. The Saudi authorities were discouraged by the impenetrable screen of patrols by air and by land which was introduced forthwith and no more attempts were made to send arms to the tribesmen. Instead, the tribesmen were encouraged to go to Saudi Arabia and collect the arms personally, at the same time taking an oath to use them against their "oppressors". They went in some numbers, caring little about the distance and less about the oath, which seemed to these simple-minded people a small price to pay for a valuable weapon. Most of them did not class either their Rulers or ourselves as "oppressors". They were much more likely to regard in that light a neighbour who had been disagreeable recently about irrigation water, or with whom they had a long standing private vendetta.

The tribesmen moved more quickly than the Saudis had anticipated and a camp had to be pitched for them in which to await the arrival of the promised arms. This did not please the tribesmen, who were anxious to get home before their absence had attracted attention and they grew impatient and quarrelled with the Saudis and with each other. The rifles still did not appear and the tribesmen became more and more troublesome until eventually, heartily sick of the whole business, the Saudi officials dismissed the tribesmen with a few riyals and no rifles, and closed the camp. The tribesmen, furious at being cheated, as they considered it, returned home with very definite views

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669 about the Saudi authorities and the whole affair did us more good than harm, demonstrating as it did the efficiency of our local forces and Royal Air Force ground-air co-operation and the value of a Saudi promise. Various diplomatic kettles in other parts of the world went off the boil, and I had no further trouble on the Saudi frontier.

241 Hundreds of years ago Aden
133 the value of these silt-laden seasonal floods was realised by the
312 people of the plain, and they initiated an elaborate irrigation
134 system, the remains of which exist to the present day. Years of
726 inter-tribal warfare which benefited no-one, brought the
original system to ruin and the land went out of cultivation
and the silt-laden waters rushed unimpeded headlong to the
sea to discolour the ocean for many miles.

654 Hartley started with a modest capital of £10,000 granted
312 by His Majesty's Government for the purchase of seed grain
241 and for the hiring of bullocks to build dams and till the ground;
• 648 and with this modest sum he was able to bring 700 acres under
[726] cultivation. The tribes were loath to give up what had become
their battle-field, and their silly futile squabbles interrupted
Hartley's efforts until the patience of the Aden Government
was exhausted and measures were taken to enforce security
in the area.

648 Once the World War was over, food production was no
654 longer of paramount importance, and with the economic
248 future of the area in mind long staple Egyptian cotton cultiva-
178 tion was successfully introduced, and by an Administrative Order of my predecessor, an organisation known as the Abiyan Board was set up to manage the whole agricultural project. Additional capital to the extent of £270,000 was obtained as a loan from His Majesty's Government and there was rapid development, so that by the time I became Governor several thousand acres were under cotton cultivation. The Board directed the agricultural policy of the area, was responsible for pest control, owned and operated the heavy agricultural machinery necessary for the economic working of the land, owned and operated two cotton ginning factories, controlled the distribution of flood water through the irrigation canals and channels, and was responsible for the shipping and marketing of the cotton crop.

648 In spite of the changed circumstances of the Board they continued to function by virtue of the original Administrative Order. All efforts by my predecessor to regularise the position by persuading the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, within whose territories Abiyan is situated, to enact decrees failed owing to

the intransigence of the Lower Yafa State Council. I was no more successful, and towards the end of my association with Aden there arose a serious disagreement between the States and the Board. 648

The States had grown rich and the farmers prosperous as a result of their own hard work, and the Board's activities and guidance, and they began to think that they knew all about the cultivation of such a specialised crop as high grade cotton. The Board had grown rich also and had become a trifle domineering and, of course, it was managed by an Englishman and had a number of British employees. It was just about this time that nationalism became rampant in the Middle East and the indigestion of unaccustomed wealth from which the States were already suffering, was rendered acute by the flatulence of anti-British broadcasts from Egypt. Dissatisfaction with the goose that had laid and was laying the golden eggs became acute.

The policy of the Board was directed by a Committee 654
which functioned under the chairmanship of the British 648
Adviser and was composed of representatives of the two States, the Manager of the Board and the Director of Agriculture. Unfortunately the Board did not always pay heed to the directions of this Committee and there was no doubt that the States were not without genuine cause for some dissatisfaction. It was high time that the future organisation of the Board was considered seriously and its exact functions more clearly defined. Various schemes were considered and rejected until, at last, one was produced that my advisers and I thought would meet the rapidly changing political conditions and at the same time would regularise the Board's increasing activities outside the Abiyan area in Lahej and elsewhere, and which were no concern of the Fadli and Lower Yafa States.

The new scheme gave very considerable power to the States, but the essential right of Government to act in an emergency to prevent a breakdown due to inter-State disputes or gross mismanagement was retained. I should make it quite clear that the States had no quarrel with the Board's British employees whose value they did not underestimate and whose

services they were most anxious to retain. The Fadli representative, the Sultan's Minister or Naib as he is called, was favourable to my scheme and was prepared to advise the Fadli State Council to enact the decree necessary to give it legal force in their State. Not so, however, the Lower Yafa Naib who was Sultan Muhammed with whom I had journeyed to Al Qara and who objected to power to act in an emergency being specifically assigned in the scheme to Government. He maintained that his State Council, of which he was President, would not be prepared to approve the decree necessary to bring the scheme into force in Lower Yafa. What he really meant was that he would advise the Council not to approve. I went to Abiyan personally and discussed the matter fully with both the Naibs, but I was no more successful than the British Agent had been with his considerable powers of persuasion, and Sultan Muhammed remained firmly in opposition. The only thing to do was to let the matter rest for a while and hope that time would bring about a change in the Yafa attitude.

Unfortunately time was not given much of a chance to show what wonders it could work, because the Lower Yafa Sultan, who had made over his authority in the lowland area of his State, which included the Yafa lands on the Abiyan plain to the Council, while retaining personal control of his highlands, suddenly lost his temper and clapped his son and several members of the Council into prison. Why the Sultan lost his temper has remained a mystery, and he had probably forgotten the reason himself the next morning, because he ordered the release of the prisoners and directed them to resume their various offices. He released them because it was brought to his notice that he had given me an undertaking to occupy himself exclusively with the highlands and not to interfere with his son and the Council in their conduct of affairs in the lowlands. The Council members were very cross indeed and refused to resume their functions and, led by Sultan Muhammed, most of them motored off to Lahej, leaving a void which was filled within two hours by an Assistant Adviser and a detachment of Government Guards. Swift and firm action is essential if

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disorder is to be prevented when the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, go away and leave their country to its own devices.

There was no trouble at all and disappointed by the result of their demonstration the Naib and his colleagues thought better of their hasty action after a few days and returned to their duty, and the Government Guards went back to Aden to await the next emergency. The atmosphere was still not conducive to calm thinking, so the negotiations about the reorganisation scheme for the Board were further delayed, while the Naib and some of the Council members prepared to form with the Fadli Naib and representatives of his Council a joint mission which, under the experienced guidance of the Director of Agriculture was being sent to London and Liverpool to discuss cotton prices and the method of disposal of the cotton crop when the Board's contract with the Raw Cotton Commission expired. It was thought that the change of air and change of scene would do everyone good, and very soon the minds of those who had not travelled to the West before were absorbed with such problems as how to button up a pair of trousers and whether the shirt went inside or outside.

Up in the highlands of Upper Yafa where the rainfall is 245
sufficient for coffee to be grown, there is very little soil, and (311)
the hardy inhabitants have conserved every inch they can find by terracing their steep hills to their very tops. I always enjoyed flying over this country which I never reached on foot, and looking down at the mountains which, with their intricate terraces looked exactly like a geography model designed to illustrate contouring, so closely have the builders followed the natural course of the ground. The coffee produced in these [439]
hills is as fine as the so-called "Mocha" coffee of the Yemen and most of it finds its way down to Aden and from there, after being graded for quality, reaches the markets of the United Kingdom and the United States. I said so-called "Mocha" coffee because in point of fact no coffee is grown in the neighbourhood of Mocha, which is a small sea port on the Yemen coast of the Red Sea which gave its name to the coffee which was exported from there after having been brought down by

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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remedy the first need was never in my hands, but the opportunity to produce some form of marketing organisation was, 241 441
and it has taken shape and should be on the way to finding new and extending old markets for the fruit and vegetables of the Protectorate. It will have to overcome the conservative ideas of the Boards of Directors of Shipping Companies who [439]
prefer the more expensive Egyptian produce nicely wrapped up in pink paper to cheaper and better quality produce unwrapped. Nasser has possibly helped the Marketing Officer indirectly, and a judicious purchase of pink paper and elegant crates, for which of course they will be charged, will persuade the P. & O. S.N. Company, The Orient Line, the British India and other Shipping Companies to support a Protectorate which has so far remained loyal in the face of grave provocation. I made every effort I could personally to interest the vast purchasing power of the 22,000,000 net registered tons of shipping using Aden port every year, but I made no impression.

The primary need was undoubtedly for money, but that was 652
the one thing that was not forthcoming in sufficient quantity 648 •
to make any real impression. During the eighty-nine years that India was responsible for the Protectorate not one single penny was made available for any form of development or for the provision of any form of social service. Since 1928 when the Colonial Office became responsible for the 112,000 square miles and the 800,000 or so inhabitants, the average annual subvention would amount to £90,000 or 1.35*d.* per head of population. A total sum of £2,000,000 has been made available from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and no direct grant, other than the £10,000 in 1940 for food production, was made for development purposes before the inception of that fund. If the whole or the major portion of this sum could have been devoted to agricultural projects much might now have been completed which has still to be started, but the demands of the Health and the Education Services had to be considered and the improvement of communications was a major item which consumed more than half of this sum, and the amount left for agricultural development, which would

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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648 bring if not plenty at least enough to the inhabitants, was pitifully small.

871 178 In all rural areas education seems to be of secondary importance to the inhabitants and the Aden Protectorate was no exception to this rule. In 1931 there was scarcely a school to be found worthy of the name anywhere in the Protectorate outside the towns of Lahej and Mukalla. There were Koranic teachers in most of the villages and an elementary education in Arabic for those willing to pay was available in the larger towns from private tutors or the owners of small private schools. [652] [648] By 1956 there were one hundred and ten Primary Boys' Schools, five Primary Girls' Schools, and in addition there were six Intermediate Boys' Schools and one Lower Secondary School, and the States were contributing over £61,000 a year to the Protectorate Education Service while the United Kingdom contributed about £15,000. During the same year the Colony, with a population of 140,000, was spending £250,000 on their nineteen Primary Schools, ten Intermediate Schools and four Secondary Schools, including Aden College and the Technical Institute, but then they were well-to-do and it was their own money and they did not have to go cap in hand to the Treasury.

871 875 Still, in spite of everything, the progress was good and the real problem in the Protectorate was not so much the lack of funds to build schools as lack of staff for the schools which had been built and were planned for the future. The Colony had not sufficient good men to staff their own schools and even if men had been available it would not have been possible to pay them an attractive wage without upsetting the wage scales of other State employees and thereby disturbing seriously [648] the economy of the smaller States. Lahej had tried to solve the problem by importing Egyptian teachers, and they could only afford that luxury because the Egyptian Government subsidised this form of propaganda. It was not a policy that any sensible person would advocate, and I was convinced that the Sultan would one day regret bitterly that these political missionaries were ever imported.

The Quaiti State had been able to draw on the Sudan for

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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teachers to supplement and to train local talent and theirs was 871
a happy choice, but unfortunately when men were wanted for 875
States in the Western Protectorate no more were available. The Sudan could use every competent teacher in her own schools and was disinclined to release men for us even if they had been prepared to come, which was improbable.

The only solution was to make the most of local talent and this was done by Teacher Training Classes organised by the Director of Education in the Colony. The scheme is working well, but the demand for more and more men grows annually as that infectious disease, education, spreads rapidly through the whole of the Protectorate.

I am not writing a textbook and therefore I must keep away 743
from figures as much as possible, but a few cold and concrete 178
facts can often tell a story more clearly than pages of literary effort. This is so in the case of the Health Service. Twenty-five years ago nothing had been done and no real effort was made until after the World War. In 1956 there were five hospitals [652]
with a total of one hundred and ten beds, two of which were [648]
also Health Service Training Centres, and fifty-five Health Units or Dispensaries, as well as three Mission Clinics, and the States were spending at the rate of £28,000 a year compared with the United Kingdom contribution of £33,000 a year. I am afraid it does not sound very much, but it was in fact a tremendous advance. It sounds pitifully small when one realises that at the same time the Colony was spending £250,000 a year on their Health Service, to say nothing of the "Queen Elizabeth II" Hospital which will probably cost a million and a half pounds before it is completed. In fairness, however, it must be stated that the Colony Hospital was open to serious cases from the Protectorate just as the Aden College and Technical Institute had special facilities for Protectorate boys.

For many years the only medical assistance and treatment [648]
that the Protectorate people could obtain was from the Medical Officers of the Royal Air Force, and only then if they were close to a landing ground, and from the staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital at Sheikh Othman who were always willing to travel into the Protectorate to care for the sick. Then

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178 a few years ago there came into being the Protectorate Health Service which owes much to Dr. N.L. Corkill, M.M., M.S.M., M.D., who came with me to Al Qara. Health Units have been built on standardised lines in all the States where they did not previously exist; and from money contributed by the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, a hospital has been built on the boundary between these two States in a central, though rather windswept, position reasonably easy of access to the people of the Abiyan plain. In Mukalla there is another hospital and up in the Wadi Hadhramaut are two small hospitals at Shibam and Saiyun.

759 The Health Assistants are trained in simple medicine and hygiene at the Fadli-Yafa hospital or in Mukalla and then go to one of the Health Units where, not only do they attend to surgery patients, but also tour the neighbouring villages and are responsible for reporting any outbreak of an infectious disease that may come to their notice to their headquarters in Aden or Mukalla, depending on which part of the Protectorate they are serving.

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164 Anti-malarial measures and Public Health work are also the responsibility of the Health Service and the decrease in the incidence of malaria and other mosquito and fly-borne diseases since the inception of the Service, is remarkable. At the same time and within the limits imposed by inadequate staff, attention is being paid to the general health of school children with particular emphasis on diseases of the eye. With adequate funds and personnel it would be possible if not to eliminate completely so to reduce trachoma that impaired vision and blindness from this cause would be a rarity rather than, as it still is today, all too common.

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648 Today, as in the past, the Royal Air Force is always ready to fly Medical Officers into the Protectorate to deal with casualties in inter-tribal scrimmages or to attend to the desperately ill who are beyond the reach or the capacity of the Health Assistants, and there are many tribesmen and women who owe their lives to the Royal Air Force. Stretcher cases from the remotest areas are flown to hospital in Aden and no call for help is ever unanswered because the sender was too humble or

the message was not sent through the proper channels. There is 743
none of that nonsense. Too often are we in the West inclined 648
to connect the Royal Air Force with destruction and death alone, bombing and rocketing and such-like punitive measures, but the tribesman in the Protectorate does not make that mistake. He is only too well aware of the other side of their work—the humane side—which is the least spectacular and seldom achieves the headlines in the daily papers in this country. The tribesman has seen the doctor arrive by air to tend the wounded and the sick, he has seen sick relatives borne off to hospital and he has seen food dropped from 'planes to the starving people in famine areas, and he does not always forget a kindness.

The most humanising and pacifying influence which any 491
administration can exert is to encourage the construction of 648
roads through previously inaccessible territory, and I was very keen on providing the Protectorate with as many good roads as possible, thereby following the excellent example of my predecessors and that great philanthropist Saiyid Sir Abu Bakr Al Kaff, K.B.E. who, at his own expense, to the tune of more than £1,000,000, constructed the first motor road from the Wadi Hadhramaut to Mukalla, thus linking the Wadi directly with the sea for the first time. Later, a second road was constructed farther to the east with funds provided by the Colonial Development Fund, and in the Western Protectorate the Aden-Dhala road was improved and plans made and funds earmarked to build a road from Aden to Beidha in the Yemen via Abiyan and up the great Audhali escarpment, and to improve the existing Aden-Yemen road through Lahej.

It was one thing to plan a road, to find the money for its 489
construction and carry out the actual work, but it was quite 492
another to ensure the safety of travellers along the new road. 493
A lorry can carry several tons and a camel only three hundred pounds, so that one medium-sized lorry was equivalent to more than a dozen camels. Lorries average 20 miles an hour even on a bad road and can travel continuously day and night, while the camel can only manage 2½ miles an hour, and even less when heavily laden, and has to be given adequate rest. The

643 on the western side and the Sultanate of Qishen and Socotra on
178 the eastern side, there is rather a different story to tell. The young Wahidi Sultan inherited a country riven by feuds and only recently has any real degree of security prevailed; but he is working on the right lines and has made creditable progress. In Qishen the wild tribesmen wander over their barren desert ranges and sand dunes with their camels and their goats following the all too scarce rain. Oil-survey parties have come to their country and they eye them uneasily, not knowing quite what to make of tractors and caravans, but willing enough to earn money when the opportunity offers and the work is not too strenuous. Down on the coast the Sultan's relatives in the seaboard villages play a Capulet and Montague game in their own Mahra dialect, which they alone can understand, while the Sultan himself, who is inclined to be a recluse, sits in the mountains of his island of Socotra 300 miles away across the sea off the Horn of Africa.

● 648 While these internal changes have been taking place there has been a change or development in the treaty relations of the major States with Her Majesty's Government. The fundamental agreements, the original protection treaties, have remained unchanged, but these States have entered into an additional treaty of an advisory nature. The Rulers have agreed to accept the Advice of Her Majesty's Government conveyed through the Governor in regard to matters to the benefit of their people and States, and we have undertaken to aid them, in particular, in the economic field, to the best of our ability. These "advisory" treaties are of recent origin and must not be confused, as they often are, with the basic protection treaties, all of which, with one very minor exception, were entered into between 1839 and 1914.

I have seen it suggested that some Rulers were coerced into agreeing to conclude "Advisory" agreements. Nothing could be further from the truth. They were entered into willingly and with full understanding of the obligations on both sides. I can make this statement from my personal knowledge. Far from pressure being used the reverse was the case. In one particular instance I refused to discuss the matter at all with the

heir presumptive to an important Sultanate when approached by him. Later, when his claim to succeed his brother had been confirmed by the electoral college he re-opened the matter and a treaty was concluded. 648

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ing eager purchasers to make a satisfactory choice of a political garment and altering the model to suit their particular figure. It was just with this purpose in view that the Federation plan was conceived. 643 646

In all the Western and Middle Eastern countries outside the Iron Curtain, with the exception of the temporary experiment in Egypt and the last remnant of the patriarchal conception in Saudi Arabia, governments are fundamentally democratic whether the head of State be designated Queen, King, or President, and Aden looks Westwards for guidance and inspiration. 642 171 177

The contacts between the nineteenth-century Aden Protectorate and the West are daily becoming closer. Incessant broadcasts from London, Cairo and Aden itself, very different though they may be in their political approach, bring the modern West and modern Middle East into the remotest villages of the Protectorate. At the same time roads and landing grounds—of the latter there are at least eight with regular Civil Airline services, made possible by better security—have changed the mode of travel from the camel and the donkey to the lorry and the aeroplane and thereby greatly accelerated and increased personal contact with the outside world, and thus with people with Western ideas. 642 177 648

In Aden Colony there are 38,000 Arabs from the Protectorate in close contact with a democratic form of government, many of whom exercise their voting right when elections to the Legislative and Municipal Councils take place. These people have become accustomed to a democratic system of government, not only in Aden, but also in countries in the West to which many of them travel. When they return to their Protectorate homes, which many of them do at frequent intervals, they find the old-fashioned autocratic rule of their Sheikh or Sultan irksome. They would like at home what they have become used to abroad, an ever-increasing say in the government of the country. At present these people are in the minority, but it will not be long before the wish of the few becomes the demand of the majority, and the wisest of the Protectorate Rulers are ready and willing to accept change and bow before the inevitable. 641 [162] 642 177

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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871 178 Another most important factor is education, that menace in the East to tradition, which continues to expand in the Protectorate with ever-increasing speed and threatens to destroy completely the old system before something better 800 can be introduced, and all the while the oil survey parties move to and fro. If oil is found there can be but one result. The economic brake on political development will be released and the pressure for change will increase until a really danggerous situation has arisen unless the future has been carefully planned. It is obvious, therefore, and has been for some timne, that the present political structure is rapidly becoming oout-of-date and cannot continue in this rapidly changing worlid without danger to the peace and security of the whole area. The problem was, and still is, how best to guide political ddevelopment into more liberal channels and, if possible, at the same time to improve the economy of the area: the question is how to weld the States together in a powerful, essentially democratic, political and economic entity without disturbing more than necessary the traditional ties between the people and their Rulers and ourselves and both. To put it another way would be to say how to achieve in a few short years what we in this country have taken several hundred years to accomplish. In my view the only answer to this difficult problem was, and is, federation or the gradual joining together of the States into a compact whole, due consideration being given to unequal development in individual States.

842 648 178 I had thought about Federation long before there seemed any possibility that one day I would become Governor, but I was not the first person to put the idea down on paper. The credit for this belongs to Mr. G. K. N. Trevaskis, O.B.E., the Adviser for the Western Protectorate who drafted a scheme for Federation while I was still full of ideas and nothing very concrete. This scheme was discussed by me with my advisers at length, and after alteration and amendment it went to London as a definite proposal. It was approved by the Secretary of State and I was authorised to explain my views to the Rulers and obtain their reactions. Let me state here and now that I am proud of my share in the Federation proposal, in

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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spite of the very free and adverse criticism by people far removed from the scene of action and out of touch with recent events in the Protectorate who do not think that it is appropriate or workable. One critic, however, was a notable exception to the general rule and he was in the closest touch; I refer to the Imam of the Yemen, who objected strongly to the scheme for a very different reason. He was afraid that it would work.

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The plan for Federation was simple and to start with envisaged two separate federal structures, one in the West and the other in the East. There were two reasons for this decision; they were—firstly, that generally speaking the standard of administration in the East was very much more advanced than in the West, and secondly, that the Eastern States had always tended to keep to themselves and not to have very much to do with the Western States.

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It was proposed that the head of both the federal structures would be the High Commissioner for the Protectorate who would also be the Governor of the Colony. There would be a Council of Rulers in each of the federal areas whose meetings, as a full Council, owing to distance and the preoccupation of members with the affairs of their own States, would probably be few and far between, but each of whom would depute three of their number to represent the full Council as a Working Committee. These Working Committees would be empowered to make decisions on behalf of their Councils and would meet at frequent intervals. It was probable that in the Eastern Federation the Working Committee of the Council of Rulers would, in fact, be the full Council, because it was considered that the Sultanate of Qishen and Socotra had not reached a degree of administrative development which would justify its immediate inclusion in the Federation. It was also proposed to leave out the small village State of Bir Ali because it was really too insignificant to be worthy of serious consideration.

After this novel feature of a Council of Rulers for each area, the pattern became more normal with Executive and Legislative Councils in each federal area whose members would

642 178 be nominated in the first instance. It was realised that eventually the members of the Legislative Councils would be elected, but when precisely that major step forward would be justified would depend on a number of things, not the least of which would be the degree of responsibility shown by the members themselves.

In the beginning it was the intention to make the Federal Authorities responsible only for customs, communications, education and public health; services which lent themselves to central control and which were, with the exception of customs, already subject to a certain degree of direction by advice. It was not intended at this juncture that the Federal Authorities would interfere in any other way with the independent internal authority of the States. When the Federations became firmly established and the advantages of federal control more generally understood, more and more subjects would be transferred to federal control. It was to be a gradual process.

652 • 648 The Protectorate is a deficit area and, excluding the cost of defence services, costs the British taxpayer about £800,000 a year. This sum includes, among other things, the cost of the Government Guards and the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and subventions to States to help them maintain their own internal security forces and in certain cases to aid them with the development of State Administrations. It is not really a very large sum being probably less than one pound her head of population a year, but it was clearly undesirable to increase the British taxpayer's burden unnecessarily. 642 652 648 Therefore, the financing of the federal scheme was of primary importance. The centralisation of the customs service was an economic measure which would result not only in a saving in administrative and collection costs, but would make practicable the levy of import and export dues on goods entering and leaving the Protectorate. The saving in administrative cost is obvious when it is realised that one reasonably efficient centrally controlled organisation would replace twenty-five separate organisations, only three or four of which could be described as reasonably efficient. The object of the exercise was not to deprive individual States of their principal source of income and bring them even closer

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to bankruptcy than they were already, but to provide, by saving on administration costs and by levying a realistic export duty on cotton lint, an income sufficient to pay for the Federal Authorities and for subventions to the States to compensate them for their loss of customs revenue. Careful examination of the details of the scheme proved conclusively that it was a practical proposition. At the present time all tobacco, cigarettes and petroleum products imported into the Colony and subsequently exported by land to the Protectorate pay full Colony duty or excise and no drawback is granted. Once the Federal Authorities had been established there was no practical reason why the Colony should not be asked to grant a customs drawback on goods subject to Colony taxation re-exported by land to the Protectorate. This would enable the Federal Authorities to impose their own import duty and increase their revenue without the consumers being adversely affected. [651]

One further question which required consideration was where the Councils should meet. At least one previous attempt to bring the Western Protectorate States into closer relationship had failed because the meetings between the Rulers had been held in the State of the then most important and advanced Ruler. Prestige and jealousy reared their ugly heads in no time. I did not intend that that mistake should again be made. The obvious place for the Western Federation was the Colony, at any rate, in the beginning until something in the nature of a Canberra could be agreed upon, or brought into being, where accommodation for meetings and for the delegates was available and where inter-State jealousy would be avoided. In the Eastern Protectorate the meetings would have to take place in Mukalla in spite of the very real drawback occasioned by the smaller States' fear of Quaiti domination. There was no alternative; the Colony was too far away even with the improved communications.

This then was, in brief outline, the Federation scheme which was laid before the Rulers at Government House in January 1954. The meeting was well attended by the Western Protectorate Rulers whose only absentees of note were the Haushabi Sultan, always a trifle weird, who was having a dispute with 642

642 his neighbour Lahej, and the eccentric Awd bin Saleh, the Upper Aulaki Sultan who could not, at that time, be induced to leave his house in Nisab. Of the Eastern Rulers the Quaiti Sultan was too infirm to attend and the Sultan of Qishen and Socotra was miles away in Socotra. The Resident Adviser in Mukalla had already discussed the scheme in principle with the Quaiti Sultan and found that he was favourably inclined to the proposal.

All the Rulers present at the meeting accepted the scheme in principle, that is the principle of Federation, but very sensibly and rightly they decided that they could not make any pronouncement on the details of the plan until they had had time to study it and if necessary discuss it with their advisers. I was at pains to make it quite clear to them that the present plan was really nothing more than a blueprint. They were the people who were prepared to build the house and I and my officers were the architects and it was our business to meet their wishes in regard to design in so far as it was possible to do so without jeopardising the stability of the whole structure. Negotiations with individual Rulers were started shortly afterwards and initially good progress was made. Some of the States were prepared to accept the plan without alteration, while others asked for only minor and reasonable amendments. At first the prospects were bright for early general agreement, but as the year 1954 advanced so did my hopes recede.

642 As was anticipated the Yemen reaction was very unfavour-
648 able, but I confess I had not expected the Egyptian reaction to be as violent as it was, although the Suez Canal controversy was at its height. They condemned the scheme because it was British and for no other reason, and their radio broadcasts talked of the enslavement of the people and their Rulers and branded the Rulers, who were known to be favourably disposed, as traitors to their country and religion and the friends of infidels. Individual Rulers were mentioned by name and the faint-hearted began to hedge and counsel a postponement until the atmosphere was more conducive to calm consideration.

The Arab League produced a mission which, led by the

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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Secretary-General, hurried to the Yemen to consult the Imam. The Yemen was a member of the League so, although the members of the mission, who were intelligent men, were by no means favourably impressed by the Imam's arguments, they felt that they must give him their support. The mission came to see me in Aden and I said I could not understand how they could favour general Federation of the Arab countries, which was then their declared policy, and at the same time condemn the application of the same principles to the Arab States of the Aden Protectorate. We had an amusing talk but did not achieve anything worth while.

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A further set-back came when suggestions were made outside Aden that the States were being forced into the Federation. These suggestions were not taken lightly by any means, although they were quite without foundation in fact. No force was used and no attempt was made to coerce the Rulers who were free to put forward their amendments to the plan, or even to remain outside the Federation altogether if they believed it was to the advantage of their States to do so. In retrospect I think it would have been wiser and to the advantage of the Protectorate as a whole, if the weaklings had been coerced and the Federation become an accomplished fact in 1954. As it was there was a change of policy on our part and the negotiations with the States were discontinued and in order that there could be no possible foundation for any suggestion of force, the proposal was left in abeyance pending a move by the Rulers themselves. So much for the Western States where matters were to rest at this stage for nearly eighteen months.

Meanwhile in the Eastern area, the plan was badly damaged in launching and had to be rebuilt almost from the keel upwards. The Wahidi Sultan, who had declared in favour of federation with the Quaiti and the Kathiri States, wavered and had second thoughts and preferred to federate with the Western States, being somewhat apprehensive of his Quaiti neighbour. Then he had another change of heart or of mind and decided that he would not federate with anyone for the time being. The Wahidi's withdrawal upset the balance in the East, and the Kathiri Sultan whose State is surrounded by Quaiti

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER TEN

Yemen Relations and the 1955 Revolt

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THE general trend of our relations with the Yemen must be clear to anyone who has read as far as this, and I do not propose to do more at this final stage than to summarise generally and to try at the same time to remove any misunderstanding which may have arisen.

The federation plan was not the fundamental reason, as the critics of that plan have sometimes suggested, for the disturbed state of our relations with the Yemen. Long before I came to serve in Aden we were on bad terms with the Yemen, in fact, from the time that we entered into treaty relations with the Protectorate States and by so doing became their champion and protector. In 1928, in particular, our relations were strained almost to breaking point, with the Yemen in occupation of the Dhala plateau as well as half the Audhali Sultan's territory. After the 1934 Treaty was signed there was a brief improvement, but gradually the frontier position deteriorated again. In 1948, when the revolution in the Yemen in that year occupied the minds of the ruling family and their rivals to the exclusion of all else, there was, for a few months, peace all along the frontier line. This respite was of short duration and no sooner had the new Imam, Ahmad, secured his throne than the old animosity was resumed with renewed vigour and added bitterness, and in 1952 I was constrained to represent to His Majesty's Government, with all the force at my command, how provocative had grown the Imam's attitude and how disturbed I was at the increased frequency and magnitude of the frontier incidents which were entirely Yemeni inspired.

I do not pretend for one moment that the federation plan

648 did not contribute to a worsening of our already bad relations with the Yemen. There is no doubt that it did. The Imam was alarmed when he saw the scheme accepted in principle by the majority of the Rulers and he expected that practical results would follow the acceptance of the scheme and he visualised the Protectorate becoming, in a very short time, a powerful consolidated country well beyond his grasp and particularly attractive to the Sha'afi majority in his own country. He feared a move on their part to join the Protectorate Federation and saw himself and his Zeidis isolated in the hills of the Northern Yemen and cut off from access to the sea. The Imam said as much to the Secretary-General of the Arab League when he received their mission in Taiz, and his half-brother, His Royal Highness Saif al Islam Abdullah, who was then Foreign Minister, said the same thing to me in 1954 when I went to Taiz to try and improve, by personal contact, Anglo-Yemen relations. I nearly succeeded, but that is another story. The Imam's fear was, of course, quite unjustified because we are precluded by the Treaty of 1934 from any unfriendly act, which a favourable reaction to a Yemeni Sha'afi approach would be, and we still have old-fashioned ideas about the sanctity of Treaties with Foreign Powers. Although I was able to convince the Foreign Minister of our good faith, I made little impression on the great man himself.

The Imam has seen our withdrawal from India, Burma, Ceylon and the Sudan and he is convinced that we will leave Arabia with our task uncompleted and the declaration to the contrary which I made to him personally in Taiz in 1954, which had been made before and has since been made by Ministers of the Crown in London and Aden, did nothing to alter this conviction. Provided, therefore, he can keep the Protectorate undeveloped, economically and socially, and disintegrated politically he feels that he will have no difficulty in stepping into our shoes when the time comes. To this end he maintains his claim to the whole of the Protectorate and the Colony and will hinder to the best of his ability any attempt by us to integrate the States or to develop them socially and economically. As the Qadhi Muhammed Abdullah Ash Shami said on

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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one occasion to our Frontier Office during the course of a conversation on frontier relations, "The more uncivilised the Protectorate, the less trouble we shall have when we take over." 648

Our policy is simply re-stated. It is to carry out our obligations to the States of the Protectorate and to maintain friendly relations with the Yemen. It is an admirable one in theory but in the face of the attitude of the present regime in the Yemen well nigh impossible to put into practice. Our primary duty cannot be in doubt: it is to the Rulers and peoples of the Protectorate.

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I cannot leave the subject of the Yemen without giving a short account of the 1955 revolution in that country which, although it had but a temporary effect on our relations with that country, gives an interesting indication of the internal stresses and strains to which the Yemen is subject. The revolution was in part attributable to the Imam's action in 1954 when he declared his son Badr to be the heir apparent and thereby disturbed seriously certain elements in his own family, and in part to his continued harsh treatment of his Sha'afi subjects. The revolt was a curious affair, ill conceived and badly executed. The figurehead was the Imam's half-brother, Abdullah, the Foreign Minister, who though not a very competent Foreign Minister was a pleasant personality and had travelled widely in the Middle East, Europe and the United States of America. I had entertained him in Aden and had conducted the 1954 negotiations with him in Taiz and I know that the final and dramatic break-down of those negotiations was as disappointing to him as it was to me. He was genuine in his wish to see better relations between our two countries and was far more realistic and broadminded in his attitude to the Protectorate than the Imam.

The revolution started well, from the point of view of the rebels, and Abdullah seized control of Taiz, the *de facto* capital, and imprisoned the Imam in the Old Guest House, where I had stayed on my first visit to the Yemen in 1934, opposite to the Foreign Ministry which was, not unnaturally, the revolutionary headquarters. The plan seems to have been to seize the person of the Imam who would then be persuaded to abdicate

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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old appointment in Beidha with enhanced authority and the empty title of Minister of State.

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The revolution was over. The Imam had lost two more brothers and the blood letting had cooled temporarily the fevered Yemen. Anglo-Yemen relations returned to the normal pitch of strain within a few weeks and I was at the airport in Aden to welcome His Royal Highness Saif al Islam Hassan, the Imam's eldest brother and Prime Minister of the Yemen, who was on his way by air from Cairo to attend the Bandung Conference. Although Hassan had been a tower of strength to his brother during the 1948 rebellion, he had never been on really friendly terms with him and their relations had become distinctly strained after the recognition of Badr as Crown Prince. He had been in Cairo during the recent revolt and his part, if any, in that affair has never been made clear, but shortly after Bandung he was relieved of his office of Prime Minister and sent to New York to represent the Yemen at the United Nations. He has never been back to his own country where his sons are still kept under surveillance.

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● 648 This figure does not include
652 the £4,000,000 which was obtained from Her Majesty's
178 Government in the form of an Exchequer Loan at 4½ per cent. for thirty years, to provide administration services and roads at Bureikha, services necessitated by the £45,000,000 Refinery and the £7,000,000 harbour with alongside berths for the great crude oil tankers completed by the B.P. Company in 1953. The finance for Colony development has been found from local Aden Government resources to the extent of £5,000,000 and a further £1,300,000 has been raised on the London Market, while the British Government has contributed £450,000 and a further £150,000 has been earmarked for a specific item, from the Exchequer Loan. The balance required to complete the programme amounts to some £3,000,000 and it is proposed, under the Development Plan, to raise a further loan of £3,500,000 in London.

652 I give these figures, not because I have the least desire to
178 compile anything in the nature of a statistical account, but
[871] because they give in brief a clear indication of the expansion economically of the Colony in the short period of less than twenty years. I have already given figures showing the tremendous advance in education over the same period, which is of particular significance when it is realised that those figures are ninety per cent. Arab, as most of the children of the minority communities attend schools which are under unofficial control although they receive very substantial annual subsidies from the Aden Government.

000 The stage is set and the prologue is spoken by Sir Muhammed Mackawwi—he was knighted in 1949 for his great public service to his country—one Saturday evening in August 1951, as he and I were sitting on the roof of his garden house at Sheikh Othman. We had dined together and were drinking our coffee and enjoying the cool night breeze after the humid heat of a rather still day for that time of the year. Suddenly he startled me by saying:

"I am not sure that we are ready for democracy in Aden, not, that is, for democratic Government, and yet in some ways we Arabs are more democratic, truly democratic, than are you British."

The Legislative Council was enlarged slightly at the same time so that it consisted of nine *ex-officio* and nominated Official members, four Unofficial members elected by the electoral divisions of the Colony, one Unofficial member elected from among and by the members of the Municipal Committee, thus encouraging young men to work in that sphere and at the same time ensuring a proper representation of municipal interest, and four nominated Unofficial members. Of the nominated Unofficial members one was required by the Constitution to represent business interests and the others represented minority communities, or were persons whose wise counsel was of great value to the Chamber. Nine on each side of the Chamber, with the Governor presiding, there was thus a slender, very slender Government majority. 646

An analysis of the members showed that the Council consisted of eleven Europeans, two of them on the unofficial side, five Arabs, one Somali and one Indian. The fact that there were so many Europeans had no particular significance because there was no reason why a number of the Departmental Heads on the official side should not, in time, be local men. On the unofficial side the European who represented trading interests was the President of the Chamber of Commerce, an appointment which may well be filled at a not too distant date by a non-European, though it will always have to be borne in mind that the considerable trading interests of the European business houses must have adequate representation.

At the same time as I informed the Legislative Council that 645
changes in their constitution were contemplated, I was able to [642]
tell them that that very day the Executive Council had been strengthened by the addition of an Arab Unofficial member. Since then a further addition to the Executive Council has taken place and there were by the end of 1956 two Arab unofficial members as well as the one European Unofficial member. There had always been a European Unofficial member on the Council since the inception of the Executive Council in 1937.

In the spring of 1956 there was a clamour in the Press for 642
further constitutional advance, uninstructed clamour largely 648 •

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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648 induced by political developments in other Colonies and to some extent the disagreeable radio broadcasts from Egypt. A firm line was clearly necessary and it was time that a statement of policy should be made so that everyone knew precisely where he stood. This was done by Lord Lloyd, the then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He came out to Aden and British Somaliland on an official tour and, at my invitation, he addressed the Legislative Council, and in effect said that there was not going to be any change during the life of the present Council, that is, before the end of 1958, and that it would not be reasonable or sensible, or in the interests of the inhabitants of the Colony, for them to aspire in the foreseeable future to anything beyond a considerable degree of self-government. The clamour died down gradually and the majority of the Colony papers began to have a much more sensible approach to the political future of the Colony.

668 Lord Lloyd's visit was not without incident and was made the occasion for a political demonstration. On the afternoon of his arrival a number of members of the political extremist Party, the National United Front, whose political platform was full self-government tomorrow or even sooner, had collected at the Airport with the intention of demonstrating. They were persons of no consequence and in a number of cases of dubious character. Some of them carried walking sticks and others had banners on which were written nationalistic slogans. They had arrived just before I did, and the Commissioner of Police asked me whether he should disperse them. There was no doubt about his ability to do so if I had considered it desirable, but my answer was that they could remain provided they did not transgress the law in any way. The 'plane bringing Lord Lloyd had just touched down, and after this short conversation with the Commissioner, I walked across the tarmac to meet him and asked him whether he would prefer to avoid the unofficial reception committee by driving out through the Royal Air Force entrance to the landing ground some half mile or so down the runway. He asked me what I thought. I said I did not see why we should be put off by these ragamuffins. He was in complete agreement. We departed through a crowd

2: Hickinbotham G-4, ɔ (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

From the "Upper Circle" 1958

000 TWO years have passed since I left Aden and ceased to take an active part in the South Arabian drama, and much has happened in the Middle East in that comparatively short space of time. I feel, therefore, that this work would not be complete if I did not refer briefly to major events which have directly and indirectly had their effect on both the Colony and the Protectorate. I do so as a spectator far removed from the Arabian stage, and in consequence I may have missed some of the finer points, but the general theme of the play has not been too difficult to follow.

829 This is neither the place nor the time to examine the pros and cons of the action taken by the British Government in conjunction with the French Government following on the seizure in 1956 of the Suez Canal by President Nasser of Egypt. It is the effect of that action on the people of Aden with which I am concerned. At first the landing at Suez surprised and bewildered moderates and extremists in the Colony alike, but when the initial shock had worn off the moderates voiced their disapproval in reasonable language and the extremists made the most of the aggression aspect of the affair and condemned the, to their way of thinking, unprovoked attack upon an Arab country. There were those, but they were very few, who were prepared to say plainly that they hoped our action would result in the downfall of Nasser. But whatever may have been said in public there were many who in private desired our success, though they could not approve the method we had employed.

441 The trading community was gravely disturbed, not so much
434 by the possible political consequences of Suez, but by the

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actual effect the closure of the Canal must have on their own 434
business interests. Events showed that they had good reason 182
to be concerned. Shipping fell away rapidly. The monthly 648
average of ships entering the port of Aden for the six months 505
prior to the crisis, that is, from May to October 1956, was 454. In November only 277 ships used the port, and by February 1957 the number was down to 93, the lowest point to be reached. Business throughout the Colony was similarly affected and the trade with passengers, on which the merchants of Steamer Point depend for their livelihood, virtually ceased as all passenger ships were diverted round the Cape.

The finances of the Colony were dealt a blow from which they have yet to recover and behind the immediate and, it was hoped, temporary dislocation of trade, there lurked the fear that the major Shipping Companies having once become accustomed to routing their ships by the Cape to Australia and the Far East, would continue to do so even when the Canal was open once again to world shipping. Mercifully for the Government of Aden and the trading community and all who depended upon them and the port for their living this fear proved to be groundless. Once the Canal was cleared and reopened the volume of shipping returned to normal much earlier than had been expected by the most optimistic.

The bright side of the picture was that in spite of the diver- 648
gence of views over Suez, personal relations between Govern- 208
ment officials and their Arab friends remained unimpaired. At 204
the same time the example of moderation shown by the local 829
Press, in particular in the English language, was one which even the newspapers in the United Kingdom would have done well to have followed. All newspapers in Aden are Arab or Indian-owned and the two main English language papers are both Arab owned and Arab edited. All the more commendable, therefore, was their restraint during this most difficult period.

In the Protectorate the reaction was somewhat different. 829
There was satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government had, at last, shown that they were capable of strong and determined action and with it was born a hope in the hearts of the Rulers on the Yemen frontier that it would be the turn of that country

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1 •
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From the "Upper Circle" 1958 4

and this manifestation of Arab unity and progress was certainly 829
not unwelcome to the public. Some there were who felt that the unusual union would not stand the test of time, but the anti-Communist aspect of the move made a general appeal. The Arab Muslim has a profound dislike of Communism, a creed, if it can be so described, fundamentally opposed to the teaching of Islam.

In the Protectorate the new Republic was viewed with little enthusiasm by the Rulers of the Western section of the Protectorate who were alive to the possibility of the Yemen becoming a partner in the union in spite of her monarchial system of government. They knew full well that the Imam's sole object in joining would be to secure Egyptian assistance in his almost open war against the Protectorate. The Crown Prince of the Yemen might have other and possibly more high-minded motives in wooing the Egyptians, but not so his father whose
thoughts were concentrated on the furtherance of his claims Y
to the Protectorate. A

The fears of the Rulers were fully justified. No sooner had 648 •
the Yemen, already strengthened with arms from behind the 721
Iron Curtain, joined the United Arab Republic than the disturbances on the Aden-Yemen frontier were intensified and Communist arms and Egyptian and Russian instructors
aggravated an already dangerous situation. Y

There is no doubt that the possession of automatic weapons [411]
and artillery by the Yemen has put a much more serious aspect on the acts of aggression which the Government of that country continues to initiate against the Protectorate, and the Protectorate Rulers most closely affected have been outspoken in their condemnation of the Yemen and in their
demand that Her Majesty's Government fulfil her treaty Y
pledges and take immediate action to prevent further aggression. Theirs is a very natural reaction, and it would seem that A
at long last a stronger line is to be taken with the Yemen. In 648
May of this year the Royal Air Force carried out a successful 626
attack on Yemen gun positions near the town of Qataba in the Yemen. These guns had been shelling British forces well within
Protectorate limits in the Dhala Amirate. Nothing could have 000

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML1

000 been more justified than this air attack which heartened our
friends as much as it dismayed their enemies.

Yet while it would be dangerous to underestimate the gravity
of the situation on the Aden-Yemen frontier, it would be most
unwise to lose a proper sense of proportion and exaggerate
unduly the magnitude of the operations which have so far
taken place. Operations which had they occurred between the
two World Wars on the north-west frontier of India would
have received but the most cursory attention from the Press
of this country. Nor must we disregard the internal condition
Y of the Yemen which must cause the Imam greater worry than
669 does that of the Protectorate the Governor of Aden. Only
recently has there been a disturbance in the neighbourhood of
Sana which the Imam is reported to have suppressed with his
usual vigour and that lonely man, who can place his trust in so
few, must realise how grave are the risks of serious internal
strife in his country which may result in his death or deriving
Y from his death.

648 Arms and ammunition are not the only things that the Yemen
has obtained from Russia and her satellites. Money and tech-
411 nicians for the development of the port at Hodeidah have been
504 provided, and rumour has linked Russia and Egypt with the
439 alleged building of a submarine base farther south and the
fortification of Sheikh Said overlooking the island of Perim
which is part of the Colony of Aden. Hodeidah will cost a
tremendous amount to develop into a safe harbour, and when
this has been done it will be years before there will be sufficient
trade to attract shipping in any quantity. Even though a port
is on a main trade route, shipowners will not put their vessels
in unless there are very substantial attractions such as cargo
4 in quantities or, as at Aden, cheap bunkers.

Y It will be a long time, if ever, before Aden need fear a serious
504 set-back from Hodeidah's competition, though undoubtedly
• 648 some of the present coastal trade will be affected and the land
694 route from Aden to Taiz may feel the effect when the new road
Y from Taiz to Hodeidah is completed.

Sheikh Said may have been fortified to the extent of a
712 battery or so of guns, but their only value is in their effect

276 It[1] is expensive Aden and
435 it has been calculated that Qāt costs the addicts in the Colony £2,500,000 a year.

276 434 The Unofficial Members were not concerned primarily with the effect of the drug on the constitutions of the addicts, but with the economic aspect of the problem. The majority of those who use Qāt are in the lower wage brackets and cannot really afford to buy Qāt without seriously neglecting their
● 648 family responsibilities. After much careful thought the Asiatic
671 Unofficial Members tabled a motion in the Legislative Council at the beginning of 1957 calling on the Aden Government to take action to prohibit the entry of Qāt into the Colony. The motion was not opposed and in due course action was taken
548 and Qāt was prohibited. However, the Aden Government has
648 no control over the States of the Protectorate and the Sultan of Lahej, through whose territory Qāt from the Yemen and from Dhala must pass to reach the Colony, was unwilling to co-operate with the Aden Authorities. Not only did he place no restriction on the movement of Yemen and Dhala Qāt through his territory but he allowed Qāt from Ethiopia, brought by launch and sailing craft from Djibouti in French Somaliland to which place it had been flown from Ethiopia, to be landed on his coast and taken to Dar Saad on the Colony boundary and other places in his territory. The immediate consequence of the Sultan's action was to turn the village of Dar Saad into one vast Qāt chewing den to which resorted all the citizens of Aden who used the stuff and could afford the transport. Why the Sultan did this dis-service to the Colony is hard to say. He may have been unwilling to annoy the Yemen Government, fearing retaliation along his frontier with that country, or he may have thought that action by him to prohibit Qāt from passing through his territory would result in the Imam closing the frontier, as he has done on more than one occasion in the past, with a consequent loss of revenue to the State from road tolls. On the other hand, he may have felt that the order of prohibition was an unjustified infringement of the liberty of the subject to which he could not subscribe, and was not prepared therefore to do anything to interrupt the supply from any source. Whatever were his reasons the result

[1] [i.e., Qāt. -Analyst]

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of his refusal to co-operate was to make nonsense of the Aden 648 •
Government prohibition order.

Four months after the ban was imposed some of the Asiatic 548
Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council had second 648
thoughts and introduced a Motion in the Council to set up a
Commission to inquire into the effectiveness of the ban and 671
make a recommendation whether or not it should continue in force. The Commission was duly appointed and has recently produced its recommendations after hearing and receiving evidence from all conditions of people. They have recommended that the prohibition order be rescinded. Personally I regret their decision. I would have preferred to see the ban remain in force with some provision for the supply of limited and diminishing quantities of Qāt to confirmed addicts whose health would be adversely affected by total deprivation. I am sure that the Commission considered this solution but there were probably practical difficulties.

In May of this year following on two bomb-throwing 579
incidents in which twelve people were injured in one of the main centres of population in the Colony, the Governor declared a state of emergency. The purpose of the Governor's proclamation was to provide the police with additional powers under emergency regulations to prevent such acts of violence and to protect the lives and property of the public. Since the declaration of a state of emergency there have been several further incidents; mostly of no consequence, but one, an attempt, fortunately unsuccessful, to blow up the oil pipe-line connecting the Refinery at Bureikha with the bunkering installation at Steamer Point, was more serious. This is indeed a sorry state of affairs and the firm action of the Authorities is more than justified. It is to be hoped that they will have the full co-operation of the public in their efforts to prevent further outrages and to bring the perpetrators of those that have taken place to justice. I have no doubt that the inspiration for these crimes came from outside the Colony and, indeed, outside the Protectorate, though the tools may have been found nearer at hand. I am convinced that this is the work of hired assassins and I should be very surprised to learn that any

6;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMl Aden

000 of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained
161 for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of
Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has
430 risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946).
The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it
504 is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

631 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year.
635 It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

648 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Govern-
648 ment of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden
has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a
645 Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

563 fallen below Indians in numbers and influence. There has thus been a temptation for the less responsible sections of the Arab press to transfer to Indians the animosity previously stirred up against the Jews as an alien and wealthy race, extorting inflated profits from the poor ignorant Arab.

648 The feeling of solidarity between Arabs and Pakistanis has been demonstrated on the visits of H.M. Pakistani ships of war. At the same time it must be placed on record that British and Indian ships have been given most cordial receptions.

691 Some constitutional advance was made by the reduction of the property qualifications for electors to the Township Authority of Fortress, and the introduction of an income qualification, which increased the number of voters from 1,600 to 5,000. The next election will be held in March, 1951.

647 746 Social work has been helped by the formation of a Social Welfare Advisory Council, which includes unofficial representatives of all races, and a Labour Advisory Board, also with substantial unofficial representation, has been set up.

362 The shortage of housing remains one of the most important problems facing Government. Some 280 working-class houses have been built by Government at Sheikh Othman, but these replace insanitary mat houses which were destroyed as the new buildings became available, and do not provide additional accommodation; it is estimated that at least 2,000 new houses are needed. The Government is examining new methods of cheap and rapid construction, and seeking means of financing a substantial housing programme from Government or private funds.

643 His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., proceeded on leave prior to retirement in October, 1950. He served in Aden from 1928 to 1934; he was appointed Chief Secretary in 1942 and Governor in 1944.

000 Visitors to Aden included Mr. Bevin and Mr. Creech Jones, who called briefly in transit, and Sir T. Lloyd, Permanent Under Secretary of State who made a comprehensive tour of the Colony and Protectorate.

DEVELOPMENT

652 The finances of the Colony continue in a healthy condition and revenue remains buoyant. The financial year 1949-50 ended with a deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs compared with an estimated deficit of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. Expenditure exceeded the estimate by over Rs. 6 lakhs and revenue was up by over Rs. 36 lakhs. Unfortunately it was not possible to carry out the full programme under the development plan, and expenditure on capital works fell short of that programme by Rs. 22 lakhs. The excess of expenditure over the estimate was due mainly to extraordinary expenditure on revision of salaries and rehabilitation loans, all of which were paid during 1949-50. On the other hand, the Colony's surplus balances were written down by over Rs. 20 lakhs owing to the sharp fall in the value of investments at the end of the

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A subsidiary excavation was carried out on the smaller mound of Hagr Bin Humeid, nine miles south of Timna, for the purpose of establishing a pottery sequence.

The objects found were divided between the expedition and the Amir of Beihan, and the latter's share will be exhibited in the Aden Museum on loan in due course.

The expedition returned for a further season's work in December, 1950.

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A brief account of the first season's work has been published by Prof. W. F. Albright under the title of "The Chronology of Ancient South Arabia in the Light of the First Campaign of Excavation in Qataban" in the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 119.

Chapter 13: The British Council

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In spite of the fact that the number of United Kingdom appointed staff has been cut from three to one, the work of the British Institute, both men's and women's branches, has continued, and membership has increased to over 400 men and over 200 women. Lectures have been given on a variety of subjects, and the sporting and social activities of the Institute have been developed. Affiliated societies have included the Aden Discussion Group and the Aden Arts Club.

The British Council Library, which contains over 7,000 volumes, has retained its popularity. A scheme for providing boxes of books to readers living outside the range of the main library has been inaugurated. A large number of periodicals have been made available.

Extra-mural activities have been carried on in various parts of the Colony. As it is not easy for those who live outside Crater to attend British Institute functions, lectures have been given, films shown, and discussions held about life in Britain on the premises of local societies and clubs of non-political character. Unfortunately, owing to the shortage of staff, it has not been possible to extend this service as much as had been hoped.

With the object of enabling the ordinary citizens of Aden to meet their counterparts in Britain, an electrician, a fisherman, an Assistant Political Officer, a printer, and a telephone engineer visited Britain during 1949 and 1950 on British Council bursaries.

from local Arab women who observed purdah and were, therefore, 165 able to gain easy access to the homes of others who also observed the purdah system.

The maternal mortality rate fell from 3.07 per 1,000 live and still-births in 1951 to 2.23 per 1,000 in 1952.

Diseases

Diseases attributable to water-borne infection were entirely absent 164 because the water supply is protected and chlorinated. The cases of enteric fever or dysentery which do occur are of a sporadic nature, many of them having been infected outside the Colony.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis showed a steady 165 decline over previous years. In 1950 the death rate was recorded as 113 per 100,000 of the population ; in 1951 100 per 100,000 ; in 1952 84 per 100,000. During 1952 the World Health Organisation sent an 648 international team, comprising one medical officer and one nurse, to 744 carry out tuberculin testing of the local population below the age of 18 and to inoculate all non-reactors with B.C.G. vaccine. The team stayed in Aden for four months and tested approximately 31,000 people, of whom 7,750 non-reactors were vaccinated, approximately 14,000 were positive reactors and 8,000 or so persons failed to reappear for inspection. It is hoped to follow this visit up by asking the World Health Organisation to undertake a tuberculosis survey of the Colony.

The Colony remained free from malaria and the Aedes index fell to 164 the lowest yet recorded figure of 0.007.

The principal causes of mortality in 1951 were :

Diarrhoea and enteritis	304
Other fevers	266
Senility	171
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	147
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	100
Congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to first year of life	94
Diseases of the heart	62
Violent or accidental deaths	66
Other diseases of the respiratory system	48

Modern treatment for these diseases is given by the Civil Hospital 743 (350 beds) and the Church of Scotland Mission (80 beds) and, when required, generous assistance is provided by the R.A.F. medical officers stationed in Aden, both in consultative and specialist capacities. Steps have been taken to introduce the international statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death so that closer comparison can be made with other countries.

Prevention of the diseases listed above follows the usually accepted 744 procedures but special emphasis is placed on a purified water supply, high standard of sanitation and the necessity for legislation to control itinerant vendors of foodstuffs. Milk, either goat's or cow's, is usually boiled before use and does not constitute a grave danger in the spread of disease.

respect of injury to third parties. This legislation is similar to that 494 which has existed in the United Kingdom for many years.

The Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1952), 759 which made it an offence for a person to practice medicine in the Colony unless registered under the Ordinance. It has also deleted the provision under which the practice of native systems was permitted, since treatment by qualified practitioners is now available in the Colony.

The Ordinance also made provision for the control of the sale and [278] publication of advertisements of cures.

The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance (No. 9 of 648 ● 1952), which was based on the Distribution of German Enemy Property 425 Act, 1949, of the United Kingdom, and which made local provision for the collection, realisation and distribution of property in the Colony which belonged to German owners on 3rd September, 1939. It provided that creditors in the Colony should have a first charge on such assets in Aden.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Ordinance 231 (No. 12 of 1952), which prohibited the carriage or conveyance of animals in such a manner as to cause them unnecessary suffering. It also enabled rules to be made to regulate the conditions under which animals should be carried by sea.

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 204 14 of 1952), which made it obligatory for persons publishing newspapers to give security for any damages which a court may award against them in a libel suit. It also provided for the correction of articles and other reports in local newspapers which contain factual statements which either are false or distorted.

The Port Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952), which amended and con- 505 solidated the law relating to the Port of Aden and matters ancillary thereto. It replaced the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and also the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927.

The Port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1952), which authorised the Trustees of the Port of Aden to raise money by way of loans or temporary borrowing in order to carry out the duties imposed upon them under the principal Ordinance. It also gave statutory recognition to the practice that all port dues, fees and charges should be credited to the Trustees.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 464 of 1952), which brought within the scope of the principal Ordinance 465 locally engaged civilian staff of departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In Aden this virtually means local civilians employed by Her Majesty's Forces.

It also increased the minimum payment of compensation, in the case of injury to a workman resulting in permanent total incapacity, from *Shs.*1,050 to *Shs.*1,500 and the maximum from *Shs.*15,000 to *Shs.*18,000 which latter amount represents 24 months' earnings of a workman whose monthly earnings do not exceed *Shs.*750.

This Ordinance has not yet been brought into force.

The Government Guards (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1952), 703
Which provided mainly for the better enforcement of discipline in the Force

9: Møller MMl Aden MMl
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[For information as to the procedures and results of a tuberculin campaign by the United Nations World Health Organization and Children's Fund, see complete text.]

14: Liebesny G-4 (no date)1947 MI Middle East M\
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themselves. Suzerainty over the small states of Arabia has changed frequently throughout history, and conflicting claims persist to this day. These claims are made even more troublesome by the fact that many of the desert borders of these countries have never been fully established, and are hardly more than theoretical lines on the map.

In spite of these manifold difficulties, Great Britain has succeeded in establishing and maintaining firm control over the southern and most of the eastern coastal region of the Peninsula, and in tying the various sheikhdoms and sultanates of that area fairly closely to the fabric of the Empire. On the basis of their legal relationship to Great Britain, the dependent states and territories in the Arabian Peninsula may be divided into three general categories: (a) British colonial territory (Aden Colony); (b) British protectorate (Aden Protectorate); and (c) semi-independent states under British protection (the Persian Gulf states).

THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF ADEN[1]

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The Colony. The city of Aden and the surrounding territory were occupied by a British force in 1839. Upon its annexation in the same year, Aden was made part of the Bombay Presidency and remained in this status until 1932 when it was constituted a separate province. The reorganization of the government of India in 1935 brought about a further change in Aden's administrative position, for Article 288 of the Government of India Act of that year separated Aden from India and envisaged its reorganization as a Crown Colony subordinated to the Colonial Office in London. A Royal Order in Council was issued on September 28, 1936, which introduced what may be termed a new constitution for Aden.[2]

This constitution follows the usual lines of the fundamental laws for British Crown Colonies whereby only the basic legislation

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[1] See in general Robert R. Robbins, "The Legal Status of Aden and the Aden Protectorate," *American Journal of International Law*, vol. 33 (1939), pp. 700-15. On Aden and the Persian Gulf States, see Fritz Bleiber, "Die voelkerrechtliche Stellung der Staaten Arabiens," *Zeitschrift fuer oeffentliches Recht*, vol. 10 (1930), pp. 37-67.

[2] *Statutory Rules and Orders* (S. R. & O.), 1936, pp. 1-13.

is enacted by the central authorities in London, day-to-day legis- A
lative needs being cared for by local legislation. The Crown, how- 648
ever, reserves for itself the right to legislate in all matters if it so 636
desires. A conflict between imperial legislation and local legisla-
tion cannot arise because all local laws may be disallowed by the
Crown.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and the A
Protectorate of[3] Aden is assisted in the exercise of his functions by a 636
purely advisory Executive Council composed of high government H
officials. A Legislative Council, created by an Order in Council of 642
November 23, 1944,[4] is composed of four ex officio members, four
official members (i. e., persons employed by the Crown), and eight
unofficial members (i. e. Aden residents, not employed by the Crown).
The official as well as the unofficial members are appointed by the
Governor. At the time the Legislative Council was set up, official
British circles expressed the hope that at some future date it may con-
tain elected unofficial members.

The Council must give its consent to all legislation to be en- A
acted for the Colony. Its members have the right to initiate legis- 636
lation except in tax matters, and in matters which would involve
the suspension of any or all of the Orders in Council enacted for
Aden. The Governor presides over the Legislative Council and has
an absolute veto over the measures it passes. The administrative
direction of the affairs of the Colony is in the hands of a Civil
Secretary responsible to the Governor.

In spite of the transfer of administrative control over Aden from India and the India Office to the Colonial Office in 1937, the ties with India were not completely broken. A large amount of British Indian legislation which had been made applicable to Aden continued in force. The judicial organization, moreover, remained closely linked with India, since appeals from the Aden Supreme Court lay in the High Court in Bombay. In dealing with any legal case centered in Aden. British Indian substantive and procedural laws have, therefore, to be taken into account.

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[3] All British colonial governors have the title Commander-in-Chief. This does not imply, however, any actual military command.

[4] S. R. & O., 1944 pp.1 ff. The London Times, January 7, 1947, p. 8, reported the first meeting of this Council.

14: Liebesny G-4 (no date)1947 MI Middle East

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Aden MM1

tion enacted for the Colony. Such legislation, however, applies H only to persons who are not natives of the Protectorate. This 648 point is of considerable practical importance. For example, the mining legislation for the Colony of Aden, which was extended to H 648 the Protectorate by the Governor in 1937, would apply to all H foreign, including British, companies, but not to a native unless 648 it had been made a part of the local legislation in the individual state in question. The situation with regard to the judicial organization is similar in that the Supreme Court and the inferior courts of the Colony have jurisdiction in all matters arising in the Protectorate in which any person who is not a native is concerned.

The relations of the British with the various native states in H the Aden Protectorate are based on treaties concluded with the 648 sultans and sheikhs in the course of the nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries.[7] Treaty relations with neighboring sheikhs were established soon after the occupation of Aden in order to make the waters and roads around the port safe for peaceful traffic. Gradually British influence in the Aden hinterland was extended until in the last decades of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth protectorate treaties were concluded with most of the more important local rulers. The important features of these agreements are the extension of British protection to the native state in question, and the promise of the local ruler not to enter into relations with any foreign government without British consent, or to dispose of any part of his territory in favor of a power other than Great Britain. Most of the sultans and sheikhs were granted stipends by the British; in case of noncompliance with the treaty provisions, discontinuance of the stipend was used as a weapon to force the rebellious sheikh into line.

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The protectorates thus established restrict the sovereignty of the local rulers to a very considerable degree. As far as interna- 648 tional relations (including those with their immediate neighbors) 643 are concerned, they are wholly unable to pursue an independent course. In internal affairs there exists a somewhat larger degree of autonomy, but British over-all control extends, in most cases,

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[7] The various treaties and agreements between Great Britain and the various rulers in the Arabian Peninsula are collected in India, Foreign and Political Department: *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads Relating to India and Neighbouring Countries*, edited by C. U. Aitchison (Delhi, 1933), vol. XI. [Hereafter quoted as Aitchison.]

18: U. S. Dept. of State G-4 (no date) ca. 1946 MJl Saudi Arabia MJI
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British interest in the Arabian Peninsula are controlled by three different central agencies in London: (1) Aden and the Aden Protectorate are administered by the Colonial Office; (2) The British officials in the Persian Gulf States belong to the Indian Political Service and as such are subordinate to the Government of India and the India Office; (3) the relations with the independant Arabian states, namely Saudi Arabia and Yemen, are regulated by the Foreign Office.

On the basis of their relationship with Great Britain the states and territories in the Arabian Peninsula may be divided into four general categories: (a) British colonial territory: Aden Colony; (b) British protectorate: Aden Protectorate; (c) semi-independent states under British protection: the Persian Gulf States; (d) independent states having treaties of friendship with Great Britain: Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

C. Aden

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1. The Colony. As mentioned above, the Colony of Aden was administered as part of India until 1 April 1937. It was part of the Bombay Presidency until 1932, when it became a separate province. The separation of Aden from India is based upon article 288 of the Government of India Act of 1935. This article envisaged the administrative reorganization of Aden as a Crown Colony subordinated to the Colonial Office in London. Consequently, a Royal Order in Council was issued on 28 September 1936 which introduced what may be termed a new constitution of Aden. (1) It follows the usual lines of the fundamental laws for British Crown Colonies. (2)

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1. Statutory Rules and Orders (to be quoted in the following as S. R. & O), 1936, pp. 1-7. Under British law the King acting with the advice of the Privy Council has the absolute right to create a constitution for a conquered or ceded colonial possession; cf, A. B. Keith, The Government of the British Empire, New York, 1936. pp. 15-16.

2. A Crown Colony in the convenient sense is one whose administration is subject to the control of the Crown as

Aden MMI

represented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies; cf. Keith, op. cit., p. 463 n. 1. 648
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Under the system of legislative decentralization which prevails in the British colonial Empire, only the basic legislation for a colony is enacted by the central authorities in London. The day-to-day legislative needs are cared for by local legislation. The Crown, however, reserves for itself the right to legislate in all matters if it so desires. A conflict between imperial legislation and local legislation cannot arise because all local laws may be disallowed by the Crown. In many colonies there exists a legislative council with general legislative powers. The Governor has the power in these cases to veto any legislation passed by the council. In other possessions no legislative council has been established and both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor. Aden belongs in this latter category. In the exercise of his functions the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and the Protectorate of Aden (3) is assisted by an Executive Council which consists of high government officials and is purely advisory. (4) It has to be consulted by the Governor except in unimportant and urgent matters and in cases where consultation would cause material prejudice to the public interest. The Governor may act against the advice of the Executive Council, but has to justify such action to the Colonial Office. The administrative direction of the affairs of the Colony is in the hands *of the Civil Secretary who is responsible* to the Governor.

3. All colonial governors have the title of Commander-in-Chief, which does not imply, however, any actual military command.

4. Executive Councils have been established in all British colonies.

The city of Aden together with the peninsula of 000

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Hadhramaut MM21

A The city of Aden together with the peninsula of Little Aden, the territory of Sheikh Othman, and the Island of 101 Perim thus form a Crown Colony under direct British rule. (5) This means that no native government whatsoever functions in the area. As a colony, Aden is part of the British national territory and its inhabitants are British subjects. In spite of the transfer of administrative control over Aden to the Colonial Office, the ties with India have not been completely broken. A large amount of British A Indian legislation, which had been made applicable to Aden, con- 692 tinues in force. The judicial organization, moreover, is still closely 671 linked with India since appeals from the Aden Supreme Court lie in the High Court in Bombay. In dealing with any legal case centered in Aden, British Indian substantive and procedural laws have, therefore, to be taken into account.

H 2. The Aden Protectorate. The present organization of the Pro- 642 tectorate is based upon the Aden Protectorate Order in Council of 648 18 March 1937. (6) Under it the Governor of the Colony is at the same time Governor of the Protectorate. (7) The functions exercised

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A 6421 648 5. The British distinguish between two basic types of colonial administration: direct rule and indirect rule. The former means that the area is administered directly by British colonial officials without any native governmental machinery as is the case in Aden Colony. In the latter case use is made of existing native institutions and many of the actual administrative functions are in the hands of native governments under the control of British colonial officials.

A [101] The islands of Kuria Muria, and Kamaran are also British possessions administered under the control of the Governor of Aden.

6. S. R. & O. 1937, pp. 750-57; amended 10 July 1940, S. R. & O. 1940, pp. 397-98.

H 600 7. A protectorate, even one very closely resembling a colony, is not part of the national territory of the protecting state but

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954
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Aden Colony and Protectorate

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Aden Colony and the tribal states comprising the Aden Protectorate have a long and varied history, but they have been under the influence of Great Britain for over a century. The Colony of Aden consists of two small peninsulas, located about 100 miles east of the straits of Bab el Mandeb, the short strip of connecting mainland, Perim Island at the entrance to the Red Sea, and the small offshore islands of Kuria Muria to the east. It became a British dependency in 1839, but remained under the jurisdiction of India until constituted a Crown Colony in 1937. Exclusive of the islands, the Colony has an area of about 75 square miles, 21 square miles of which comprise the peninsula of Aden proper. The historic settlement is located on a rocky promontory, 5 to 6 miles in width and 2 to 4 miles in length, which is connected with the nainland by a narrow isthmus. It is an

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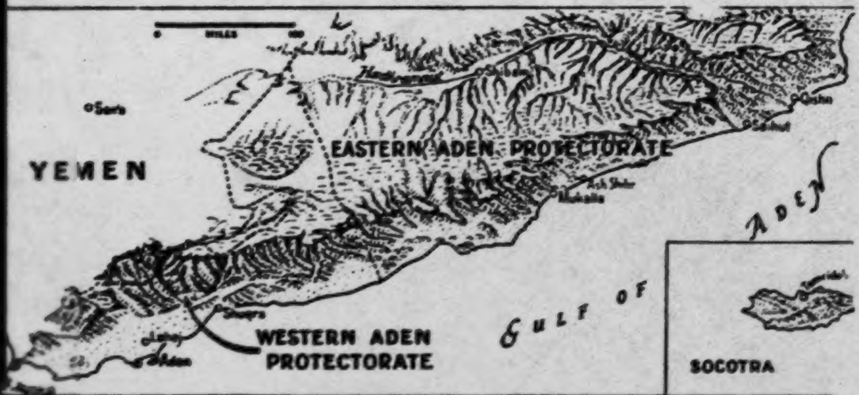
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YEMEN
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Mukalla
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Aden
GULF OF ADEN
SOCOTRA

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ADEN MM 1
HADHRAMAUT MM 2

ficiency are widespread. Pellagroid lesions of the skin are often encountered among the peoples of the Protectorate. In a survey of 518 Arab schoolboys in Aden township in 1949, no cases of overt deficiency were found, but enlargement of the liver, possibly suggestive of low protein intake, was revealed in 27 per cent.

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Miscellaneous Conditions

A small outbreak of epidemic muscular rheumatism, classified as Bornholm disease, was reported from Aden in 1946. It involved 35 persons—34 British and 1 Arab.

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Hepatic cirrhosis is one of the most frequent conditions seen at the Civil Hospital. Local physicians have noted that most of the cases come from malarious regions where qat is widely used, but the underlying causes have not been investigated.

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Chewing the leaves of *Catha edulis*, or qat, is a general custom in Western Aden Protectorate. The leaf juices contain a stimulant, and habitual indulgence is said to produce loss of appetite, sleeplessness and a variety of more serious nervous disorders. Local observers believe that addiction to the drug contributes to the widespread undernutrition among the people.

SUMMARY

The Colony of Aden and the adjacent Protectorate, on the southern coast of Arabia, have been British dependencies for over a century. The population of the Colony, including the port of Aden, was enumerated at 80,516 in the census of 1946, and calculated at over 100,000 in 1950. The Protectorate territory comprises two administrative divisions—Western Aden Protectorate and Eastern Aden Protectorate, in which the estimated population for 1948 was about 350,000 and 300,000, respectively. The local governments are tribal and diverse in organization, ranging from sultanates to smaller autonomous units. The inhabitants of both the Colony and the Protectorate are predominantly Arabs and adherents of Islam.

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7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1
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COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES

(Unless stated otherwise, all schemes form part of the Colony and Protectorate Allocations)

Scheme No.	*Administering Authority*	*Description*	*Issues from the C. D. & W. Vote for the period 1/4/46 to 31/3/49*			*Issues for year ending 31/3/50*			*Issues for year ending 31/3/51*			*Total C. D. & W. Issues*		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D. 792	Colony	Working-class Dwellings	7,500	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	17,500	0	0
916	"	Civil Aviation facilities		—		19,300	0	0	1,000	0	0	20,300	0	0
D. 622 & A.	Protectorate	Appointment of an Irrigation Engineer...	800	0	0	2,050	0	0		—		2,850	0	0
689 & A.	"	Appointment of an Irrigation Surveyor...	2,100	0	0	1,524	11	0	1,168	18	0	4,793	9	0
806	"	Education Grant		—		500	0	0	*350*	*0*	*0*	150	0	0
853 & A.	"	Irrigation improvements	62,750	0	0	98,800	0	0	108,000	0	0	269,550	0	0*
876	"	Hospital Equipment	1,000	0	0	600	0	0		—		1,600	0	0
958	"	Anti-Malaria Survey, Abyan		—		4,100	0	0	*280*	*0*	*0*	3,820	0	0
972 & A.	"	Education (Eastern Protectorate) ...		—		7,450	0	0	*3,000*	*0*	*0*	4,450	0	0
982	"	Scholarships for Teacher Training ...	700	0	0	300	0	0	1,380	0	0	2,380	0	0
987	"	Education (Western Protectorate) ...	700	0	0	3,450	0	0	1,000	0	0	5,150	0	0
1035	"	Road Improvement (Eastern)		—		5,000	0	0	9,650	0	0	14,650	0	0
1064	"	Road Surveyors (Western)		—			—			—			—	
1078	"	Geological Survey		—		7,000	0	0	*3,000*	*0*	*0*	4,000	0	0†
1251	"	Dispensary, Abyan		—			—			—			—	
1373	"	Construction of Roads		—			—		3,050	0	0	3,050	0	0
1408	"	Nuqra Dam—Repairs		—			—		19,000	0	0	19,000	0	0
1613	"	Survey and Land Settlement, Abyan ...		—			—			—			—	
		TOTAL FOR DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES ...	75,550	0	0	153,074	11	0	142,618	18	0	373,243	9	0
R. 214 & A–C	Colony	Fisheries Research	16,500	0	0	1,700	0	0	1,800	0	0	20,000	0	0
R. 67 & A–C	Protectorate	... ...	76	0	5		—		450	0	0	526	0	5
		TOTAL FOR RESEARCH SCHEMES	16,576	0	5	1,700	0	0	2,250	0	0	20,526	0	5
		GRAND TOTALS...	92,126	0	5	156,774	11	0	144,868	18	0	393,769	9	5

Note.—The figures in italics are reimbursements of unexpended sums.

* Loan.

† From the central allocation for Geological Surveys.

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Colonial Office in London. Another fetter had been thrown 648
aside.

I must say a word here about that part of the guarantee 439
which ensured that Aden should remain a free port, for it is of the greatest importance. Aden was at that time, and I am glad to say still is, the great distributing centre for imports from the West and the East round the shores of Arabia and down the African coast. Cigarettes, piece-goods, provisions, machinery, sugar and grain all come to Aden in ocean-going vessels from all over the world and find their way by coastal steamers and country craft up and down the Red Sea and round the neighbouring coast. These steam coasters and country craft on their return voyages bring gums, hides and skins and coffee to Aden to be cleaned, sorted and graded, bagged or baled and exported
to Europe and the United States of America. Aden has main- 504
tained her position as a great *entrepôt* by virtue of four factors and they are, her geographical position, her natural harbour, her security and her freedom from import and export duties. Only an act of God could alter the configuration of Arabia or fill the harbour by some tempestuous upheaval beyond the control of man, and security will remain and be maintained
as long as Great Britain remains great. The only doubtful 651 •
factor at any time was freedom from customs duty, and the Arab leaders and their advisers in 1937 knew how essential it was to secure, in so far as they possibly could, this freedom as a preliminary to the transfer. None of us in Aden knew what the precise income of the new Colony would be and none of us knew what it was going to cost to run a Colony efficiently, especially a Colony which had been neglected for so long. What we did know was that the imposition of import or export duties, which might seem to be an obvious source of revenue, would in fact have a disastrous effect on the trade of the Colony. At the same time we were well aware that even British Government Departments have been known to be very short-sighted when pressed by the Treasury to find money to meet a deficit. Everyone expected that there would be a deficit if Aden was to have even half what she needed so badly—hence the insistence of the Arabs led by Mackawwi on this guarantee.

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to bankruptcy than they were already, but to provide, by saving 652 on administration costs and by levying a realistic export duty 648 on cotton lint, an income sufficient to pay for the Federal Authorities and for subventions to the States to compensate them for their loss of customs revenue. Careful examination of the details of the scheme proved conclusively that it was a practical proposition. [651] ● At the present time all tobacco, cigarettes and petroleum products imported into the Colony and subsequently exported by land to the Protectorate pay full Colony duty or excise and no drawback is granted. Once the Federal Authorities had been established there was no practical reason why the Colony should not be asked to grant a customs drawback on goods subject to Colony taxation re-exported by land to the Protectorate. This would enable the Federal Authorities to impose their own import duty and increase their revenue without the consumers being adversely affected.

One further question which required consideration was where the Councils should meet. At least one previous attempt to bring the Western Protectorate States into closer relationship had failed because the meetings between the Rulers had been held in the State of the then most important and advanced Ruler. Prestige and jealousy reared their ugly heads in no time. I did not intend that that mistake should again be made. The obvious place for the Western Federation was the Colony, at any rate, in the beginning until something in the nature of a Canberra could be agreed upon, or brought into being, where accommodation for meetings and for the delegates was available and where inter-State jealousy would be avoided. In the Eastern Protectorate the meetings would have to take place in Mukalla in spite of the very real drawback occasioned by the smaller States' fear of Quaiti domination. There was no alternative; the Colony was too far away even with the improved communications.

This then was, in brief outline, the Federation scheme which 642 was laid before the Rulers at Government House in January 1954. The meeting was well attended by the Western Protectorate Rulers whose only absentees of note were the Haushabi Sultan, always a trifle weird, who was having a dispute with

Dhow Building

Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami merchants 396
settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the 501
average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are 477
constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well
built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and the Malabar coast) 506
and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian
ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition
of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers
and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company). Monsieur
Besse now maintains a fleet of dhows in addition to his motor
vessels. Many of these dhows are equipped with auxiliary engines

Soap Manufacturing

A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur Besse in 388
December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap
is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local
labour of 40 men is employed, and the output is about 50 cases
daily, each case containing 200 cakes, which are disposed of locally
or exported to the Red Sea Ports.

Dyeing

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth and 396
each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There are in 497
addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The
dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Massowa,
Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by Jews 277
and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt. 543

VII.—COMMERCE

Customs

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties. 651

Trade

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment as the port is a centre 437
for trade between all ports of the world and the neighbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells and salt. The total value of the seaborne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December, 1938) exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs. 12,16,02,203 (imports Rs. 8,02,17,766, and exports Rs. 4,13,84,437), showing a decrease of Rs. 42,91,808 as compared

tary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government.

During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics [744]
these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building
several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for
this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow progress.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony. 745
A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, 657
but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, 735
financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through Govern- 747
ment which contributes Rs. 30,000 per annum, dispenses relief to the
aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and
funds, especially for children's welfare.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; 647
the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has
not yet been appointed. An Assistant Welfare Officer who was trained
in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his
duties.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

Twenty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1948, of which the following are the more important:

Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 3, which 651
gives family relief in respect of one wife and not more than four children. 746
The loss involved by this concession has been provided against by increas-
ing taxation in the higher grades.

Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 4, which carries out the 617
recommendation of a locally appointed Prison Reform Committee by
reducing the number of prison offences which are punishable with
whipping.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance 657
1948, No. 19, which provides *inter alia* that a certain class of employee
of the Aden Port Trust shall be eligible to contribute.

Aden Protectorate Levies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 20, which provides for the grant of pensions to native officers and enlisted clerks.

Appeals to the Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1948, No. 22, which 692

436 Subsidiary coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one rupee. Indian Government currency notes are in circulation—the denominations being Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 50 and Rs. 100.

652 The Finance Officer of the Colony is the local Currency Authority but the National Bank of India, Limited, who are the Government Bankers, co-operate with Government in all currency matters, the withdrawal of unserviceable notes and coinage and the provision of new currency being arranged through them.

Weights and Measures

904 The Imperial weights and measures and certain Indian weights are in common use. For instance, the Indian Tola, which is equivalent to approximately half an ounce, is at present used as a unit of weight for inland postal purposes, but its use will probably be discontinued in the near future. There is a local "maund" weight of 28 lbs., as compared with the Bombay maund which is about 80 lbs.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

651 The Colony, as such, came into being on the 1st April, 1937, and the financial year runs from the 1st April to the 31st March. The figures of actual revenue and expenditure for the first year, 1937/38, and the revised estimates for 1938/39 are as follows :—

REVENUE

	Actual 1937–38.	*Revised Estimates 1938–39.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Duties, Taxes and Licences	10,19,774	9,60,000
Fees and Receipts for Government services	1,43,175	1,20,000
Contributions and Reimbursements ...	3,69,494	3,94,000
Posts and Telephones	6,59,573	4,00,000
Miscellaneous	60,580	16,000
	22,52,596	18,90,000

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EXPENDITURE

	Rs.	Rs.
Recurrent	15,52,570	16,09,000
Extraordinary ...	1,44,407	1,34,000
	16,96,977	17,43,000
Surplus	5,55,619	1,47,000

The principal decrease in revenue is under Posts and Telephones, receipts from the sale of stamps having been exceptionally heavy in

the year 1937–38 owing to the new issues introduced on the inauguration of the Colony and in connection with the Coronation. The marked reduction in miscellaneous revenue is due to the closing down of the Perim Coal Company, from which special revenue amounting to over Rs. 40,000 was received in the previous year. 651 652

The variations on the expenditure side are of a minor nature and call for no special comment. The Extraordinary expenditure is entirely in respect of public works.

It is anticipated that the Colony's accumulated surplus at the close of the year 1938–39 will be in the region of Rs. 3,20,000 as shown below :—

	Rs.	*Rs.*
Deficit taken over as at the 1st April, 1937		3,82,170
Actual Surplus for 1937–38	3,55,619	
Estimated surplus for 1938–39	1,47,000	
		7,02,619
Estimated surplus as at the 31st March, 1939		3,20,449

Public Debt

The Colony has no public debt.

Taxation

The main source of revenue is Income Tax, which is levied under the Income Tax Ordinance, 1937. The net proceeds in the year 1937–38 amounted to Rs. 5,90,700. 651

There are no Customs Duties, but drugs, intoxicating liquors and perfumed spirits are required to be deposited in the Excise Warehouse and are released on payment of the appropriate duty. The revenue for 1937–38 from such Excise Duties totalled Rs. 2,02,857.

The only other taxation measure of any importance is the tax on salt produced locally and exported or sold for local consumption. The present rate of tax is 8 annas per ton and the revenue in the last financial year amounted to Rs. 1,33,200.

The revenue derived from the taxation of motor vehicles accrues to the Aden Settlement, which body undertakes the maintenance and improvement of roads.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS

Port Administration

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 33 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides) is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of three officials including the Chairman, who is also Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and seven non-officials. 647 504

647 The Trustees are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years.
584 Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and Inner Mooring Basin, except the four deep water berths, is 32 ft. 6 in.; there are five oil berths connected to the land installation by submarine pipe lines; two of these berths have been dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet at L.W. There are two other berths dredged to a similar depth available for the supply of bunker coal and for general purposes.

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and six pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publish a separate administration report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is an Officer of the Royal Indian Navy and is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Aden Port Trust Finance

651 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances
652 with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1939:—

Opening balance on 1st April, 1938 ...	Rs.	7,68,687	8	11
Receipts for the year 1938-39	Rs.	18,59,376	10	9
	Rs.	26,28,064	3	8
Expenditure for the year 1938-39 ...	Rs.	20,00,472	3	9
Closing balance on the 31st March, 1939	Rs.	6,27,591	15	11

Note.—The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year. The above figures are therefore based on the working of the financial year.

Municipal Administration

642 The Municipal Administration of Aden is carried on by the
643 Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement subject to the authority of the Governor under the powers vested in him by the Aden Settlement Regulation VII of 1900 as amended by Regulation V of 1919 and 1927.

Municipal Finance

REVENUE

651 No new forms of taxation were introduced in 1938. The revenue of the Aden Settlement Fund for the year 1938 has increased owing to the large import of kat and also to the increase in the number

deck passengers who entered the Fortress by sea, paying temporary registration fees and further to the receipts from Markets and Zariba fees.

The following table shows the principal sources of revenue for the years 1934–38. As the period under report commences from 1st January to 31st December no comparison can be made between this period and the revenue of the previous four years.

No.	*Principal sources of revenue.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*For Nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1937.*	*1938.*
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1.	Taxes	3,69,033	3,68,483	4,08,711	3,78,221	4,08,615
2.	Licences	41,428	43,831	43,690	34,033	30,383
3.	Permits	13,604	14,734	18,019	11,413	16,800
4.	Rents	71,337	74,863	82,068	64,330	81,073
5.	Fees	76,917	90,021	1,22,960	87,381	1,17,497
6.	Sales	9,090	3,800	4,314	2,021	4,808
7.	Royalties	46,380	63,133	70,363	48,500	42,000
8.	Miscellaneous receipts such as contributions grants and interest on investments, etc., etc.	32,098	70,780	34,837	43,125	77,134

MUNICIPAL DEBT

A loan of Rs. 3,00,000/- was obtained from the Aden Port Trust at an interest of 4½ per cent. per annum in February, 1935, in order to repay the balance of the loan from the Indian Government at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum in connection with the Water and Drainage Schemes.

A regular Sinking Fund is being maintained towards the repayment of the Port Trust Loan.

EXPENDITURE

The following table shows the expenditure for the years 1934–38. As the period under report commences from 1st January to 31st December, no comparison can be made between this period and the expenditure of the previous four years.

4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

Dyeing.

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth 386 and each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There 439 are in addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Massowa, Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making.

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by 439 Jews and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt. 277

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VII.—COMMERCE.

Customs.

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties. 651

Trade.

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment, as the port is a 439 centre for trade between all ports of the world and the neighbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells, and salt. The total value of the sea-borne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December 1937), exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs.12,58,94,031 (imports Rs.8,03,85,836 and exports Rs.4,55,08,195), showing an increase of Rs.1,57,18,773 as compared with the total of Rs.11,01,75,258 (imports and exports for the previous official year—12 months, April, 1936 to March, 1937—imports Rs.6,87,17,900 and exports Rs.4,14,57,358). Merchandise increased by Rs.79,67,977, and treasure increased to Rs.77,50,796.

The increase of Rs.79,67,977 in merchandise was mainly in grain and pulse, hides and skins, coal, oils, vehicles, tea, gums, and salt. The increase of Rs.77,50,796 in treasure was due to transactions in imports and exports of Maria Theresa dollars, in which there was considerable speculation.

The Trade Registration Department was formerly a branch of 649 the Aden Port Trust Revenue Department, but on the recommendation of Mr. J. Sladen, who was deputed to Aden in the year 1906 on special duty, it was separated from the 1st April, 1907, and became a Government department. The department is however supervised by the Secretary, Aden Port Trust.

The old Qafilah office at Barrier Gate, where the registration of inland trade is conducted, was taken over by the Government from the Aden Port Trust in 1910 and subsequently converted into an office and quarters for the Qafilah clerk in 1924.

The following statement shows the total value of the imports 439 and exports sea-borne trade of Aden for the last five years.

4-Gt. Brit., Colonial Office, G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

Currency.

The monetary unit is the Indian rupee (silver) and is legal 436
tender for any amount. The subsidiary Indian coins are:— 652

Silver—
  Half rupee.
  Quarter rupee.
Nickel—
  Four anna piece.
  Two anna piece.
  One anna piece.
Bronze—
  Single pice (¼ anna).
  One pie piece (1-12th anna).

Subsidiary coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one rupee. Indian Government currency notes are in circulation—the denominations being Rs.5, Rs.10, Rs.50, and Rs.100.

Prior to the transfer of Aden to the control of the Colonial Office the Government of India maintained a Currency Reserve in Aden. The reserve as it stood on the 1st April, 1937, was allowed to remain in Aden to meet the requirements of the Royal Air Force against payment to the Government of India in London. The reserve was reduced to about Rs.6 lakhs by the end of 1937 and will soon be exhausted. When it is exhausted, the provision of currency in Aden will be arranged through the banks. The Government, however, will take steps to see that both the coinage and notes in circulation are kept in good condition.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial weights and measures are in common use, as 804
also are certain Indian weights. For instance, in the Post Office inland letters are exchanged at so much per *tola*: foreign letters, however, are weighed by the ounce. A *tola* is the weight of a freshly minted rupee, *i.e.*, 0·4114 of an ounce. Eighty *tolas* = 1 *seer* and 40 *seers* = 1 Bombay *maund* (about 80 lb.). There is, however, a local *maund* which is only 28 lb.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

As the Colony only came into existence on the 1st April, 652
1937, the figures of revenue and expenditure for the first financial 651
year are not yet available. The approved and revised estimates for 1937-8 are as follows:—

REVENUE.

	Approved Estimates.	*Revised Estimates.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Duties, Taxes, etc.	931,000	950,000
Court Fees and Government Services ...	91,900	110,000
Reimbursements	303,180	330,000
Posts and Telephones	461,000	600,000
Miscellaneous...	55,000	50,000
	1,842,080	2,040,000

EXPENDITURE.

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	Rs.	Rs.
Recurrent	1,586,244	1,597,000
Extraordinary	73,200	160,000
	1,659,444	1,757,000

It will be observed that the chief revenue increase is under Posts and Telephones and the item responsible for this is the sale of stamps to collectors and dealers, both the new issue introduced on the inauguration of the Colony and the Coronation issue.

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652 The increase under Extraordinary Expenditure arises out of the necessity to build quarters for the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and the Education Officer.

652 The surplus for the year 1937/38 will be just over Rs.3 lakhs, which will practically wipe out the excess of liabilities taken over from the Government of India. It is estimated that the financial year 1938/39 will open with assets just about balancing the liabilities.

Public Debt.

The Colony has no public debt.

Taxation.

651 The main source of revenue is Income Tax which is levied under the Income Tax Ordinance 1937. In the case of every company and registered firm the rate is two annas and four and a sixth pies in the rupee; in the case of individuals, etc., the rate varies from six and a half pies in the rupee on incomes over Rs.2,000 to two annas and four and a sixth pies in the rupee on incomes over Rs.100,000. In respect of the excess of total income over a specified figure which varies from Rs.30,000 to Rs.75,000 according to the circumstances. Supertax is also charged.

There are no customs duties, but there is an excise duty on intoxicating liquors.

The production of salt is subject to a tax which is collected when the commodity is exported or sold for local consumption. Practically the whole of the salt tax revenue is derived from salt exported to India and the Far East. The tax on salt so exported is 8 annas per ton.

The revenue derived from the taxation of motor vehicles accrues to the Aden Settlement, which body undertakes the maintenance and improvement of roads. 651

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Port Administration.

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 33 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides) is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Port Trust Act V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, who is also Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and seven non-officials. The Trustees are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. 647 504

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and inner mooring basin except the four deep-water berths is 32′ 6″; there are four oil-berths connected to the land installation by submarine pipe-lines, and two have been dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet at L.W. There are two other berths dredged to a similar depth available for the supply of bunker coal and for general purposes. 504

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and five pilots. 502

The Aden Port Trust publish a separate administration report. 647

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by a Port Officer. The present incumbent is an officer of the Royal Indian Navy and is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Aden Port Trust Finance.

Statement showing the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending the 31st March, 1938:—

	Rs.
Opening Balance on the 1st April, 1937	15,18,921
Receipts for the year 1937–38	26,30,198
	41,49,119
Expenditure for the year 1937–38	10,17,871
Closing Balance on the 31st March, 1938	31,31,248

Note.—The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year. The above figures are therefore based on the working of the financial year.

5.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8(1947) 1949 MMI Aden MM1

foodstuffs available to the public at cheap, and in the case of flour at 439
subsidised, prices. The position of entrepot goods, particularly textiles, 656
fluctuated during the year. At the beginning of the year the position was difficult but supplies of American textiles and later of Japanese and Chinese textiles enabled the merchants to re-establish this trade, which was assisted as much as possible by the ready granting of re-export licences to countries within Aden's economic orbit.

There was an increase in the cost of living during the year though a 435
slight fall occurred latterly. The increase was accounted for mostly by 434
an increase in prices in common articles imported from outside. For instance, rice rose from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per paily owing to the imposition of an export tax by the Government of Egypt, and soap increased from 4 annas a cake to 6 annas. It must be borne in mind, however, that the consumption of the various articles which together make up the cost-of-living figures have altered greatly since 1939, consumers switching from one kind of foodstuff to another, depending on supplies available, and spending a smaller proportion of their money on articles, such as clothing, which have so greatly risen in price.

Colony Finances

The Colony opened the financial year on 1st April, 1947, with a 652
surplus balance of about Rs. 190 lakhs. During the year it was estimated that the balance would be increased by another Rs. 13 lakhs. Consequently the surplus balance on 1st April, 1948, should be in the region of Rs. 203 lakhs. This figure is exclusive of Rs. 100 lakhs, which is in the Reserve Fund. The total net assets of the Colony therefore amount to over Rs. 300 lakhs (or £2¼ million sterling).

This is probably the high-water mark of the Colony's surplus. During 1948–49 it is proposed to spend Rs. 23 lakhs more than will be received in revenue. This will reduce the surplus balance at the end of the new financial year to about Rs. 180 lakhs. The deficit in the 1948–49 Budget will arise entirely from the implementation of a part of the Development Programme; in other words, the deficit will be the result of capital expenditure. Revenue still balances recurrent expenditure despite the repeal of the excess profits tax, but the margin is now very small.

Customs and Excise Department

The work of the Department continued on normal lines during 1947, 656
and there was no falling off in the collection of excise duties, which amount to about 15 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony.

Taxes on Income

The collection of revenue from income tax and excess profits tax continued to be satisfactory in spite of heavy excess profits tax refunds made on account of deficiency of profits.

The following legislation was enacted during the year:

(1) The Excess Profits Tax Ordinance No. 9 of 1947, which provides that the tax shall not be chargeable on profit earned after 1st May, 1947.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMl Aden M| M|

651 (2) The Income Tax Ordinance No. 11 of 1947 which makes provision for relief from double taxation. Arrangements have already been made with the United Kingdom Government to make this provision operative between the two Governments from 1st April, 1947.

Treasury

652 [657] The work of the Treasury Department continued along usual lines during 1947. During the year, however, the Treasury was made responsible for the maintenance of accounts and calculation of pensions in connection with the newly established Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

Trade Registration

659 Since the economic crisis the Trade Registration Department was expanded in order to comply with the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that accurate and prompt figures of Aden's trade returns should be available.

INDUSTRY

Salt

439 During the war the salt industry was handicapped by the lack of tonnage to ship local produce to India and other places. Even in 1946 the position had not materially improved, as only about 90,000 tons were shipped, but 1947 brought increased prosperity to the industry. Exports totalled over 300,000 tons, or over three times the 1946 figure. Much of this was coarse salt shipped to Japan under a contract with the United Kingdom Government.

Fisheries

654 The Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the Colony and the Protectorate in the early part of the year; he came to the conclusion that the waters of the Gulf of Aden showed great promise of early development.

As a result of this visit and in view of the urgent need for increased production of food and other fish products, the Secretary of State despatched to Aden a small team of experts to investigate the best methods of increasing the output of the local and Protectorate fisheries and the suitability of the local types of fish for canning and processing. The cost of this expedition is being met by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The team was accompanied by the Government Fisheries Officer who will continue to advise Government on fisheries development when the other experts have completed their work.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

658 871 The new Director of Education arrived in the Colony from Eritrea on 3rd November, 1947.

The demand for educational facilities continued to increase, but diffi-

Chairways, and the French Government to operate a number of scheduled 509
local services. Numerous charter flights were allowed.

Port Trust

The activity of the port continued to increase. Receipts under all 504
budget heads were expected to exceed the estimates and, in some cases, 503
by a considerable margin. It is too early to judge what effect the economic
crisis may have on the port.

The supply of coal for bunkers continued to exceed pre-war figures by a large margin. The supply of oil-fuel for bunkers also exceeded pre-war figures.

Plans and estimates were undertaken for an extension of Maalla Wharf for lease to private interests and an order was placed in the United Kingdom for a small grab dredger.

Eighteen new harbour buoys were ordered from the United Kingdom and further anchors and mooring chains will be obtained in order to provide additional berths and modernise existing berths; provision is being made to accommodate vessels of greater length. The s.s. *Ile de France* visited Aden on several occasions. She is by far the largest vessel ever berthed at the port, her dimensions being 790 feet in length and over 34 feet in draught.

Posts and Telephones

There was a further increase in post office business during the year 651
and accrued revenue was nearly two and a half times that earned in the 205
last pre-war year.

There was a small increase in the transit mail services on behalf of the Somali Coast countries and Eritrea. Parcel mails in each direction between Aden and the United Kingdom were as extensively used as in 1946, and there was a slight increase in the number of gift parcels despatched from Aden to the United Kingdom.

There was a marked improvement in the frequency and in the time of transit of surface mails to and from India and Great Britain. Steadily increasing use was made of air mail services between Aden and overseas countries.

On 31st March, 1947, the pre-war Empire "All Up" air mail scheme which had been suspended since the outbreak of war in 1939, was abandoned by agreement of all participating countries, and was replaced by a new system of surcharged air mail and light letters. The annual subsidy to the Empire Air Mail Scheme was discontinued and from 1st April payment for the carriage of air mails was made by each postal administration in accordance with prescribed conveyance rates based on weight and mileage.

New air mail postage rates were introduced from 1st July. Substantial reductions were made in the rates for surcharged air mail to all countries and the light air letter rates were retained with a maximum of six annas to Empire countries.

Telephone development was completely checked by the delay in the 206

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Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Statement of Revenue for 1946–47 as compared with the Revenue of the two previous years

	1946–47 Rs.	1945–46 Rs.	1944–45 Rs.
1. Direct Taxes . .	44,33,434	59,44,407	52,99,985
2. Customs and Excise .	22,18,674	18,58,189	17,46,947
3. Stamps and Licenses .	5,34,891	5,44,097	2,11,893
4. Receipts for or in aid of specific Government Services . . .	7,05,990	6,34,710	2,55,209
5. Contribution and Local Reimbursements . .	2,15,670	2,29,917	3,47,965
6. Reimbursements by His Majesty's Government	2,57,036	2,47,027	2,58,578
7. Post and Telephones .	9,46,785	6,33,211	6,23,700
8. Miscellaneous. . .	11,19,402	7,90,499	5,21,402
9. Water Supply . .	7,01,587	7,02,787	—
10. Electricity Supply . .	11,38,254	10,10,567	—
11. Land Sales . . .	14,049	27,301	—
TOTAL Rs. .	1,22,85,772	1,26,22,712	92,65,619

Main Heads of Taxation :	*Estimated yield in 1947–48* Rs.
1. Taxes on Income	18,00,000
2. Excess Profit Tax	8,00,000
3. Excise Duties and Tobacco Tax (Excise duties on spirits, beer, wines and tobacco) . . .	12,00,000
4. House Property Tax (ranging from 8 per cent. to 2 per cent of rateable value on all house property in the Colony)	2,05,000
5. Sanitation Tax (ranging from 4½ per cent. to 2 per cent. of rateable value of all house property in the the Colony)	1,15,000
6. Motor Spirit Tax (at the rate of 6 as. per gallon on all motor spirit imported)	2,50,000
7. Qat Tax (at Rs. 2/1/0 per 20 lb. on all qat entering the Colony)	1,70,000
8, Salt Tax (4 as. per ton on salt exported) . .	70,886

Customs Tariff and Excise Duties

There is no general customs tariff in Aden, but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates of duty are given below.

Beer and other Fermented Liquors at Rs. 2.1.0 per gallon.
Spirits, potable, at Rs. 44 per gallon of the strength of London proof.
Wines at Rs. 5.10.9 per gallon.
Sparkling Wines at Rs. 9.14.0 per gallon.
Perfumed Spirits at Rs. 16 per gallon.
Cigarettes at Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 4.8.0 per thousand, according to their selling price.
Manufactured Tobacco at As. 14 to Rs. 1.2.0 per lb.
Unmanufactured Indian Tobacco at Rs. 1.12.0 per 28 lb.
Unmanufactured Tobacco other than Indian at 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem*. Motor spirit at As. 6 per gallon.

ESTATE DUTY

There is no estate duty in Aden. Probates and letters of administration are regulated by the Succession Ordinance No. 9 of 1938.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX

Rates of income tax in force during 1947

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not a registered firm or a company:

	Rate per Rupee
1. Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,000	Nil
2. Where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,000, then—	
(*a*) on the first Rs. 1,500 of such total income	Nil.
(*b*) on the next Rs. 3,500 of such total income	9 p.
(*c*) on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income	1 a. 3 p.
(*d*) on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income	2 as.
(*e*) on the balance of such total income	2 as. 6 p.
Provided that where the income tax so calculated exceeds half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,000, the income tax payable shall be half the amount by which such total income exceeds Rs. 2,000.	(In place of Sec. 17 of the Income Tax Ordinance, now repealed.)
Surcharge at one-fourth of the income-tax is leviable if the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 per annum provided the surcharge does not exceed half the amount of excess over Rs. 10,000.	
B. In the case of every registered firm and company, whatever its total income	2 as. 6 p. plus surcharge at one-fourth of the tax.

New rates of super tax:

651 A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a company

	Rate per Rupee	
1. On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income	Nil	Plus surcharge at one-fourth of the tax.
2. On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income	1 as.	
3. On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income	2 as.	
4. On the next Rs. 70,000 of total income	3 as.	
5. On the next Rs. 75,000 of total income	4 as.	
6. On the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income	5 as.	
7. On the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income	6 as.	
8. On the balance of total income	7 as.	

B. In the case of every company — 1 a. plus surcharge at one-fourth of the tax.
On the whole of total income

Note. Surcharge on income-tax and super-tax was 25 per cent. on all assessments to be made from 1st April, 1947 (with effect from Assessment Year 1947–48) and it is abolished from Assessment Year 1948–49.

The rate of excess profits tax chargeable during the Assessment Year 1947–48 was 60 per cent. from 1st January, 1946, on excess profits made up to 31st December, 1946. The tax has been abolished on profits earned from 1st January, 1947.

Under the Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, No. 3 of 1948, the exemption limit is raised from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 and it further provides for income tax relief in respect of families up to the maximum of Rs. 5,400. A table showing rates of taxes at various levels payable by a single man and married men with families is shown below:

TABLE OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

For a single-man: *free income* Rs. 4,000 (£300).

Gross Income	*Tax in £*		
£100	Nil		
200	Nil		
300	Nil		
400	£4	14	0
500	9	8	0
600	15	5	0
700	23	1	0
800	30	17	0
900	38	13	0
1,000	49	8	0
1,500	123	13	0
2,000	227	3	0
3,000	522	1	0
5,000	1,277	19	0
7,500	2,332	12	0
10,000	3,436	2	0

TABLE OF TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME (ADEN COLONY)

For a married man: Family relief up to Rs. [illegible] ([illegible])

	Further relief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
						£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Married man without children	Rs. 2,000 (£150) Tax payable	—	—	—	—	0 7	7 1	11 10	19 9	26 13	34 15	60 10	200 1	497 19	1,249 18	[illegible] 10	[illegible] 0
Married man with one child	Rs. 3,000 (£225) " "	—	—	—	—	—	0 10	0 4	13 6	22 2	29 17	46 16	184 19	479 18	[illegible] 16	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 18
Married man with two children	Rs. [illegible] ([illegible]) " "	—	—	—	—	—	15	6 7	10 1	16 9	21 1	36 8	172 16	465 10	[illegible] 10	[illegible] 4	[illegible] 14
Married man with three children	Rs. 4,000 ([illegible]) " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 18	7 8	11 19	[illegible]	47 14	247 0	452 1	[illegible] 5	[illegible] 18	[illegible] 0
Married man with four children	Rs. [illegible] ([illegible]) " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 8	9 8	11 17	41 5	[illegible] 1	[illegible] 3	[illegible] 00	[illegible] 14	[illegible] 0

G.B. Brit. Colonial Office G-9 (1947) 1949 [illegible]

681 The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Magistrates' Courts were as follows:

Imprisonment with or without fine	918
Whipping	23
Fine only	5,513

691 Four hundred and fifty-seven applications for maintenance were made in the magistrates' Courts. In 306 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases maintenance was disallowed.

692 The magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in close touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enables due supervision to be effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

617 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Colony of Aden.

693 During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during 1947 was 443.

Thirty applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of. The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 39.

Registration of Firms

Nineteen applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of Bills of Exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 30.

Income

651 The total income from registration documents and firms and notarial charges was Rs. 7,984.

POLICE

677 Serious crime remained about the same as in the previous year. The acid-throwing attack in August, 1947, on the Matron of the Civil Hospital,

	1936 *Million gallons*	1941 *Million gallons*	1947 *Million gallons*
312 Total water raised from boreholes	205	353	578
365 Water consumed by civil population	45	115	181
Water sold to shipping	18	65	52
Water consumed by military	25	96	120
Water used in gardens	76	52	114
Other purposes, including water unaccounted for	41	25	111

652 As no census was taken in Aden between 1931 and 1946, reliable figures of the average daily consumption per head of the civil population for 1936 and 1941 cannot be given. The figure based on the 1946 census is 9·9 gallons per head per day.

The water is pumped direct from the boreholes into reservoirs, and gravitates through a 15-inch diameter pipeline 7 miles in length into the Isthmus, where it is pumped into service reservoirs, and distributed to the various parts of the Colony by gravitational mains, of which there are over 26 miles of 2½-inches diameter and above. The total capacity of the reservoirs in the Colony is 2,850,000 gallons.

All supplies are metered, and at the end of 1947 over 4,400 domestic water meters were in use. Four hundred and one new connections were given in 1946.

435 The cost of water to the general public is 4 annas less 10 per cent.
651 per 100 gallons (approximately 3s. 3d. per thousand gallons). The revenue derived from the sale of water during 1947 was Rs. 6,84,240 (£51,318) and the total expenditure Rs. 5,98,970 (£44,923).

Seven per cent. of the total water used by the general public is supplied free of charge from 26 standposts erected in various parts of the Colony.

364 Although the water at source is of a very high standard of purity bacteriologically, it is automatically chlorinated to combat any possible pollution through dust or any other agency.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

365 The water-works department is also responsible for the construction and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges
364 into the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks have been constructed there are no sewage disposal works.

In order to minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

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the cost of electricity to the general public is at the rate of 5 annas

[illegible] per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 annas per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used, and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate, however, is approximately 2·57 annas per unit. (An anna equals 1·125 pence.)

651 Revenue from all sources in 1947 was Rs. 11,00,000 (£82,500).

652 Accurate figures of expenditure cannot be given at present as the Crown Agents accounts for the latter end of the year have not yet been received, but it is estimated that it will be about £81,000.

Consumers at the end of 1947 numbered 3,069, compared with 2,736 at the same date last year.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Maintenance of Buildings

653 Government own most of the buildings used for public purposes in the Colony and a large staff is maintained by the Public Works Department in maintaining them in a proper state of repair and carrying out minor improvements.

New Buildings

All new Government buildings were constructed departmentally by direct labour and the principal works completed in 1947 were:

	£
Conversion of an existing office into a Secondary School for boys	3,800
Conversion of an existing barrack in the Armed Police Lines into married quarters	2,000
Alterations to Prison Buildings	1,500
Extension to Office of Public Works Department	3,500
New Slaughter-House and Segregation Stable at Maalla	800
Construction of 40 working-class quarters at Sheikh Othman	9,000
Conversion of Cable and Wireless Building into flats for Government officials	2,700
Garages, tiffin room and store at Secretariat	1,500
Quarter for Police Inspector, Sheikh Othman	650
Quarters for two Police Inspectors, Maalla	700
New Public Bathing Place, Crater	500

Mechanical Workshop

A small mechanical workshop is maintained where all motor transport of the Public Health and Public Works Departments are serviced and repaired. Animal-drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night-soil tumbler carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

Building Plans

All deposited building plans submitted by the general public are first checked by the P.W.D. and then passed to the respective townships for formal approval.

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (*No.* 23 *of* 1942)

This legalises trade unions and makes provision for their registration and the audit of their accounts. The English law as regards "intimidation" is followed. 467 464

Contracts of Employment (*Indigenous Workers*) *Ordinance* (*No.* 45 *of* 1942)

This provides for the employment of natives of Asia or Africa and requires contracts of employment for periods over six months to be in writing and approved by an authorised officer. It provides for the repatriation of employees working in other territories.

Labour Ordinance (*No.* 6 *of* 1943)

This regulates contracts of employment, requires contracts in writing to be approved by the District Commissioner, and makes provision for deeds of apprenticeship.

There is no old age pension scheme in Aden, but small grants from a Poor Relief Fund are made to the aged destitute. 745 735

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Statement of Revenue for 1947–48 *as compared with the Revenue of the previous years* 651

	1947–48 Rs.	1946–47 Rs.	1945–46 Rs.
1. Direct Taxation	37,15,064	44,33,434	50,44,407
2. Customs and Excise	23,48,427	22,18,674	18,58,189
3. Stamps and Licences	4,83,761	5,34,891	5,44,097
4. Receipts for or in aid of specific Government Services	4,88,139	7,05,990	6,34,710
5. Contribution and Local Reimbursements	2,13,131	2,13,670	2,09,917
6. Reimbursements by His Majesty's Government	2,60,007	2,57,036	2,47,087
7. Posts and Telephones	9,96,441	9,46,763	6,33,211
8. Miscellaneous	13,23,696	11,19,402	7,90,499
9. Water Supply	6,93,671	7,01,587	7,02,787
10. Electricity Supply	11,72,954	11,38,154	10,10,567
11. Land Sales	1,88,363	14,049	27,301
12. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	48,667	—	—
TOTAL Rs.	1,21,12,421	1,22,83,772	1,06,22,718

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Main Heads of Taxation (estimated for 1948–49)	Rs.
(1) Taxes on Income	19,00,000
(2) Excise Duties and Tobacco Tax (excise duties on spirit, beer, wines and tobacco)	14,00,000
(3) House Property Tax (ranging from 8 per cent to 2½ per cent of rateable value of all house property in the Colony)	2,25,000
(4) Sanitation Tax (ranging from 4½ per cent to 2½ per cent of rateable value of all house property in the Colony)	1,28,000
(5) Motor Spirit Tax (at the rate of As. 6 per gallon on all motor spirit imported)	3,00,000
(6) Qat Tax (at Rs. 2.1.0 per 20 lb. on all qat entering the Colony)	2,00,000

Statement of approximate Revenue from 1st January, 1948, to 31st December, 1948

Receipts.	*Total* Rs.
1. Direct Taxation	37,24,129
2. Customs and Excise	23,73,851
3. Stamps, Licences, etc.	4,20,149
4. Receipt for or in aid of specific Government Services	9,27,818
5. Contributions and Local Reimbursements	1,53,348
6. Reimbursements by His Majesty's Government	2,19,413
7. Posts and Telephones	10,14,499
8. Miscellaneous	12,40,505
9. Water Supply	6,49,031
10. Electricity Supply	11,52,817
11. Land Sales	34,674
12. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	46,667
TOTAL Rs.	1,19,56,901

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Customs Tariff and Excise Duties

There is no general customs tariff in Aden, but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates of duty are given below:

Beer and other fermented liquors at Rs. 2.1.0 per gallon.
Spirits, potable, at Rs. 44 per gallon of the strength of London proof.
Wines at Rs. 5.10.0 per gallon.
Perfumed spirits at Rs. 16 per gallon.
Cigarettes at Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 4.8.0 per thousand, according to their selling price.
Manufactured tobacco at As. 14 to Rs. 1.2.0. per lb.
Unmanufactured Indian tobacco at Rs. 1.12.0 for 28 lb.
Unmanufactured tobacco other than Indian at 33⅓ per cent *ad valorem.*
Motor spirit at As. 6 per gallon.
Methylated spirits at 9 per cent *ad valorem.*

ESTATE DUTY

There is no estate duty in Aden. Probate and letters of administration are regulated by the Succession Ordinance, No. 9 of 1938.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX

Income Tax

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company:

	Rate per Rupee
1. Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 4,000	Nil
2. Where the total income exceeds Rs. 4,000, then—	
(*a*) on the first Rs. 4,000 of such total income	Nil
(*b*) on the next Rs. 3,500 of such total income	9 p.
(*c*) on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income	1 a. 3 p.
(*d*) on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income	2 a.
(*e*) on the balance of such total income . .	3 a.
B. In the case of every registered firm and company, whatever its total income	3 a.

Super Tax

A. In the case of every individual Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a company:

	Rate per Rupee
1. On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income . .	Nil
2. On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income . .	1 a. 3 p.
3. On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income . .	2 a. 6 p.
4. On the next Rs. 70,000 of total income . .	3 a. 9 p.
5. On the next Rs. 75,000 of total income . .	5 a.
6. On the next Rs. 150,000 of total income . .	6 a. 3 p.
7. On the next Rs. 150,000 of total income . .	7 a. 6 p.
8. On the balance of total income	8 a. 9 p.
B. In the case of every company:	
On the whole of total income	1 a. 3 p.

TABLE OF TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

A married man receives Rs. [illegible] ([illegible]) tax free plus family relief up to Rs. [illegible] ([illegible])

	Further Relief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
						£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Married man without children	Rs. 1,000 ([illegible])	—	—	—	—	2 7	7 1	11 16	19 8	29 19	34 15	95 10	200 1	486 19	1,249 16	2,204 10	3,400 0
Married man with one child	Rs. 2,000 ([illegible])	—	—	—	—	—	8 10	6 4	18 9	21 5	30 13	65 19	144 19	479 13	1,226 15	2,160 0	3,208 19
Married man with two children. . . .	Rs. 3,000 ([illegible])	—	—	—	—	—	16	4 7	10 1	18 8	24 4	75 0	173 14	486 13	1,224 10	2,279 4	3,247 14
Married man with three children . . .	Rs. 4,000 ([illegible])	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 13	7 8	11 10	19 10	66 16	162 0	457 8	1,212 8	2,207 10	3,271 0
Married man with four children . . .	Rs. 5,000 ([illegible])	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 9	9 5	14 17	61 5	151 6	440 5	1,202 0	2,226 14	3,201 4

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651 TABLE OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

For a single-man: free income Rs. 4,000 (£300).

Gross Income	*Tax*
£100	Nil
200	Nil
300	Nil
400	£4 14 0
500	9 8 0
600	15 5 0
700	23 1 0
800	30 17 0
900	38 13 0
1,000	46 8 0
1,500	123 13 0
2,000	207 3 0
3,000	522 1 0
5,000	1,277 19 0
7,500	2,332 12 0
10,000	3,436 2 0

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at
453 par is Re. 1 to 1s. 6d.

The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1948, was esti-
454 mated to be:

Coin, Rs. 5,00,000 Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

The following banks were operating in Aden:

The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,565; deposits, Rs. 11,65,004; and capital Rs. 21,42,333. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for
000 transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance

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692 effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

659 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Colony of Aden.
656

During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during the year under report was 373.

Sixty-seven applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of.

The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 42.

Registration of Firms

Twenty applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of bills of exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 53.

Powers of Attorney

The total number of powers of attorney attested or authenticated was seven.

Income

651 The total income for registration of documents, firms and notarial charges was Rs. 6,926.

Duties Performed by the Sub-Registrar

The Sub-Registrar performs the duties of Notary Public, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Registrar of Firms, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs, and acts as a Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Documents and the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

POLICE

625 The Police Force has a total strength of 640. The proportion of Police to population is approximately 1 in 125. The Force comprises Aden Arabs, Aden Protectorate Arabs, Indians and Somalis and is officered by members of the Colonial Police Service. It is divided into two distinct units, the Civil Police and the Armed Police. The former perform normal

Hedjuff (Lake Thomas), Isthmus (pump house), Khormaksar (new housing estate).

Staff

365 Difficulty was experienced in obtaining qualified shift engineers and artisans, although many more applied for posts as apprentices in the department. The first to complete his five years' apprenticeship was sent to Kenya to gain further experience with the East Africa Power Co. There was no shortage of unskilled labour or clerks.

General

A Tannoy loud-speaker system was installed for the use of the Information Office at Tawahi, Hedjuff, Maalla and Crater.

The cost of electricity remained the same as in 1947, i.e. at the rate of 3 annas per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 annas per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used, and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate, however, was approximately 1·37 annas per unit.

● [631] Revenue from all sources was Rs. 12,81,849. Accurate figures of expenditure cannot be given at present, as the Crown Agents accounts for the latter part of the year have not yet been received.

Consumers at the end of 1948 numbered 3,410 compared with 3,069 in 1947, with 200 prospective consumers awaiting connections and a further 380 having applied for permission to instal wiring in their premises.

PUBLIC WORKS

Maintenance of Buildings

623 Government own most of the buildings used for public purposes in the Colony, and a large staff is maintained by the Public Works Department in maintaining them in a proper state of repair, and carrying out minor improvements.

New Buildings

Practically all new Government buildings are constructed departmentally by direct labour, and the principal works completed in 1948 were:

	£
Quarters	
6 Houses for Senior Government Officials	14,000
Education	
Boys' Primary School, Tawahi	8,600
Class-room and administration office, Secondary School, Crater	9,090
Three additional class-rooms, sports shelter and tuck shop at Boys' School, Sheikh Othman	2,250
Social Welfare	
Working-class dwelling, Sheikh Othman	19,100
Aidrus Valley Housing Scheme	7,150

651

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR 1947-48 TO 1949-50

	1947-48 Rs.	1948-49 Rs.	1949-50 Rs.
1. Direct Taxation ..	37,15,064	30,13,236	42,18,013
2. Customs and Excise	25,48,426	23,55,694	28,66,822
3. Stamps and Licences	4,85,761	4,53,455	5,51,647
4. Receipts for or in aid of Specific Government Services ..	4,88,239	4,78,873	5,09,733
5. Contribution & Local Reimbursements ..	2,13,131	2,11,397	2,12,416
6. Reimbursements by H.M. Government	2,60,087	2,94,185	3,10,792
7. Posts and Telephones	9,96,441	13,38,170	16,91,255
8. Miscellaneous ..	13,23,096	23,40,187	19,42,117
9. Water Supply ..	6,93,671	7,67,920	8,48,142
10. Electricity Supply ..	11,72,954	13,58,901	15,04,659
11. Land Sales	1,68,363	60,872	1,92,017
12. Colonial Development Welfare Fund	46,667	2,73,404	97,020
TOTAL Rs. ..	121,12,421	129,46,294	149,44,632

Customs Tariff and Excise Duties

There is no general customs tariff in Aden, but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates of duty are :

Beer and other fermented liquors at Rs. 2/1/0 per gallon.
Spirits, potable, at Rs. 44 per gallon of the strength of London proof.
Wines at Rs. 5/10/0 per gallon.
Sparkling wines at Rs. 9/14/0 per gallon.
Perfumed spirit at Rs. 16 per gallon.
Cigarettes at Rs. 2/2/0 to Rs. 6/8/0 per thousand, according to their selling price.
Manufactured tobacco at Rs. 1/3/0 to Rs. 2/6/0 per pound.
Unmanufactured Indian tobacco at Rs. 2/6/0 for 28 lb.
Unmanufactured tobacco other than Indian at 45 per cent *ad valorem*.
Motor spirit at 7 as. 6 p. per gallon.

Estate Duty

There is no estate duty in Aden. Probate and letters of administration are regulated by the Succession Ordinance, No. 9 of 1938.

Income Tax and Super Tax

Income Tax

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company :

	Rate per Rupee
(1) Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 4,000	Nil
(2) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 4,000 :	
on the first Rs. 4,000 of such total income ..	Nil
on the next Rs. 4,500 of such total income ..	3 p.
on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income ..	1 a. 3 p.
on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income ..	2 as.
on the balance of such total income ..	3 as.
In the case of every registered firm and company, whatever its total income ..	3 as.

Super Tax

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a company :

	Rate per Rupee
on the first Rs. 25,000 of total income	Nil
on the next Rs. 10,000 of total income	1 a. 3 p.
on the next Rs. 20,000 of total income	2 as. 6 p.
on the next Rs. 70,000 of total income	3 as. 9 p.
on the next Rs. 75,000 of total income	5 as. 3 p.
on the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income	6 as. 6 p.
on the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income	7 as. 9 p.
on the balance of total income	9 as.
In the case of every company :	
on the whole of total income	1 a. 6 p.

The Township Authorities also collect certain taxes on behalf of the Government and these are listed on pages 53 and 54.

TABLE OF TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

[illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Single man		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Married man without children	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Married man with one child ...	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Married man with two children	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Married man with three children	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Married man with four children	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

746 *Aden Central Poor Relief Fund*

687

Total paid out in 1950	Rs. 48,652
Total persons assisted (not counting dependants)	833
Average monthly relief per recipient (not counting dependants)	Rs. 5
Number of dependants per recipient ..	3
New recipients admitted during the year ..	73
Applicants on waiting list at 31/12/1950 ..	394

747 *Voluntary Societies and Services in Aden* (not including private charities or Church Missions):

- Girl Guides' Association.
- Ladies' Child Welfare Committee.
- King Edward VII Dispensary.
- Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.
- St. John Ambulance Association.
- Aden Sports Association.
- Aden Boy Scouts' Association.
- Aden Women's Voluntary Service.
- Students Aid Society.
- Sheikh Othman Children's Milk Scheme.

Chapter 8: Legislation

1949

671 During the year the Revised Edition of the Laws was brought into force. It contains the Ordinances in force on 1st January, 1946, the delay in publication was due to the delay in printing and the time taken in indexing.

During the year 17 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important:

651 The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for increased rates of super-tax.

671 The Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, which amongst numerous amendments, places an obligation on a person within the assessable limits to submit an income tax return whether specially required to do so or not. It further enables the Income Tax Officer to obtain information from a bank as to whether a person has an account there, it requires the keeping of proper books by persons engaged in business, and it allows the Income Tax Officer to specify the language in which books shall be kept.

167 671 The Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, the principal amendment in which enables the Governor in Council to make rules prescribing the conditions under which persons may be permitted to enter the

Parsee merchant was returned without a contest. The election in Crater passed off without incident. 666 642

The qualifications for a voter were British birth or Aden residence for over five years, and a property qualification (ownership of premises 641 valued at Rs. 2,000 or payment of a rent of Rs. 25 a month). This was 666 found to give a voters' roll of 1,660, and as this was considered too small an electorate for an estimated population of 70,000 in Fortress area, the qualifications were approximately halved by an amendment to the law in 1950, and now give an electorate of about 5,000. The present qualifications for a voter is Aden birth, or British birth and two years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence in Aden. In addition the voter must be a male, and own property worth Rs. 1,000 or pay rent of Rs. 12 a month, or have an income of Rs. 130 a month.

A *candidate* must be of Aden or British birth, and possess the qualifications of a voter.

In Sheikh Othman Township, with a population of some 25,000, 632 the people are not so developed politically, and a fully nominated Authority is retained, with three officials and two Arab residents of Sheikh Othman as members.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Aden public and the control of building operations.

The Township Authorities are responsible, on behalf of the Government, for the collection of the following taxes : 632 651

House and Property Tax

Yield in 1949 ..	Rs. 2,78,093.
Yield in 1950 ..	Rs. 2,90,194

This tax is assessed in the Fortress at 8 per cent per annum of the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman (virtually a rural area) at 4½ per cent. Rateable value is arrived at by first estimating the gross value, which is the annual rent at which premises might reasonably be expected to let, assuming the owner undertakes to bear the cost of rates, repairs, insurance and any other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent ; from the gross value 10 per cent is deducted in lieu of repairs, insurance, etc., and the residue is known as the rateable value.

Sanitation Tax

Yield in 1949 ..	Rs. 1,58,830
Yield in 1950 ..	Rs. 1,65,477

This tax in the Fortress is assessed at 4½ per cent per annum on the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman at 2¼ per cent and is collected to compensate for the vast conservancy services rendered by the Public Health Department. In Aden where few sewers exist, the daily removal of the sullage water and human waste from thousands of houses not connected to main drainage is a considerable task.

1: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden [illegible]

632 *Qat Tax*

651

[276]

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 2,58,578.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 3,55,706.

The tax on qat (a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants) is collected at the Sheikh Othman Township Office. The tax was assessed at Rs. 1-14-0 per 20 lb., but was increased to Rs. 2-12-0 from January, 1950.

Vehicles

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 1,739.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 1,765.

The Township Authority registers all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a Registration Fee varying between Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per annum is charged. Vehicles fitted entirely with rubber tyres are, however registered free of charge in order to encourage the use of rubber tyres so that wear and tear on road surfaces can be decreased. Bicycles are not registered at present.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who collect the taxes, issue licences, etc.

Trade Licences

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 86,200.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 87,063.

Licensing of general traders was introduced during the war as an aid to control, the fee being only Rs. 1 a quarter, except for wholesalers and traders in tobacco and dangerous substances, who pay much higher rates.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 647 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

504 The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are
647 connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths
are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes. The
502 Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master

8.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MAG Aden MM

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1952

466
692

	Number	*Amount of Compensation*
Fatal Accident Cases:		
Claimed and settled in Court . . .	5	Sh. 17,584
Pending	4	—
No claim by dependents . . .	7	—
Permanent Partial Disability Cases:		
Settled in Court	17	20,453
Settled out of Court	27	14,879
Closed without award (no permanent injury and other reasons) . .	101	—
Pending	43	—

Classification by Trades

Accidents on wharfs, on lighters, etc. . . .	85
" in factories and workshops . . .	63
" on buildings under construction . .	56

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1952

463

Types of employment	*Date*	*Period of Stoppage*	*Number of men*	*Man days lost*
Factory . . .	January	8 days	144	1,152
Dock Labour . .	February	2 "	500	1,000
Factory . . .	March	2 "	50	100
Factory . . .	May	1 day	50	50
Dock Labour . .	June	3 hours	250	90
Dock Labour . .	October	3 days	150	450
Building Construction	October	3 "	50	150
Building Construction	December	1 day	24	24
			TOTAL	3,016

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

• 651 STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR 1949–50 TO 1951–52

	1951–52 £	1950–51 £	1949–50 £
1. Direct Taxation	702,716	418,607	316,351
2. Customs and Excise . . .	295,206	246,179	215,012
3. Stamps, Licences, etc. . . .	43,871	47,275	41,374
4. Receipt for or in aid of specific Government Services . . .	129,899	44,854	38,230
5. Contributions and Local Reimbursements	27,372	20,784	15,931

651

	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
	£	£	£
6. Reimbursements by Her Majesty's Government	27,101	33,843	23,309
7. Post and Telephones	150,536	143,767	126,844
8. Miscellaneous	129,594	131,279	145,659
9. Water Supply	74,401	72,789	63,611
10. Electricity Supply	151,913	113,836	112,840
11. Land Sales	20,072	15,503	14,400
12. Receipts under Colonial Development and Welfare Act	16,150	27,004	7,277
	£1,774,333	£1,317,982	£1,120,847

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1949-50 TO 1951-52

	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
	£	£	£
1. Governor	10,707	6,739	8,036
2. Administration	2,262	3,718	4,094
3. Antiquities	207	338	333
4. Audit	9,851	6,461	7,827
5. Civil Aviation	2,683	2,302	—
6. Economic Control	7,634	6,823	10,332
7. Education	78,172	57,408	59,826
8. Excise and Salt	19,085	15,626	20,309
9. Judicial and Registration	11,728	11,036	13,125
10. Labour and Social Welfare	2,139	—	—
11. Legal	3,958	3,685	8,372
12. Legislative Council	644	466	429
13. Medical and Public Health	160,506	140,600	171,764
14. Miscellaneous Services	169,119	41,236	78,636
15. Pensions and Gratuities	33,002	27,407	32,009
16. Ports	7,272	4,723	6,518
17. Police	91,095	89,083	124,587
18. Posts and Telephones	64,011	78,231	75,717
19. Printing Department	14,615	886	—
20. Prisons	8,040	7,638	11,038
21. Public Relations and Information Service	4,326	3,093	3,349
22. Public Works, Water and Drainage	98,779	74,250	69,986
23. Public Works, Electricity	125,315	84,937	89,485
24. Public Works, Recurrent	66,877	13,444	56,874
25. Public Works, Non-Recurrent	77,630	35,666	80,001
26. Secretariat	25,736	21,978	33,251
27. Taxes on Income	16,954	4,098	4,906
28. Township Authority, Aden	30,415	28,310	36,321
29. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	12,183	12,001	14,930
30. Trade Registration	2,288	2,214	4,023
31. Treasury	13,870	10,476	14,005
32. Veterinary	1,117	1,070	1,333
33. Development Expenditure from Surplus Balances	183,278	233,797	133,652
34. Colonial Development and Welfare Act Schemes	43,320	38,620	22,938
35. Contribution to Development Fund	1,000,000	—	—
	£2,399,520	£1,088,236	£1,200,158

TAXATION

The main heads of taxation and the yield of each in 1951-52 were : 851

	£
Taxes on Income	663,561
Excise Duties and Tobacco Tax	182,055
House Property Tax	24,638
Sanitation Tax	14,166
Motor Spirit Tax	67,920
Qat Tax	30,611
Salt Tax (75 cents per ton on salt exported)	14,621

Income Tax

Income tax for companies is at the rate of 37½ per cent and for individuals from 4 per cent to 75 per cent according to the amount of chargeable income. The table on page 17 shows the tax paid by individuals at various levels of income.

Estate Duty

There is no estate duty in Aden. Probate and Letters of administration are regulated by the Court Fees Ordinance (Cap. 33).

Customs Tariff and Excise Duties

There is no general customs tariff in Aden but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates of duty are given below :

Beer and other fermented liquor at *Sh.* 3.10 per gallon
Spirits, potable, at *Sh.* 66 per gallon of the strength of London proof.
Wines at *Sh.* 8.44 per gallon
Sparkling wines at *Sh.* 14.81 per gallon
Perfumed spirits at *Sh.* 24 per gallon
Methylated spirits at 9 per cent *ad valorem*
Cigarettes and biris from *Sh.* 5 per 1,000 to *Sh.* 11 per 1,000 according to the selling price.
Cigars and cheroots at 55 per cent *ad valorem*
Manufactured tobacco from 50 cents per lb. to *Sh.* 4 per lb. according to the selling price
Unmanufactured tobacco (Arabian and Indian) at *Sh.* 3.60 per maund of 28 lb.
Other kinds of unmanufactured tobacco at 45 per cent *ad valorem.*
Motor spirit at 72 cents per gallon

House and Property Tax

This tax is assessed in the Fortress at 8 per cent per annum of the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman (virtually a rural area) at 4½ per cent. Rateable value is arrived at by first estimating the gross value, which is the annual rent at which premises might reasonably be expected to let assuming the owner undertakes to bear the cost of rates, repairs,

651 insurance and any other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent. From the gross value 10 per cent is deducted in lieu of repairs, insurance, etc., and the residue is known as the rateable value.

Sanitation Tax

This tax in the Fortress is assessed at 4½ per cent per annum on the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman at 2½ per cent and is collected to compensate for the conservancy services rendered by the Public Health [36] Department. In Aden where few sewers exist, the daily removal of sullage water and human waste from thousands of houses not connected to main drainage is a considerable task.

Qat Tax

[27] The tax on qat (a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants) is collected at the Sheikh Othman Township Office in the case of qat imported overland from the Yemen. Recently a superior quality of qat has been imported by air from Abyssinia and the tax is collected by the Customs and Excise Department near the airport. The tax is assessed at *Sh.* 5 per 20 lb. of all types of qat imported.

Vehicles

The Township Authority registers all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a registration fee varying between *Sh.* 12 and *Sh.* 20 per annum is charged. Vehicles fitted entirely with rubber tyres are, however, registered free of charge in order to encourage the use of rubber tyres so that the wear and tear on road surfaces can be decreased. Bicycles are not registered at present.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who collect the taxes and issue licences.

Trade Licences

The licensing of general trades was introduced during the war as an aid to control and the fee then was very small and is still only *Sh.* 5 per annum except for trades in tobacco and dangerous substances, which pay higher rates.

B.Ol. Bib. Colonial Office O-3 (1951-[illegible]) [illegible] Aden [illegible]

1951

TABLE OF TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

	INCOME													
	£300	£400	£500	£600	£700	£800	£900	£1,000	£1,200	£1,500	£1,750	£2,000	£2,500	£3,000
Tax payable—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Single	Nil	4	8	12	20	28	36	48	72	126	170	232	362	519
Married (without children) .	Nil	Nil	2	6	10	16	24	32	54	99	144	193	323	461
Married 1 child . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	7	11	19	26	45	87	130	175	303	440
„ 2 children . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	5	9	13	21	38	79	120	164	288	419
„ 3 children . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	6	12	16	32	68	110	154	272	402
„ 4 children . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	8	12	27	59	98	143	257	384

Notes : 1. There are allowances for expenditure on life insurance.

2. There are increased allowances for children wholly maintained and educated outside Aden.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMl Aden MM1

Chapter 8: Legislation

1951

In 1951, 24 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important : 464

The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1951), which made it an offence for any person to employ children as coal coolies, an employment unsuitable for children.

The Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951), which consolidated and amended the statutory powers of the Trustees of the Port of Aden. It replaced the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888 (Bombay Act V of 1888). 505

The Income Tax Ordinance (No. 5 of 1951), which repealed and replaced the former Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 67), which was based on the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, and introduced up-to-date legislation based on the model Income Tax Ordinance advocated by the Secretary of State. The change involved no departure from the basic principles governing the incidence and scope of the tax but was directed solely to securing better and more practical machinery. 651

The Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1951), the primary purpose of which is to do away with warrant case procedure in trials and to replace it with a consolidated procedure similar in principle to that in summons cases. This is to avoid the unnecessary prolongation of proceedings in warrant cases which that procedure entailed. 695

The Pensions (Increase) Ordinance (No. 10 of 1951), which introduced a scale of increases of pensions payable to officers who retired on pension prior to 1st January, 1946. 657

The Coinage and Currency Ordinance (No. 11 of 1951), under which the currency issued by the East African Currency Board replaced the existing Indian currency prescribed as legal tender under the provisions of the Coinage and Currency Ordinance (Cap. 25). 652

The Exchange Control (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1951), which provided for the making of ancillary Exchange Control Regulations to replace certain portions of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941.

The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1951), which changed the method of paying stamp duty from the affixing of special adhesive stamps to rubber or metal stamped endorsements. Fees not exceeding *Shs*.2 may still, if desired, be paid by adhesive stamps but these stamps shall be ordinary postage stamps. 651

The Court Fees (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1951), which effected a change in the method of paying court fees by making provision for the collection and denotation of all court-fees, irrespective of amount, by endorsement, but as a matter of convenience small fees not exceeding *Shs*.2 may optionally be collected and denoted by ordinary postage stamps.

651 The Tobacco Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1951), which allowed a draw-back of tax in the case of export of tobacco by air as well as by sea, defined more clearly the meaning of importation and removed any doubt that it is an offence for any person to deal in tobacco issued to Her Majesty's Forces at duty-free or reduced duty rates.

494 The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 of 1951), which empowered the licensing authority to suspend the registration of a motor vehicle until any defects in such vehicle are satisfactorily remedied. It also made provision for a fixed date for the expiration and renewal of driving licences.

657 The Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1951), which extended the present option of officials to retire or be retired at the age of 45 years for a further period of three years until 31st March, 1955.

651 The Stamp Duty (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1951), which exempted from stamp duty receipts given in respect of sums of money exceeding *Shs.*30 paid by way of salary, wages, pensions or allowances. This exception applies to members of Her Majesty's Forces as well as to persons in civilian employment.

1952

In 1952, 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important :

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1952), which granted additional relief in respect of expenses incurred by a tax-payer in sending a child to school or other training establishment outside the Colony, where no suitable educational institution exists in the Colony.

453 The Banking Ordinance (No. 2 of 1952), which is designed to control the establishment and operation of banks in the Colony. It is a measure intended to protect the public from persons carrying on banking business with inadequate financial resources or of whose financial reliability there may be reasonable doubt.

468 The Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance (No. 4 of 1952), which provided safeguards against the dangers which might arise to the life and health of the community if certain essential services were interrupted. Such services include the provision of water and electricity, health services, etc. It provided that reference of trade disputes in essential services should be made to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision would be binding on both employers and employees, and also that lockouts by employers in such services and strikes by their employees were an offence.

This Ordinance is binding on the Crown as there are essential services in the Colony operated by the Government or by Her Majesty's Forces.

The Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation.

687 The Prevention of Corruption Ordinance (No. 5 of 1952), which introduced more effective measures to combat bribery and corruption.

494 The Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1952), which introduced compulsory insurance of motor vehicles in

Licensing of Vehicles. £19,756 was collected in fees in 1952 and 651
£15,386 in 1951. The increase was mainly due to the arrival of vehicles 494
in the Colony in connection with the construction of the refinery at Little Aden.

The number of driving licences issued in 1952 was 1,423 compared with 968 in 1951.

Traffic Accidents. There were 384 accidents on the roads of the 165
Colony in 1952 and 242 in 1951. The number of persons killed was 25 in 1952 and 11 in 1951.

Licensing of Arms. Very strict control over the licensing of arms is 411
maintained and licences to possess arms are only issued after the most 659
careful enquiries have been made. An amnesty was proclaimed in October, 1952, advising persons in possession of unlicensed firearms to license them or hand them over to the Police.

PRISONS

General

The Aden Prison is the only penal institution in the Colony and 697
provides accommodation for all convicted offenders, irrespective of age and length of sentence, persons committed to prison on remand, and deportees awaiting deportation. In addition, the prison is declared a place of detention for persons of unsound mind with criminal tendencies.

Approximately 73 per cent of the convicted prisoners come from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and neighbouring territories. Almost all of them are illiterate and very primitive.

Administration of the prison follows the practice adopted in Indian and most colonial prisons and is governed by the Prison Ordinance.

Staff

The prison is under the control of a part-time Superintendent who is assisted by a jailer, an assistant jailer and two clerks. The warders, including instructors, numbered 38.

Prisoners

The total committals to prison was 2,184 in 1952, compared with 1,949 in 1951. The daily average of prisoners of all classes was 179 in 1952 as against 134 in 1951. Prisoners admitted to prison on conviction are divided into two categories, first offenders and recidivists. The percentages of first offenders and recidivists were 54 and 46 respectively.

Discipline

Order and discipline among the prisoners were well maintained during the period.

Health

The general state of health of all prisoners was satisfactory. The daily average sick was 3.2 in 1952, as against 3.3 in 1951. There was no serious illness among the prison inmates during 1952. A Medical

sion was made in the Fortress Township for the election of three 632
members, who must be of Aden or British birth; the franchise
was limited to males born or resident for a stipulated period in
Aden, and with a property qualification which was reduced by
half (giving an electorate of about 5,000) after the 1949 election
had resulted in the return of an Arab merchant, a Pakistani
advocate, and a Parsee merchant.

The climate of Aden Colony and of the southern coast is 132
generally pleasant between November and March. The summer
heat, though great, is less intense than that of the interior of
Arabia or of Iraq, but this is more than offset by the oppressive
humidity between April and October. Rainfall is trifling, but
heavy thunderstorms occur irregularly. The town relies for its 312
water-supply on bore-holes at Shaikh Othman, supplemented
by supplies in the famous Tanks, which date from pre-Islamic
times and were restored for use in 1856. They have a storage
capacity of 8 million gallons. Aden is a free port and there are 651
no customs dues except on liquor, drugs, tobacco, motor spirit,
and salt. Salt is a government monopoly, and is produced locally 655
in large quantities for export by evaporation from sea-water. 433
The only other local industries are dhow-building, soap manufacture, dyeing, cigarette-making, and fishing.

The present prosperity of the Colony depends on its im- 504
portance as a bunkering port for coal and oil, for which pur- 439
poses it handles a tonnage of shipping comparable with that of
Liverpool. This balance will be altered when the Anglo- [382]
Iranian Oil Company's new 5-million-tons-a-year refinery,
begun in November 1952, comes on stream in 1954.[1] Apart 439
from the export of salt (which supplied in 1950 75 per cent of
India's imports of that commodity), the bulk of Aden's other
trade consists of entrepôt and transhipment between neighbouring countries. The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft
(sailing dhows, etc.) which entered the port during 1951 was
4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839, more than
double the figure for 1938; the number of country craft was
1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201, a decrease of 17 per cent
compared with the previous year. Recent estimates of imports
and exports were:

	Imports (£ million)	*Exports*
1948	2·29	1·88
1949	2·73	2·19
1950	3·49	3·25
1951	4·19	3·70
1952	4·71	3·80

(SOURCE: *Digest of Colonial Statistics*, no. 10, September-October 1953).

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[1] *Petroleum Press Service*, December 1952.

439 Restrictions imposed by Eritrea and Somalia on the importa-
tion of goods from Aden were causing some dissatisfaction.

491 The Colony is served by good roads which extend to Shaikh
Othman and Lahej. Increasing use is being made of motor
494 vehicles on some 700 miles of tracks in the Western Aden Pro-
505 tectorate, but communications with the Hadramaut coast are
506 almost entirely by sea or air. Since the Colony ceased to be
205 administered by the Government of India in 1937, it has had
436 its own postal administration and issued its own stamps. When
India became independent in 1947, the Aden Government
began to consider abandoning the rupee as the legal currency,
but the change to the East African shilling (divided into 100
cents) was not effected until October 1951, when Aden came
under the jurisdiction of the East African currency board.

651 The main sources of revenue are income tax, excess profits
652 and other direct taxes, and excise duties. Revenue for 1951–2
was £1,577,646 and expenditure £1,597,400 plus a contribution
of £1 million to the development fund. The development plan,
as revised in 1949, envisaged the expenditure in three years of
£2,023,000, of which 53 per cent was to be provided by the
Colony's own surplus balances and 15 per cent by the British
Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare
vote, while it was hoped to raise the remainder (£660,000) as
loans in London. Further proposals for development until
1956–7 at an additional cost of nearly £4 million were being
considered by the Colonial Office at the end of 1952. In 1953
development plan expenditure approved[1] for the Colony and
Protectorates reached a total of £6,270,000, of which £850,000
came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and
658 £5,420,000 from local loans and resources.[2] Meanwhile, under
[873 the educational part of the 1949 programme (16 per cent of the
total) an Aden College of upper secondary status and a tech-
874] nical college have been built, and a number of primary and
secondary schools built or enlarged. In 1952 3,152 boys and
1,562 girls were receiving primary, and 1,552 boys and 256
girls secondary education in government or private schools.
Egyptian women teachers were being employed in post-
primary schools owing to the shortage of qualified Aden women.
Overseas scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Great

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[1] In principle, but subject to further revision.

[2] In December of that year the Aden Government floated a public loan for the first time for the financing of development works, including a new power station, a new telephone exchange, and major water improvements. A total of £1,330,000 was issued in 4½ per cent stock of which £480,000 was taken up for Colonial Government funds, £100,000 reserved for public subscription in Aden, and £750,000 was placed on the London market.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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664 a strange place, and what may suit the British, whom no-one
665 understands, does not *ipso facto* suit all the peoples of the
Colonial territories.

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652 The Standing Finance Committee, to which I have referred, was composed then, as it is now, of all the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council and only two of the Official Members, the Chief Secretary and the Financial Secretary, the former presiding. Here was a very heavy Unofficial majority in a very vital place, for the Standing Finance Committee controlled Government spending and carried out annually a detailed examination of the Colony Budget, a task which every spring entailed hours and hours of work and long and often acrimonious meetings, which always ended with an increase in mutual esteem. The Government men were able officials and good fellows, and you could have travelled far and long before you came upon a body of Unofficials more public spirited and less self-seeking.

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665 Gradually we all became more articulate, more experienced and more responsible in our actions and in our words. Our main platform was the expansion of education, the provision of adequate housing for the mass of the population, the provision of a good new civil hospital, and lastly, steady political development. It is curious that in those early days of the Legislative Council no-one clamoured in the Council for elections or for self-government, and we did not adopt the usual "run before you can walk" attitude of minority parties and extremists in some other Colonial Legislatures. It was not because we were apathetic, but rather, I suppose, because being older men than is usual in such institutions we were more alive to our own and other people's limitations and realised that we must learn our job before we could ask for promotion. At the same time we realised also that what was in one way our strength, for it indicated experience, was also our weakness, for some of us were too set in our ways to welcome change in a rapidly changing world. The yeast of youth was needed to leaven the experience of age, and I am glad to say that we did realise that, and in 1950 on behalf of my colleagues I stressed this point when I said:

remedy the first need was never in my hands, but the opportunity to produce some form of marketing organisation was, 241 441 and it has taken shape and should be on the way to finding new and extending old markets for the fruit and vegetables of the Protectorate. It will have to overcome the conservative [439] ideas of the Boards of Directors of Shipping Companies who prefer the more expensive Egyptian produce nicely wrapped up in pink paper to cheaper and better quality produce unwrapped. Nasser has possibly helped the Marketing Officer indirectly, and a judicious purchase of pink paper and elegant crates, for which of course they will be charged, will persuade the P. & O. S.N. Company, The Orient Line, the British India and other Shipping Companies to support a Protectorate which has so far remained loyal in the face of grave provocation. I made every effort I could personally to interest the vast purchasing power of the 22,000,000 net registered tons of shipping using Aden port every year, but I made no impression.

The primary need was undoubtedly for money, but that was 652 the one thing that was not forthcoming in sufficient quantity 648 to make any real impression. During the eighty-nine years that India was responsible for the Protectorate not one single penny was made available for any form of development or for the provision of any form of social service. Since 1928 when the Colonial Office became responsible for the 112,000 square miles and the 800,000 or so inhabitants, the average annual subvention would amount to £90,000 or 1.35*d.* per head of population. A total sum of £2,000,000 has been made available from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and no direct grant, other than the £10,000 in 1940 for food production, was made for development purposes before the inception of that fund. If the whole or the major portion of this sum could have been devoted to agricultural projects much might now have been completed which has still to be started, but the demands of the Health and the Education Services had to be considered and the improvement of communications was a major item which consumed more than half of this sum, and the amount left for agricultural development, which would

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648 bring if not plenty at least enough to the inhabitants, was pitifully small.

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178 In all rural areas education seems to be of secondary importance to the inhabitants and the Aden Protectorate was no exception to this rule. In 1931 there was scarcely a school to be found worthy of the name anywhere in the Protectorate outside the towns of Lahej and Mukalla. There were Koranic teachers in most of the villages and an elementary education in Arabic for those willing to pay was available in the larger towns from private tutors or the owners of small private schools.
[652] By 1956 there were one hundred and ten Primary Boys'
[648] Schools, five Primary Girls' Schools, and in addition there were six Intermediate Boys' Schools and one Lower Secondary School, and the States were contributing over £61,000 a year to the Protectorate Education Service while the United Kingdom contributed about £15,000. During the same year the Colony, with a population of 140,000, was spending £250,000 on their nineteen Primary Schools, ten Intermediate Schools and four Secondary Schools, including Aden College and the Technical Institute, but then they were well-to-do and it was their own money and they did not have to go cap in hand to the Treasury.

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875 Still, in spite of everything, the progress was good and the real problem in the Protectorate was not so much the lack of funds to build schools as lack of staff for the schools which had been built and were planned for the future. The Colony had not sufficient good men to staff their own schools and even if men had been available it would not have been possible to pay them an attractive wage without upsetting the wage scales of other State employees and thereby disturbing seriously
[648] the economy of the smaller States. Lahej had tried to solve the problem by importing Egyptian teachers, and they could only afford that luxury because the Egyptian Government subsidised this form of propaganda. It was not a policy that any sensible person would advocate, and I was convinced that the Sultan would one day regret bitterly that these political missionaries were ever imported.

The Quaiti State had been able to draw on the Sudan for

teachers to supplement and to train local talent and theirs was 871
a happy choice, but unfortunately when men were wanted for 875
States in the Western Protectorate no more were available. The Sudan could use every competent teacher in her own schools and was disinclined to release men for us even if they had been prepared to come, which was improbable.

The only solution was to make the most of local talent and this was done by Teacher Training Classes organised by the Director of Education in the Colony. The scheme is working well, but the demand for more and more men grows annually as that infectious disease, education, spreads rapidly through the whole of the Protectorate.

I am not writing a textbook and therefore I must keep away 743
from figures as much as possible, but a few cold and concrete 178
facts can often tell a story more clearly than pages of literary effort. This is so in the case of the Health Service. Twenty-five years ago nothing had been done and no real effort was made until after the World War. In 1956 there were five hospitals [652]
with a total of one hundred and ten beds, two of w[illegible]re [648]
also Health Service Training Centres, and fifty-five Health Units or Dispensaries, as well as three Mission Clinics, and the States were spending at the rate of £28,000 a year compared with the United Kingdom contribution of £33,000 a year. I am afraid it does not sound very much, but it was in fact a tremendous advance. It sounds pitifully small when one realises that at the same time the Colony was spending £250,000 a year on their Health Service, to say nothing of the "Queen Elizabeth II" Hospital which will probably cost a million and a half pounds before it is completed. In fairness, however, it must be stated that the Colony Hospital was open to serious cases from the Protectorate just as the Aden College and Technical Institute had special facilities for Protectorate boys.

For many years the only medical assistance and treatment [648]
that the Protectorate people could obtain was from the Medical Officers of the Royal Air Force, and only then if they were close to a landing ground, and from the staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital at Sheikh Othman who were always willing to travel into the Protectorate to care for the sick. Then

642 178 be nominated in the first instance. It was realised that eventually the members of the Legislative Councils would be elected, but when precisely that major step forward would be justified would depend on a number of things, not the least of which would be the degree of responsibility shown by the members themselves.

In the beginning it was the intention to make the Federal Authorities responsible only for customs, communications, education and public health; services which lent themselves to central control and which were, with the exception of customs, already subject to a certain degree of direction by advice. It was not intended at this juncture that the Federal Authorities would interfere in any other way with the independent internal authority of the States. When the Federations became firmly established and the advantages of federal control more generally understood, more and more subjects would be transferred to federal control. It was to be a gradual process.

● 652 648 The Protectorate is a deficit area and, excluding the cost of defence services, costs the British taxpayer about £800,000 a year. This sum includes, among other things, the cost of the Government Guards and the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and subventions to States to help them maintain their own internal security forces and in certain cases to aid them with the development of State Administrations. It is not really a very large sum being probably less than one pound her head of population a year, but it was clearly undesirable to increase the British
642 652 648 taxpayer's burden unnecessarily. Therefore, the financing of the federal scheme was of primary importance. The centralisation of the customs service was an economic measure which would result not only in a saving in administrative and collection costs, but would make practicable the levy of import and export dues on goods entering and leaving the Protectorate. The saving in administrative cost is obvious when it is realised that one reasonably efficient centrally controlled organisation would replace twenty-five separate organisations, only three or four of which could be described as reasonably efficient. The object of the exercise was not to deprive individual States of their principal source of income and bring them even closer

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to bankruptcy than they were already, but to provide, by saving on administration costs and by levying a realistic export duty on cotton lint, an income sufficient to pay for the Federal Authorities and for subventions to the States to compensate them for their loss of customs revenue. Careful examination of the details of the scheme proved conclusively that it was a practical proposition. At the present time all tobacco, cigarettes and petroleum products imported into the Colony and subsequently exported by land to the Protectorate pay full Colony duty or excise and no drawback is granted. Once the Federal Authorities had been established there was no practical reason why the Colony should not be asked to grant a customs drawback on goods subject to Colony taxation re-exported by land to the Protectorate. This would enable the Federal Authorities to impose their own import duty and increase their revenue without the consumers being adversely affected. [651]

One further question which required consideration was where the Councils should meet. At least one previous attempt to bring the Western Protectorate States into closer relationship had failed because the meetings between the Rulers had been held in the State of the then most important and advanced Ruler. Prestige and jealousy reared their ugly heads in no time. I did not intend that that mistake should again be made. The obvious place for the Western Federation was the Colony, at any rate, in the beginning until something in the nature of a Canberra could be agreed upon, or brought into being, where accommodation for meetings and for the delegates was available and where inter-State jealousy would be avoided. In the Eastern Protectorate the meetings would have to take place in Mukalla in spite of the very real drawback occasioned by the smaller States' fear of Quaiti domination. There was no alternative; the Colony was too far away even with the improved communications.

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This then was, in brief outline, the Federation scheme which was laid before the Rulers at Government House in January 1954. The meeting was well attended by the Western Protectorate Rulers whose only absentees of note were the Haushabi Sultan, always a trifle weird, who was having a dispute with

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[652] They¹ are only too well aware that while the Colony has an income of nea[illegible]on pounds a year and pays its way with a high st[illegible]ducational and social development, the Protectora[illegible]t least six times the population and twelve hundred times the area, has a possible income of about half a million pounds a year and would be unable without the annual subvention from Her Majesty's Government to maintain the very indifferent educational and social standard at present existing. This leaves out of all account the cost of maintaining security in the area and the heavy expenditure on frontier watch and ward. At present any union between the Colony and the Protectorate could not be described as an attractive business proposition, and the Aden Association has a number of shrewd business men among its members. The Aden Association has three elected members on the Legislative Council, all of them Arabs, and one other member of the Council (who is a Hindu) may be described as a collateral of the Association if he is not, in fact, a member which he may well be. My personal knowledge does not go beyond 1956 and by this time there may well have been some realignment among the Council members.

The next Party deserving of consideration is the South Arabian League which originally advocated union between the Colony and the Protectorate. It was never very strong and its policy was never very clearly defined. Unlike the Aden Association and that organisation's parent, the Muslim Association, it had some rather nebulous connection with the States bordering the Colony. Two or three years ago their platform underwent a fundamental change when some members began to advocate union with the Yemen as well as with the Protectorate, with the result that the more stable elements broke away and became independents.

The third Party is the National United Front whose stated policy is union with the Protectorate, the Yemen and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman and the setting up of a South Arabian Independent State. This party is an amalgamation of the Nationalists who insist on independence and will be content with nothing less, the left wing of the South Arabian League and a few Free Yemenis who work for a more liberal form

¹[i.e., the Aden Association. –Analyst]

Minority Communities and Political Development

The Somalis, of whom there are thousands in the Colony, 563
are, generally speaking, of an arrogant disposition which does not make them any better loved by the Arabs who consider them to be socially inferior. They are good workers in the house or wherever they can sit down to the task, and taxis and launches suit their temperament admirably. They are becoming politically conscious and already have one Somali elected member in the Legislative Council. The Arabs have found that politically they are a force not to be underestimated.

All the real leaders of the communities have striven and continue to strive to improve racial relations and to engender in their followers a loyalty not to their individual race or tribe, but to Aden itself and encourage them to consider themselves primarily as citizens of Aden, as Adenese rather than as Arab, Jew, European, Indian, Pakistani or Somali. In this they have been reasonably successful and it is no longer uncommon for the leaders of the communities to join together as citizens of Aden to do honour to a distinguished guest.

So much for the human backcloth to the political development which took place during the five years of my term of office, and now for the economic wings and the stage is set.

In 1937, the year of the transfer from India to the control of 652
the Colonial Office, the income of the Colony was £140,000 178
to meet the full cost of the administration, the police, medical and educational services and public works; there was no financial assistance in the form of a subvention from His Majesty's Government. Two years after emancipation came the World War, with the need for the strictest economy, a godsend to Aden financially as it enabled her not only to balance the annual budget but to put something aside against the day when development could be considered and new buildings for hospitals and schools would be practicable once more. By 1955 the Colony's annual income had reached the £4,000,000 mark and the latest Development Report bound in dark red, a rather menacing colour, and optimistically called "Development Plan 1955—60", shows that approximately £10,000,000 is being spent, or has been spent, on schools, hospitals, housing and all the normal social services. This figure does not include 800

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This figure does not include

648 652 178 the £4,000,000 which was obtained from Her Majesty's Government in the form of an Exchequer Loan at 4½ per cent. for thirty years, to provide administration services and roads at Bureikha, services necessitated by the £45,000,000 Refinery and the £7,000,000 harbour with alongside berths for the great crude oil tankers completed by the B.P. Company in 1953. The finance for Colony development has been found from local Aden Government resources to the extent of £5,000,000 and a further £1,300,000 has been raised on the London Market, while the British Government has contributed £450,000 and a further £150,000 has been earmarked for a specific item, from the Exchequer Loan. The balance required to complete the programme amounts to some £3,000,000 and it is proposed, under the Development Plan, to raise a further loan of £3,500,000 in London.

652 178 [871] I give these figures, not because I have the least desire to compile anything in the nature of a statistical account, but because they give in brief a clear indication of the expansion economically of the Colony in the short period of less than twenty years. I have already given figures showing the tremendous advance in education over the same period, which is of particular significance when it is realised that those figures are ninety per cent. Arab, as most of the children of the minority communities attend schools which are under unofficial control although they receive very substantial annual subsidies from the Aden Government.

000 The stage is set and the prologue is spoken by Sir Muhammed Mackawwi—he was knighted in 1949 for his great public service to his country—one Saturday evening in August 1951, as he and I were sitting on the roof of his garden house at Sheikh Othman. We had dined together and were drinking our coffee and enjoying the cool night breeze after the humid heat of a rather still day for that time of the year. Suddenly he startled me by saying:

"I am not sure that we are ready for democracy in Aden, not, that is, for democratic Government, and yet in some ways we Arabs are more democratic, truly democratic, than are you British."

436 Subsidiary coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one rupee. Indian Government currency notes are in circulation—the denominations being Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 50 and Rs. 100.

652 The Finance Officer of the Colony is the local Currency Authority but the National Bank of India, Limited, who are the Government Bankers, co-operate with Government in all currency matters, the withdrawal of unserviceable notes and coinage and the provision of new currency being arranged through them.

Weights and Measures

804 The Imperial weights and measures and certain Indian weights are in common use. For instance, the Indian Tola, which is equivalent to approximately half an ounce, is at present used as a unit of weight for inland postal purposes, but its use will probably be discontinued in the near future. There is a local "maund" weight of 28 lbs., as compared with the Bombay maund which is about 80 lbs.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

651 The Colony, as such, came into being on the 1st April, 1937, and the financial year runs from the 1st April to the 31st March. The figures of actual revenue and expenditure for the first year, 1937/38, and the revised estimates for 1938/39 are as follows:—

REVENUE

	Actual 1937–38.	*Revised Estimates 1938–39.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Duties, Taxes and Licences	10,19,774	9,60,000
Fees and Receipts for Government services	1,43,175	1,20,000
Contributions and Reimbursements ...	3,69,494	3,94,000
Posts and Telephones	6,59,573	4,00,000
Miscellaneous	60,580	16,000
	22,52,596	18,90,000

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EXPENDITURE

	Rs.	Rs.
Recurrent	15,52,570	16,09,000
Extraordinary ...	1,44,407	1,34,000
	16,96,977	17,43,000
Surplus	5,55,619	1,47,000

The principal decrease in revenue is under Posts and Telephones, receipts from the sale of stamps having been exceptionally heavy in

the year 1937–38 owing to the new issues introduced on the inauguration of the Colony and in connection with the Coronation. The marked reduction in miscellaneous revenue is due to the closing down of the Perim Coal Company, from which special revenue amounting to over Rs. 40,000 was received in the previous year. 651 652

The variations on the expenditure side are of a minor nature and call for no special comment. The Extraordinary expenditure is entirely in respect of public works.

It is anticipated that the Colony's accumulated surplus at the close of the year 1938–39 will be in the region of Rs. 3,20,000 as shown below :—

		Rs.
Deficit taken over as at the 1st April, 1937		3,82,170
	Rs.	
Actual Surplus for 1937–38	5,55,619	
Estimated surplus for 1938–39	1,47,000	
		7,02,619
Estimated surplus as at the 31st March, 1939		3,20,449

Public Debt

The Colony has no public debt.

Taxation

The main source of revenue is Income Tax, which is levied under the Income Tax Ordinance, 1937. The net proceeds in the year 1937–38 amounted to Rs. 5,90,700. 651

There are no Customs Duties, but drugs, intoxicating liquors and perfumed spirits are required to be deposited in the Excise Warehouse and are released on payment of the appropriate duty. The revenue for 1937–38 from such Excise Duties totalled Rs. 2,02,857.

The only other taxation measure of any importance is the tax on salt produced locally and exported or sold for local consumption. The present rate of tax is 8 annas per ton and the revenue in the last financial year amounted to Rs. 1,33,200.

The revenue derived from the taxation of motor vehicles accrues to the Aden Settlement, which body undertakes the maintenance and improvement of roads.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS

Port Administration

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 33 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides) is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of three officials including the Chairman, who is also Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and seven non-officials. 647 504

647 The Trustees are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years.
504 Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and Inner Mooring Basin, except the four deep water berths, is 32 ft. 6 in.; there are five oil berths connected to the land installation by submarine pipe lines; two of these berths have been dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet at L.W. There are two other berths dredged to a similar depth available for the supply of bunker coal and for general purposes.

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and six pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publish a separate administration report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is an Officer of the Royal Indian Navy and is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Aden Port Trust Finance

651 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances
652 with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1939:—

Opening balance on 1st April, 1938 ...	Rs.	7,68,687	8	11
Receipts for the year 1938–39	Rs.	18,59,376	10	9
	Rs.	26,28,064	3	8
Expenditure for the year 1938–39 ...	Rs.	20,00,472	3	9
Closing balance on the 31st March, 1939	Rs.	6,27,591	15	11

Note.—The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year. The above figures are therefore based on the working of the financial year.

Municipal Administration

642 The Municipal Administration of Aden is carried on by the
643 Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement subject to the authority of the Governor under the powers vested in him by the Aden Settlement Regulation VII of 1900 as amended by Regulation V of 1919 and 1927.

Municipal Finance

REVENUE

651 No new forms of taxation were introduced in 1938. The revenue of the Aden Settlement Fund for the year 1938 has increased owing to the large import of kat and also to the increase in the number of

3:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 Micl Aden MMI

deck passengers who entered the Fortress by sea, paying temporary registration fees and further to the receipts from Markets and Zariba fees.

The following table shows the principal sources of revenue for the years 1934–38. As the period under report commences from 1st January to 31st December no comparison can be made between this period and the revenue of the previous four years.

No.	*Principal sources of revenue*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*For Nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1937.*	*1938.*
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1.	Taxes	3,69,235	3,68,985	4,09,711	3,78,221	4,28,615
2.	Licences	41,422	45,851	49,692	34,235	50,385
3.	Permits	13,624	14,034	16,019	11,415	16,866
4.	Rents	71,337	74,883	75,068	64,332	81,675
5.	Fees	76,927	90,022	1,02,960	87,581	1,17,497
6.	Sales	9,090	5,880	4,314	2,011	4,808
7.	Royalties	46,580	65,135	50,565	48,500	42,000
8.	Miscellaneous receipts such as contributions grants and interest on investments, etc., etc.	52,998	70,760	54,857	43,125	77,134

MUNICIPAL DEBT

A loan of Rs. 3,00,000/– was obtained from the Aden Port Trust at an interest of 4½ per cent. per annum in February, 1935, in order to repay the balance of the loan from the Indian Government at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum in connection with the Water and Drainage Schemes.

A regular Sinking Fund is being maintained towards the repayment of the Port Trust Loan.

EXPENDITURE

The following table shows the expenditure for the years 1934–38. As the period under report commences from 1st January to 31st December, no comparison can be made between this period and the expenditure of the previous four years.

No.	*Expenditure.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*For Nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1937.*	*1938.*
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1.	Administration ...	80,738	82,589	75,917	68,870	91,131
2.	Public Works ...	32,102	32,518	31,656	29,901	41,913
3.	Lighting	33,814	35,959	33,289	25,285	27,628
4.	Police	42,730	42,957	42,824	32,700	40,835
5.	Hospital and Dispensaries.	28,819	26,617	26,915	14,893	26,665
6.	Vaccination	5,205	5,086	4,923	3,578	5,424
7.	Anti-Malaria ...	6,629	6,571	6,617	4,766	6,395
8.	Plague	4,521	4,243	4,212	3,222	3,407
9.	Tawella rain water and Sheikh Othman wells.	4,259	4,158	5,665	2,426	6,706
10.	Roads	66,788	65,747	58,204	50,051	70,838
11.	Sanitation and Public Health.	1,73,621	1,71,303	1,63,428	1,22,511	1,60,499
12.	Markets and Zaribas ...	8,120	8,058	8,293	6,768	11,519
13.	Slaughter Houses ...	3,233	2,989	2,889	2,616	3,218
14.	Gardens and Public Museum.	15,297	16,203	13,420	11,558	32,887
15.	Veterinary	2,648	2,723	3,849	3,117	1,408
16.	Registration	23,981	21,352	22,207	17,854	23,737
17.	Dhobiwada and bathing places.	3,186	4,416	3,334	2,736	3,434
18.	Cattle stables ...	1,235	1,491	911	512	956
19.	Public and Conveyance	1,745	1,536	2,161	2,147	2,055
20.	Miscellaneous ...	37,726	39,159	53,444	19,774	1,08,205

FINANCIAL POSITION ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1938

Opening balance on 1st January, 1938	Rs. 14,46,385
Closing balance on 31st December, 1938	Rs. 16,04,170

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Currency.

The monetary unit is the Indian rupee (silver) and is legal 436
tender for any amount. The subsidiary Indian coins are:— 652

Silver—
- Half rupee.
- Quarter rupee.

Nickel—
- Four anna piece.
- Two anna piece.
- One anna piece.

Bronze—
- Single pice (¼ anna).
- One pie piece (1-12th anna).

Subsidiary coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one rupee. Indian Government currency notes are in circulation—the denominations being Rs.5, Rs.10, Rs.50, and Rs.100.

Prior to the transfer of Aden to the control of the Colonial Office the Government of India maintained a Currency Reserve in Aden. The reserve as it stood on the 1st April, 1937, was allowed to remain in Aden to meet the requirements of the Royal Air Force against payment to the Government of India in London. The reserve was reduced to about Rs.6 lakhs by the end of 1937 and will soon be exhausted. When it is exhausted, the provision of currency in Aden will be arranged through the banks. The Government, however, will take steps to see that both the coinage and notes in circulation are kept in good condition.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial weights and measures are in common use, as 804
also are certain Indian weights. For instance, in the Post Office inland letters are exchanged at so much per *tola*: foreign letters, however, are weighed by the ounce. A *tola* is the weight of a freshly minted rupee, *i.e.*, 0·4114 of an ounce. Eighty *tolas* = 1 *seer* and 40 *seers* = 1 Bombay *maund* (about 80 lb.). There is, however, a local *maund* which is only 28 lb.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

As the Colony only came into existence on the 1st April, 652
1937, the figures of revenue and expenditure for the first financial 651
year are not yet available. The approved and revised estimates for 1937-8 are as follows:—

REVENUE.

	Approved Estimates. Rs.	*Revised Estimates.* Rs.
Duties, Taxes, etc.	931,000	950,000
Court Fees and Government Services ...	91,900	110,000
Reimbursements	325,260	350,000
Posts and Telephones	261,000	600,000
Miscellaneous...	55,000	50,000
	1,664,160	2,060,000

EXPENDITURE.

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	Rs.	Rs.
Recurrent	1,586,244	1,597,000
Extraordinary	73,200	160,000
	1,659,444	1,757,000

It will be observed that the chief revenue increase is under Posts and Telephones and the item responsible for this is the sale of stamps to collectors and dealers, both the new issue introduced on the inauguration of the Colony and the Coronation issue.

653 652 The increase under Extraordinary Expenditure arises out of the necessity to build quarters for the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and the Education Officer.

652 The surplus for the year 1937/38 will be just over Rs.3 lakhs, which will practically wipe out the excess of liabilities taken over from the Government of India. It is estimated that the financial year 1938/39 will open with assets just about balancing the liabilities.

Public Debt.

The Colony has no public debt.

Taxation.

651 The main source of revenue is Income Tax which is levied under the Income Tax Ordinance 1937. In the case of every company and registered firm the rate is two annas and four and a sixth pies in the rupee; in the case of individuals, etc., the rate varies from six and a half pies in the rupee on incomes over Rs.2,000 to two annas and four and a sixth pies in the rupee on incomes over Rs.100,000. In respect of the excess of total income over a specified figure which varies from Rs.30,000 to Rs.75,000 according to the circumstances. Supertax is also charged.

There are no customs duties, but there is an excise duty on intoxicating liquors.

The production of salt is subject to a tax which is collected when the commodity is exported or sold for local consumption. Practically the whole of the salt tax revenue is derived from salt exported to India and the Far East. The tax on salt so exported is 8 annas per ton.

Municipal Administration.

633 The Municipal Administration of Aden is carried on by the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement subject to the authority of the Governor under the powers vested in him by the Aden Settlement Regulation VII of 1900 as amended by Regulation V of 1919 and 1927.

Municipal Finance.

REVENUE.

652 The following table shows the principal sources of revenue of the Aden Settlement for the years 1933-37. As the period under report is only for nine months, therefore no comparison can be made between this period and the revenue of the previous four years.

No.	*Principal sources of revenue.*	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*For 9 months from 1st April to 31st Dec., 1937.*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Taxes	3,74,801	3,69,235	3,68,985	4,00,711	3,78,221
2	Licences	39,340	41,422	43,851	47,692	34,235
3	Permits	14,520	13,624	14,034	16,019	11,415
4	Rents	71,468	71,337	74,883	75,068	64,332
5	Fees	72,291	76,927	90,022	1,01,960	87,581
6	Sales	19,655	9,090	5,820	4,314	2,011
7	Royalties	50,625	46,580	65,135	50,565	48,500
8	Miscellaneous receipts such as contributions, grants and interest on investments, etc.	55,271	52,998	70,769	54,857	43,125

MUNICIPAL DEBT.

A loan of Rs.300,000/- was obtained from the Aden Port Trust at an interest of 4½ per cent. per annum in February 1935 in order to repay the balance of a loan obtained from the Indian Government at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum in connection with the Water & Drainage Schemes.

EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the expenditure for the years 1933-37. As the period under report is only for nine months, no comparison can be made between this period and the expenditure for the previous four years.

No.	*Expenditure.*	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*For nine months from 1-4-37 to 31-12-37*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration ...	79,049	80,738	82,589	75,917	68,870
2	Public Works ...	28,709	32,102	32,518	31,656	29,901
3	Lighting	39,440	33,814	35,959	33,289	25,285
4	Police	42,415	42,730	42,957	42,824	32,700
5	Hospital and Dispensaries.	26,161	28,819	26,617	26,915	14,893
6	Vaccination	5,460	5,205	5,086	4,923	3,578
7	Anti-Malaria ...	6,878	6,629	6,571	6,617	4,766
8	Plague	4,583	4,521	4,243	4,212	3,222
9	Tawella rain-water and Sheikh Othman wells.	5,392	4,259	4,158	5,665	2,426
10	Roads	59,568	66,788	65,747	58,204	50,051
11	Sanitation and Public Health.	1,91,567	1,73,621	1,71,303	1,63,428	1,22,511
12	Markets and Zaribas	8,078	8,120	8,058	8,293	6,768
13	Slaughter-houses ...	3,296	3,233	2,989	2,889	2,616
14	Gardens and Public Museum.	14,470	15,297	16,203	13,420	11,558
15	Veterinary	2,969	2,648	2,723	3,849	3,117
16	Registration ...	24,806	23,981	21,352	22,207	17,854
17	Dhobiwada and bathing places.	3,382	3,186	4,416	3,334	2,736
18	Cattle stables ...	1,567	1,235	1,491	911	512
19	Public Land Conveyance.	1,853	1,745	1,536	2,161	2,147
20	Miscellaneous	28,368	37,726	39,159	53,444	19,774

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579 Aden by sea. On the day before, the Commissioner of Police had resumed control of security in the Colony.

It was hoped that this calm would be maintained, but on 20th and 21st December feelings again ran high and there were renewed attempts at arson and looting.

On 24th December a bomb exploded in the coolie lines at Hedjuff, killing 2 Arabs and wounding 6, and on that afternoon, in view of the gravely tense situation and of the absolute necessity to use all available forces to put down disorder immediately it should occur, the Fortress Commander was requested to resume security control throughout the Colony and retained that function until 2nd February, 1948. The situation however had eased at the end of the month.

Civilian casualties during the riots were 33 Arabs, 4 Indian Muslims, 1 Somali, 78 Jews and 6 other persons of unknown race, killed. Very many were known to have been wounded or injured.

The Police suffered no fatal casualties, but an Assistant Medical Officer and one Levy were killed in the execution of duty.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FINANCE AND TRADE

Development Committee

646 At the meeting of the Legislature held on 28th April, 1947, the Council adopted the First Report of the Development Committee as the general development policy for the next ten years, subject to periodic review of details in the light of experience, and the inclusion of such additional schemes as might prove necessary as a result of unforeseen circumstances.

● 652 The Estimates of the Colony for 1948–49 provide a total of Rs. 27,27,000 for approved development schemes.

362 His Majesty's Government agreed to make a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act towards the cost of working-class dwellings at Sheikh Othman. The amount of the grant is £27,500 during a five-and-a-half-year period. A further grant will be considered at the end of that period.

Economic Control

439 656 The hopes expressed earlier that it would be possible to dispense with the Economic Control Department as restrictions on trade were lifted were unfortunately not realised, and the economic crisis which confronts the United Kingdom and the whole of western Europe is having a natural effect on the economic life of Aden, which is dependent upon the maintenance of a vigorous trade for its prosperity.

Since August, 1947, a policy of restricting imports to reasonable essentials and to those goods which are required for the entrepot trade was followed. The merchants co-operated with Government in making this policy effective and as a consequence Aden was able to make a substantial contribution to important foreign exchange reserves. Many essentials remained scarce and in order to ensure that there should be no further reduction in the standard of living of the great bulk of the inhabitants Government maintained a policy of making adequate supplies of essential

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

foodstuffs available to the public at cheap, and in the case of flour at subsidised, prices. The position of entrepot goods, particularly textiles, fluctuated during the year. At the beginning of the year the position was difficult but supplies of American textiles and later of Japanese and Chinese *textiles enabled* the merchants to re-establish this trade, which was assisted as much as possible by the ready granting of re-export licences to countries within Aden's economic orbit. 439 656

There was an increase in the cost of living during the year though a slight fall occurred latterly. The increase was accounted for mostly by an increase in prices in common articles imported from outside. For instance, rice rose from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per paily owing to the imposition of an export tax by the Government of Egypt, and soap increased from 4 annas a cake to 6 annas. It must be borne in mind, however, that the consumption of the various articles which together make up the cost-of-living figures have altered greatly since 1939, consumers switching from one kind of foodstuff to another, depending on supplies available, and spending a smaller proportion of their money on articles, such as clothing, which have so greatly risen in price. 435 434

Colony Finances

The Colony opened the financial year on 1st April, 1947, with a surplus balance of about Rs. 190 lakhs. During the year it was estimated that the balance would be increased by another Rs. 13 lakhs. Consequently the surplus balance on 1st April, 1948, should be in the region of Rs. 203 lakhs. This figure is exclusive of Rs. 100 lakhs, which is in the Reserve Fund. The total net assets of the Colony therefore amount to over Rs. 300 lakhs (or £2¼ million sterling). 652

This is probably the high-water mark of the Colony's surplus. During 1948–49 it is proposed to spend Rs. 23 lakhs more than will be received in revenue. This will reduce the surplus balance at the end of the next financial year to about Rs. 180 lakhs. The deficit in the 1948–49 Budget will arise entirely from the implementation of a part of the Development Programme; in other words, the deficit will be the result of capital expenditure. Revenue still balances recurrent expenditure despite the repeal of the excess profits tax, but the margin is now very small.

Customs and Excise Department

The work of the Department continued on normal lines during 1947, and there was no falling off in the collection of excise duties, which amount to about 15 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony. 651

Taxes on Income

The collection of revenue from income tax and excess profits tax continued to be satisfactory in spite of heavy excess profits tax refunds made on account of deficiency of profits.

The following legislation was enacted during the year:

(1) The Excess Profits Tax Ordinance No. 9 of 1947, which provides that the tax shall not be chargeable on profit earned after 1st May, 1947.

651 (2) The Income Tax Ordinance No. 11 of 1947 which makes provision for relief from double taxation. Arrangements have already been made with the United Kingdom Government to make this provision operative between the two Governments from 1st April, 1947.

Treasury

652 [657] The work of the Treasury Department continued along usual lines during 1947. During the year, however, the Treasury was made responsible for the maintenance of accounts and calculation of pensions in connection with the newly established Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

Trade Registration

659 Since the economic crisis the Trade Registration Department was expanded in order to comply with the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that accurate and prompt figures of Aden's trade returns should be available.

INDUSTRY

Salt

439 During the war the salt industry was handicapped by the lack of tonnage to ship local produce to India and other places. Even in 1946 the position had not materially improved, as only about 90,000 tons were shipped, but 1947 brought increased prosperity to the industry. Exports totalled over 300,000 tons, or over three times the 1946 figure. Much of this was coarse salt shipped to Japan under a contract with the United Kingdom Government.

Fisheries

654 The Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the Colony and the Protectorate in the early part of the year; he came to the conclusion that the waters of the Gulf of Aden showed great promise of early development.

As a result of this visit and in view of the urgent need for increased production of food and other fish products, the Secretary of State despatched to Aden a small team of experts to investigate the best methods of increasing the output of the local and Protectorate fisheries and the suitability of the local types of fish for canning and processing. The cost of this expedition is being met by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The team was accompanied by the Government Fisheries Officer who will continue to advise Government on fisheries development when the other experts have completed their work.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

658 871 The new Director of Education arrived in the Colony from Eritrea on 3rd November, 1947.

The demand for educational facilities continued to increase, but diffi-

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Statement of Expenditure for 1946–47 as compared with the Expenditure of the two previous years:

	1946–47 Rs.	1945–46 Rs.	1944–45 Rs.
1. Governor	88,530	87,911	81,153
2. Antiquities.	11,595	—	—
3. Architectural and Town Planning. . . .	70,664	—	—
4. Audit	33,141	37,727	23,375
5. Ecclesiastical . . .	7,502	7,248	7,590
6. Economic Control . .	1,41,523	—	—
7. Education	2,96,915	2,59,788	1,93,377
8. Electricity	5,74,890	5,87,868	—
9. Electricity Extraordinary .	3,43,822	3,68,000	—
10. Excise and Salt . . .	3,14,104	2,91,065	2,36,473
11. Judicial and Registration .	1,14,115	1,07,633	1,21,686
12. Legal	39,718	—	—
13. Legislative Council . .	6,270	—	—
14. Medical and Public Health.	10,09,942	8,19,703	5,18,038
15. Miscellaneous Services .	13,88,726	1,76,489	1,29,216
16. Passenger Transport . .	1,14,635	—	—
17. Pensions and Gratuities .	2,09,056	1,29,413	1,14,351
18. Perim	60,047	56,872	43,012
19. Police	5,80,144	4,43,036	4,21,875
20. Posts and Telephones. .	3,14,208	2,73,401	2,54,915
21. Prisons	82,335	73,559	58,936
22. Public Works, Water and Drainage	3,82,088	3,82,072	—
23. Public Works Recurrent .	3,92,396	32,207	1,16,653
24. Public Works Extraordinary	8,70,905	7,05,726	4,25,709
25. Secretariat	2,40,625	2,44,143	2,11,011
26. Taxes on Income . .	27,834	27,350	25,398
27. Township Authority, Aden .	3,48,753	2,41,746	—
28. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,07,201	94,653	—
29. Trade Registration . .	16,729	15,465	15,392
30. Treasury	73,855	68,625	51,667
31. Veterinary	7,384	7,828	4,481
32. Emergency Measures . .	—	14,11,075	14,20,032
33. Aden Home Guard . .	—	1,334	5,034
34. Transfer to Reserve Fund .	16,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000
TOTAL Rs.	98,69,652	99,51,937	74,79,374

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1947

Liabilities	Rs.	as.	ps.	Amount Rs.	as.	ps.
Deposits						
Post Office Savings Banks	21,38,477	12	0			
Post Office Reserve Account	1,54,428	11	9			
General Provident Fund	1,69,653	7	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	67,461	8	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees Reserve Account	2,889	2	0			
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	99,002	3	0			
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	9,647	9	5			
Supreme Court	54,169	6	4			
Balhaf Government Investment Account	40,000	0	0			
Bir Ali Government Investment Account	20,000	0	0			
Custodian of Enemy Property	15,47,414	4	0			
Mukalla Government Investment Account	15,34,407	1	0			
Seiyun Government Investment Account	3,01,802	4	0	61,39,443	4	6
Other Deposits				33,22,336	3	2
TOTAL DEPOSITS				94,61,779	7	8
Renewals and Replacements Fund, Water Supply and Drainage				6,23,559	13	1
Renewals and Replacements Fund, Electricity Department				10,13,963	1	6
Surplus Balance ex Aden Settlement Fund				30,18,020	7	1
Reserve Account				1,00,00,000	0	0
General Revenue Balance on 1st April, 1947	1,89,54,700	0	5			
Add Surplus for 9 months ended 31st December, 1947	21,17,572	13	6	2,10,72,272	13	11
TOTAL				Rs. 4,51,89,595	11	3

Assets	Rs.	as.	ps.	Amount Rs.	as.	ps.
Investments						
Post Office Savings Banks	19,09,290	15	0			
General Provident Fund	1,74,102	2	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	86,504	7	0			
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	99,002	3	0			
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	8,440	0	0			
Balhaf Government Surplus Fund	40,000	0	0			
Bir Ali Government Surplus Fund	20,000	0	0			
Custodian of Enemy Property	15,57,627	7	0			
Mukalla Government Surplus Fund	15,34,407	1	0			
Seiyun Government Surplus Fund	3,01,802	4	0			
Surplus Fund	3,17,36,942	1	0			
Renewals and Replacements Fund, Water Supply and Drainage	6,73,766	12	0			
Renewals and Replacements Fund, Electricity Department	9,53,436	11	0	3,91,86,411	15	0
Advances				8,98,984	13	6
Imprests				21,885	0	0
Drafts and Remittances				2,00,489	15	0
Cash						
Treasury	12,09,642	1	4			
Post Office	21,039	5	1			
Kamaran	38,263	12	2			
Crown Agents	5,242	2	0			
Joint Colonial Fund	33,06,666	10	0			
Indian Agents	1,39,306	6	3			
Supreme Court	524	6	0			
Mukalla	1,14,310	13	0			
Seiyun	35,465	11	0			
Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	6,360	9	11	48,76,823	15	9
TOTAL				Rs. 4,51,89,595	11	3

5:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

871 for entry into the Secondary School who were excluded for a year as they were under age. Every effort has been made to admit as many pupils as possible to the schools in spite of the limited accommodation. Most of the schools cater only for primary education, and the large majority of their pupils are boys. Education for girls has not so far progressed beyond the primary stage, except in the two Convent Schools which employ English as the medium of instruction throughout and are attended by very few Arab girls and those only in the lower classes.

871 658 The schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population. Higher secondary education is conducted through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the Lower Secondary School, but will probably be introduced in the primary schools in the near future. Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of English, Gujerati, Hebrew and, to a limited extent, Urdu, the higher secondary education through the medium of English. English is thus the medium through which the children of all sections of the community unite for higher education.

The highest standard so far reached is School Certificate. There is no local establishment which provides post-secondary training, but a number of students attended courses at Bakht er Rudah in the Sudan and in Egypt.

871 652 Expenditure on education in 1947 was estimated at Rs. 4,58,000 as compared with Rs. 2,96,000 in 1946. It continues to increase and now represents over 5 per cent. of the total public expenditure of the Colony. This increase is reflected in the figures for attendance which show that the number of pupils in Government and grant-aided schools has risen from 2,877 to 3,780 in the same period.

871 658 Efforts were made to improve the standard of teaching in both Government and grant-aided schools. No teacher-training facilities were provided locally during 1947, but students were sent to the Sudan and Egypt for this purpose. It was possible, however, to start a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School.

The Education Department has not been able to undertake any form of adult education. Provision for this type of education exists in the British Institute, where there are three classes in English and one for Cambridge Senior preparation. There are 40 students of various races attending these classes.

Evening classes for adult Arab women, numbering between 35 and 40, meet once a week at the Government Girls' School, and a second class for girls of over school-age numbering about 20 meet twice a week. Both these classes are run by the Principal of the Girls' School and are very popular.

HEALTH

000 During 1947 the long-planned improvements in staffing and equipment, delayed by difficulties arising from post-war conditions, began to

the cost of electricity to the general public is at the rate of 5 annas

435 per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 annas per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used, and whether or not *condensers are fitted* to the motors. The average rate, however, is approximately 2·57 annas per unit. (An anna equals 1·125 pence.)

651 Revenue from all sources in 1947 was Rs. 11,00,000 (£82,500).

652 Accurate figures of expenditure cannot be given at present as the Crown Agents accounts for the latter end of the year have not yet been received, but it is estimated that it will be about £81,000.

Consumers at the end of 1947 numbered 3,069, compared with 2,736 at the same date last year.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Maintenance of Buildings

653 Government own most of the buildings used for public purposes in the Colony and a large staff is maintained by the Public Works Department in maintaining them in a proper state of repair and carrying out minor improvements.

New Buildings

All new Government buildings were constructed departmentally by direct labour and the principal works completed in 1947 were:

	£
Conversion of an existing office into a Secondary School for boys	3,800
Conversion of an existing barrack in the Armed Police Lines into married quarters	2,000
Alterations to Prison Buildings	1,500
Extension to Office of Public Works Department	3,500
New Slaughter-House and Segregation Stable at Maalla	800
Construction of 40 working-class quarters at Sheikh Othman	9,000
Conversion of Cable and Wireless Building into flats for Government officials	2,700
Garages, tiffin room and store at Secretariat	1,500
Quarter for Police Inspector, Sheikh Othman	650
Quarters for two Police Inspectors, Maalla	700
New Public Bathing Place, Crater	500

Mechanical Workshop

A small mechanical workshop is maintained where all motor transport of the Public Health and Public Works Departments are serviced and repaired. Animal-drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night-soil tumbler carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

Building Plans

All deposited building plans submitted by the general public are first checked by the P.W.D. and then passed to the respective townships for formal approval.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up 504
to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working 647
the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the chairman and eight non-officials. The Trustees with the exception of the chairman are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor. The Board publishes an Aden Port Trust Administration Report annually.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and the Inner Mooring Basin, is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe-lines: all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour 502
Master and seven pilots.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The 505
present incumbent is a retired Officer of the Royal Navy, who is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with 652
actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1947:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1946 .	Rs.	3,08,462	0	2
Receipts for the year 1946–47 . .		29,16,513	1	2
	Rs.	32,24,975	1	4
Expenditure for the year 1946–47 .		26,87,504	10	1
Closing balance on 31st March, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

General

During 1947 the Department of Public Relations and Information 647
continued to be under the direct control of His Majesty's Government. In conformity with the need for economy the services of a full-time Public Relations Officer was dispensed with in the second half of the year, and the Protectorate Education Officer appointed to hold the position in addition to his other duties. Reductions were also made in clerical

652

Statement of Expenditure for 1947–48 as compared with the Expenditure of the two previous years

	1947–48 Rs.	1946–47 Rs.	1945–46 Rs.
1. Governor	1,11,672	88,530	87,911
2. Administration and Social Services	21,379	—	—
3. Antiquities	6,087	11,595	—
4. Architectural and Town Planning	70,740	70,664	—
5. Audit	43,100	33,141	37,727
6. Ecclesiastical	2,703	7,502	7,248
7. Economic Control	1,04,375	1,41,523	—
8. Education	4,18,238	2,96,915	2,59,788
9. Excise and Salt	2,54,349	3,14,104	2,91,065
10. Judicial and Registration	1,29,936	1,14,115	1,07,633
11. Legal	48,746	39,718	—
12. Legislative Council	3,664	6,270	—
13. Medical and Public Health	14,47,358	10,09,942	8,19,703
14. Miscellaneous Services	7,64,263	13,88,726	1,76,489
15. Passenger Transport	—	1,14,635	—
16. Pensions and Gratuities	1,71,966	2,09,056	1,29,413
17. Perim	57,878	60,047	56,872
18. Police	8,82,521	5,80,144	4,43,036
19. Posts and Telephones	4,93,432	3,14,208	2,73,401
20. Prisons	1,14,708	82,335	73,559
21. Public Works, Water and Drainage	4,86,259	3,82,088	3,82,072
22. Public Works Electricity	7,45,110	5,74,890	5,87,868
23. Electricity Extraordinary	—	3,43,822	3,68,000
24. Public Works Recurrent	4,96,534	3,92,396	32,207
25. Public Works Extraordinary	14,51,515	8,70,905	7,05,726
26. Secretariat	2,98,526	2,40,625	2,44,143
27. Taxes on Income	39,841	27,834	27,350
28. Township Authority, Aden	3,69,470	3,48,753	2,41,746
29. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,28,235	1,07,201	94,653
30. Trade Registration	22,518	16,729	15,465
31. Treasury	85,968	73,855	68,625
32. Veterinary	9,540	7,384	7,828
33. Emergency Measures	—	—	14,11,075
34. Aden Home Guards	—	—	1,334
35. Transfer to Reserve Fund	—	16,00,000	30,00,000
TOTAL Rs.	92,80,631	98,69,652	99,51,937

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Statement of approximate Expenditure from 1st January, 1948, *to 31st December*, 1948

Payments	*Total* Rs.
1. Governor	89,420
2. Administration and Social Service	23,814
3. Antiquities	6,555
4. Architectural and Town Planning	15,307
5. Audit	54,990
6. Ecclesiastical	726
7. Economic Control	98,679
8. Education	4,36,885
9. Excise and Salt	2,71,273
10. Judicial and Registration	1,43,263
11. Legal	52,797
12. Legislative Council	3,804
13. Medical and Public Health	15,99,234
14. Miscellaneous Services	11,57,755
15. Pensions and Gratuities	1,59,859
16. Perim	58,968
17. Police	9,55,326
18. Posts and Telephones	5,86,800
19. Prisons	1,41,213
20. Public Relation and Information Office	27,367
21. Public Works, Water and Drainage	5,43,306
22. Public Works, Electricity	9,13,465
23. Public Works, Recurrent	5,21,711
24. Public Works, Extraordinary	11,94,406
25. Secretariat	3,06,263
26. Taxes on Income	42,360
27. Township Authority, Aden	5,09,364
28. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,46,055
29. Trade Registration	26,098
30. Treasury	1,07,241
31. Veterinary	10,623
32. Development (Expenditure from Surplus Fund)	6,55,514
TOTAL Rs.	1,08,60,441

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1948

Liabilities

	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Deposits						
Post Office Savings Bank	21,56,395	2	6			
Post Office Reserve Account	90,585	3	3			
General Provident Fund	1,79,463	4	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	88,601	2	0			
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	97,043	12	0			
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	9,647	9	5			
Supreme Court	78,718	9	4			
Fadhli State Investment Account	40,010	11	0			
Balhaf Government Investment Account	39,999	4	0			
Bir Ali Government Investment Account	19,999	10	0			
Custodian of Enemy Property	18,96,973	12	0			
Mukalla Government Investment Account	15,00,739	5	0			
Seiyun Government Investment Account	2,96,388	6	0			
				64,94,563	11	6
Other Deposits				38,51,173	3	11
TOTAL DEPOSITS				1,03,45,736	15	5
Draft and Remittances				1,512	10	0
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Water Supply and Drainage				6,32,004	12	1
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Electricity Department				9,40,151	6	5
Surplus Balance ex Aden Settlement Fund				30,16,020	7	1
Reserve Account				1,00,00,000	0	0
General Revenue Balance on 1st April, 1947	1,89,54,700	0	5			
Add Surplus for 1947/48	28,31,790	3	2			
	2,17,86,490	3	7			
Deduct Depreciation on Investments	11,84,025	10	0			
				2,06,02,464	9	7
TOTAL Rs.				4,55,39,890	12	7

Assets

	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Investments						
Post Office Savings Bank	19,23,077	7	0			
General Provident Fund	1,68,504	1	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	82,182	14	0			
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	8,040	0	0			
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	97,043	12	0			
Fadhli State Surplus Fund	40,010	11	0			
Balhaf Government Surplus Fund	39,999	4	0			
Bir Ali Government Surplus Fund	19,999	10	0			
Custodian of Enemy Property	18,96,973	12	0			
Mukalla Government Surplus Fund	15,00,739	5	0			
Seiyun Government Surplus Fund	2,96,388	6	0			
Surplus Fund	3,39,83,496	4	0			
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Water Supply and Drainage	6,56,296	6	0			
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Electricity Department	9,25,903	12	0			
				4,16,38,655	8	0
Advances				3,45,761	8	3
Imprests				169	12	0
Cash						
Treasury	11,69,418	1	10			
Post Office	16,684	13	10			
Kamaran	19,337	0	5			
Crown Agents	2,615	0	0			
Joint Colonial Fund	21,60,000	0	0			
Indian Agents	1,23,620	4	6			
Supreme Court	600	2	9			
Mukalla	32,065	1	0			
Seiyun	29,182	8	0			
Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,781	0	0			
				35,55,304	0	4
TOTAL Rs.				4,55,39,890	12	7

NOTE: An under-issue of Rs. 1,01,827.5.0 has been made in respect of Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme No. R214.

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6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

6:Gt. Brit. , Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

368 *Fire Standposts and other Free Supplies.* During 1948, 124,274,000
365 gallons of water representing 21·2 per cent of the total water raised was
issued free of charge for fire-fighting, gardens, free standposts, Public
312 Works etc. 13,965,000 gallons of water were issued free of charge to the
general public from the 32 free standposts now erected in the various points
of the Colony.

364 *Sterilisation of Water.* The whole of the water (except that supplied
365 to Sheikh Othman gardens) is chlorinated before distribution, and the
many bacteriological analyses made during the year proved that the water
312 was eminently fit for domestic consumption.

Drainage Works. This covers the maintenance of the whole of the sewerage system in the Colony, with the exception of cleansing which is carried out by the Public Health Department.

652 *New Work.* The expenditure on new works during 1948 was Rs. 265,517. The principal items being shown below:

	Rs.
1. New house connection and minor extension to water mains	57,351
2. Minor drainage works	8,435
3. Sinking new boreholes at Sheikh Othman	74,000
4. New distribution mains	51,195
5. Store room at Isthmus Pump House	2,770
6. Quarter for pump cleaner	3,251
7. Extension of Maalla drainage	12,000
8. Two flushing tanks	3,576
9. New 9-inch water main from Sheikh Othman to Khormaksar	13,915

Finance. The total receipts for 1948 were Rs. 709,546 and the expenditure Rs. 653,896.

The total expenditure on the water supply since its inception to 31st December, 1948, is Rs. 7,024,204 and the amount received from the sale of water during the same period is Rs. 8,349,272.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

365 The Waterworks Department is also responsible for the construction
364 and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges into
the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water
mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks
have been constructed, there are no sewage disposal works. In order to
minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are
required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all
solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

Labour

464 1948 was a difficult year for labour. Due to the considerable increase in the cost of living, several strikes took place, and wages had to be increased to offset this rise.

There was a shortage of skilled carpenters and masons, early in the year, but due to Government's action in limiting the number of exit permits granted to these tradesmen to go to the Persian Gulf, where more lucrative employment was available with work in connection with oil development, the position became easier, and most of the buildings scheduled for 1948 were completed.

Chapter 11: Communications

[496] There are no railways in the Colony and communications between the various townships is by road.

491 The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriageways are 20 feet in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed, but the majority are in water bound macadam. There are also about eight miles of streets in the bazaar area which have not yet been made up.

All bituminous and water-bound macadam roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing "earth roads" are made up. The usual specification is as follows: the carriageway is composed of 4 inches of bituminous macadam in two coats, 3 inches of coarse and 1 inch of fine, on 12 inches of hardcore foundation with 12 × 6 inches of rough chisel-dressed kerbing. Footpaths are of bituminous macadam or cement concrete on suitable foundations.

The Colony has:

Bituminous macadam roads	*Water-bound macadam roads*	*Unmade roads*	*Total*
34 miles	10 miles	16 miles	60 miles

652 491 The Development Committee recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony should be used for improving the roads, and £15,000 of this sum was spent in making up roads in the bazaar area in 1948.

The roads are well signposted, and traffic lines superimposed where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on some dangerous corners.

Street lighting is by electricity, and all the main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are well lit.

The expenditure on roads during 1948 was £30,000.

6:Gt. Brit . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMl Aden MM|

632 services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Aden public and the control of building operations.
435 It has still been found necessary to maintain foodstuffs stalls in the municipal markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

362 During 1948 the Township Authorities were able to build a further 40 houses in Sheikh Othman for working class families, and recently 40 families were moved into them, their former insanitary mud and wattle hovels being destroyed thus removing a source of danger to public health. In Crater 12 houses were completed and allocated.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working
647 the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

[502] The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publishes a separate Administration Report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by th. Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

● 652 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1948:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3
Receipts for the year 1947–48 . .		41,34,740	8	9
	Rs.	46,72,211	0	0
Expenditure for the year 1947–48 .		39,74,764	8	2
Closing balance on 31st March, 1948 .	Rs.	6,97,446	7	10

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

563 fallen below Indians in numbers and influence. There has thus been a temptation for the less responsible sections of the Arab press to transfer to Indians the animosity previously stirred up against the Jews as an alien and wealthy race, extorting inflated profits from the poor ignorant Arab.

648 The feeling of solidarity between Arabs and Pakistanis has been demonstrated on the visits of H.M. Pakistani ships of war. At the same time it must be placed on record that British and Indian ships have been given most cordial receptions.

641 Some constitutional advance was made by the reduction of the property qualifications for electors to the Township Authority of Fortress, and the introduction of an income qualification, which increased the number of voters from 1,600 to 5,000. The next election will be held in March, 1951.

647 746 Social work has been helped by the formation of a Social Welfare Advisory Council, which includes unofficial representatives of all races, and a Labour Advisory Board, also with substantial unofficial representation, has been set up.

362 The shortage of housing remains one of the most important problems facing Government. Some 280 working-class houses have been built by Government at Sheikh Othman, but these replace insanitary mat houses which were destroyed as the new buildings became available, and do not provide additional accommodation ; it is estimated that at least 2,000 new houses are needed. The Government is examining new methods of cheap and rapid construction, and seeking means of financing a substantial housing programme from Government or private funds.

643 His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., proceeded on leave prior to retirement in October, 1950. He served in Aden from 1928 to 1934; he was appointed Chief Secretary in 1942 and Governor in 1944.

000 Visitors to Aden included Mr. Bevin and Mr. Creech Jones, who called briefly in transit, and Sir T. Lloyd, Permanent Under Secretary of State who made a comprehensive tour of the Colony and Protectorate.

DEVELOPMENT

652 The finances of the Colony continue in a healthy condition and revenue remains buoyant. The financial year 1949-50 ended with a deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs compared with an estimated deficit of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. Expenditure exceeded the estimate by over Rs. 6 lakhs and revenue was up by over Rs. 36 lakhs. Unfortunately it was not possible to carry out the full programme under the development plan, and expenditure on capital works fell short of that programme by Rs. 22 lakhs. The excess of expenditure over the estimate was due mainly to extraordinary expenditure on revision of salaries and rehabilitation loans, all of which were paid during 1949-50. On the other hand, the Colony's surplus balances were written down by over Rs. 20 lakhs owing to the sharp fall in the value of investments at the end of the

financial year. Nevertheless, in spite of these adverse circumstances 652 the year ended with a surplus balance of Rs. 181 lakhs compared with an estimated Rs. 173 lakhs.

For the 1950-51 financial year it was proposed to finance the development programme to the extent of Rs. 46 lakhs from surplus balances. Revised estimates for this year indicate that while revenue will be more productive than was anticipated it will not be possible to complete the full year's development programme and the balances on 31st March, 1951 are now estimated to be roughly Rs. 156 lakhs instead of Rs. 128 lakhs as was originally estimated.

In 1950 the revised Colony development plan made satisfactory 653 progress, especially in regard to educational expansion and the 658 provision of additional water supplies. Nearly Rs. 21 lakhs were spent on development during 1949-50 and it is expected that a further Rs. 37 lakhs will have been spent by 31st March, 1951. It is particularly gratifying to record the progress made with the educational five year Plan. The Technical College will be ready for occupation in 1951. Work on the Aden College is progressing satisfactorily and in accordance with the time-table. The Khusaf Valley Boys' School has been completed and the Maalla School has been enlarged. The second girls' school at Crater is already in use. As a result of the work undertaken there are now 4,000 places available in Government schools compared with 2,000 in 1947. Other works have made progress also. The road scheme continues and Rs. 3 lakhs are being provided in 1951 for further work. Another 84 working-class dwellings will have been built at Sheikh Othman by the end of 1951. The second stage in the building of the civil airport has begun and it is estimated that the terminal building should be ready for occupation early in 1952. Work on the water supplies continues satisfactorily, and some electricity plant materials have been received.

On the other side of the picture it must be recorded that rising costs 653 and continued delay over the supply of key equipment has meant a further postponement of the date when the electricity and telephone development schemes can be brought into operation. Although the development programme costs were revised as recently as mid-1949, it is already apparent that these estimates no longer hold good and that the remaining part of the programme must be reviewed afresh in the near future.

A table of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes follows this chapter as an Appendix.[1]

[1] [See p. 6, cat. 116, or cat. 65--Analyst]

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1947-48 TO 1949-50

	1947–48 Rs.	1948–49 Rs.	1949–50 Rs.
1. Governor	1,11,672	92,558	1,07,152
2. Administration and Social Services ..	21,379	33,539	54,583
3. Antiquities	6,087	4,382	7,132
4. Architectural and Town Planning	70,740	—	—
5. Audit	43,100	65,976	1,04,359
6. Ecclesiastical	2,703	—	—
7. Economic Control	1,04,375	1,01,965	1,37,629
8. Education	4,18,238	5,42,723	7,97,681
9. Excise and Salt	2,54,349	2,40,136	2,71,588
10. Judicial and Registration ..	1,29,936	1,49,129	2,01,673
11. Legal	48,746	46,229	1,11,622
12. Legislative Council ..	3,664	4,018	3,918
13. Medical and Public Health	14,47,358	16,74,964	22,90,191
14. Miscellaneous	7,64,263	19,54,618	10,41,984
15. Pensions and Gratuities ..	1,71,966	1,82,376	4,26,787
16. Perim	57,878	63,751	86,910
17. Police	8,82,521	10,41,940	16,61,162
18. Post and Telephones	4,93,432	6,75,222	10,09,562
19. Prisons	1,14,708	1,37,889	1,47,169
20. Public Relations and Information Office	—	49,885	44,656
21. Public Works, Water Drainage	4,86,259	6,40,242	9,32,914
22. Public Works, Electricity	7,45,110	10,52,648	11,93,135
23. Public Works, Recurrent ..	4,96,534	5,22,275	7,58,327
24. Public Works, Extraordinary	14,51,515	8,19,556	10,66,686
25. Secretariat	2,98,526	3,04,143	4,43,352
26. Taxes on Income ..	39,841	41,985	65,385
27. Township Authority, Aden ..	3,69,470	4,36,056	4,84,278
28. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,28,235	1,54,347	1,99,063
29. Trade Registration ..	22,518	34,953	53,634
30. Treasury	85,968	1,16,568	1,86,702
31. Veterinary	9,540	11,688	17,771
32. Development and Expenditure from Surplus Balance	—	18,70,720	17,82,023
33. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	—	1,324	3,05,840
TOTAL Rs. ..	92,80,631	130,67,805	159,94,868

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1950

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	a.	p.	AMOUNT Rs.	a.	p.
DEPOSITS :						
Post Office Savings Bank	28,05,305	1	9			
General Provident Fund	1,65,403	13	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees—Provident Fund	3,05,796	14	0			
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	92,565	14	0			
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	9,647	9	5			
Supreme Court	65,657	2	1			
Balhaf Government Investment Account	49,092	2	0			
Bir Ali Govt. Investment Account	19,806	5	0			
Mukalla Government Investment Account	10,51,784	12	0			
Saiun Government Investment Account	16,557	6	0			
Custodian of Enemy Property ...	12,45,942	4	0			
Widows' & Orphans' Pension Fund	1,36,305	5	0			
Fadhli State Investment Account	39,912	3	0			
				60,03,776	11	3
OTHER DEPOSITS				38,08,352	13	10
TOTAL DEPOSITS ...				98,12,129	9	1
Renewals and Replacements Fund—Water Supply				5,27,096	0	4
Renewals and Replacements Fund—Electricity Supply				9,74,210	15	2
Reserve Fund				100,00,000	0	0
Surplus Balance Ex Aden Settlement Fund				30,18,020	7	1
General Revenue Balance as at 1st April, 1949	212,66,190	7	4			
Less—Deficit for 12 months ended 31st March, 1950	10,57,477	11	2			
	2,02,08,712	12	2			
Less—Depreciation on Invest/m'ts	20,52,188	1	0			
				1,81,56,524	11	2
TOTAL Rs. ...				4,24,87;524	10	10

Note.—An amount of Rs. 29,639 11 0 was due to the Colony from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote.

ASSETS

	Rs.	a.	p.	AMOUNT Rs.	a.	p.
INVESTMENTS :						
Post Office Savings Bank... ...	18,32,389	5	0			
General Provident Fund	1,59,524	9	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees—Provident Fund	1,63,395	15	0			
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	92,565	14	0			
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	7,600	0	0			
Balhaf Government Surplus Fund	49,092	2	0			
Bir Ali Government Surplus Fund	19,806	5	0			
Mukalla Government Surplus Fund	10,51,784	12	0			
Sai'un Government Surplus Fund	16,557	6	0			
Custodian of Enemy Property ...	12,45,130	10	0			
Widows' & Orphans' Pension Fund	66,220	4	0			
Fadhli State Surplus Fund ...	39,912	3	0			
Surplus Fund Investments ...	3,22,18,160	7	0			
Renewals and Replacements Fund—Water Supply...	5,70,066	7	0			
Renewals and Replacements Fund—Electricity Supply	9,34,054	10	0			
				384,66,260	13	0
Advances				7,10,779	10	9
Imprests				100	0	0
Drafts and Remittances				38,067	14	0
CASH :						
Treasury	9,57,720	7	1			
Crown Agents	6,367	13	0			
Joint Colonial Fund	20,26,666	11	0			
Supreme Court	899	2	3			
Township Authority, Sh. Othman	1,473	11	7			
Kamaran	52,121	9	6			
Indian Agents	56,756	3	0			
Sai'un	21,059	2	0			
Mukalla	61,500	10	0			
Post Office	16,985	7	6			
British Agent, W.A.P.	3,037	7	0			
Abyan Board	68,185	1	0			
				32,72,773	5	1
				424,87,981	10	10

8:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1952

LIABILITIES

	£	s.cts.	£	s.cts.
Deposits :				
Post Office Savings Bank ..	292,753	7.64		
General Provident Fund ..	15,256	7.47		
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	35,496	8.52		
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	6,057	11:92		
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	732	11.38		
Supreme Court	4,954	7.09		
Belhaf Government Investment Account	6,649	10.56		
Bir Ali Government Investment Account	2,747	17.16		
Mukalla Government Investmen Account	72,811	3.26		
Sai'un Government Investment Account	1,128	18.28		
Fadhli State Investment Account	3,000	16.09		
Custodian of Enemy Property	16,644	4.00		
Aden Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund	22,535	3.15		
			480,768	6.52
Other Deposits			560,515	14.48
			1,041,284	1.00
Renewals and Replacement Funds				
Water Supply			43,984	3.61
Electricity Supply			80,084	9.54
Drafts and Remittances			2,952	9.63
Development Fund			1,000,000	0.00
Reserve Fund			750,000	0.00
Surplus Balance ex Aden Settlement Fund			226,351	10.66
General Revenue Balance as at 1st April, 1951	1,393,608	3.48		
Deduct : Deficit for 12 months ended 31st March, 1952 ..	625,187	9.28		
	968,420	14.20		
Deduct : Depreciation on Investments	260,206	1.64		
			708,214	12 56
TOTAL			3,852,871	7.00

ASSETS

	£	s.cts.	£	s.cts.
Cash :				
Treasury	61,612	14.58		
Crown Agents	543	9.83		
Joint Colonial Fund	815,000	0.00		
Supreme Court	47	4.50		
Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	72	3.20		
Kamaran	3,075	15.26		
Indian Agents	3,583	5.59		
Seiyun	2,031	4.71		
Mukalla	1,295	9.38		
Post Office	1,980	4.85		
British Agent W.A.P. ..	251	5.89		
			889,492	17.79
Advances			3,984	18.35
Impress			73	15.51
Investments :				
Post Office Savings Bank ..	254,751	13.17		
General Provident Fund ..	10,538	7.50		
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	33,399	15.25		
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	6,057	11.92		
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	504	0.00		
Belhaf Government Surplus Fund	6,142	0.83		
Bir Ali Government Surplus Fund	2,747	17.17		
Mukalla Government Surplus Fund	72,811	3:33		
Sai'un Government Surplus Fund	1,128	18.33		
Fadhli State Surplus Fund ..	2,919	10.00		
Custodian of Enemy Property	16,644	4.00		
Aden Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund . ..	20,647	0.09		
Renewals & Replacements Fund :				
Water Supply	40,806	8.92		
Electricity Supply	66,246	11.96		
Surplus Fund	2,423,974	12.88		
			2,939,319	15.35
TOTAL			3,852,871	7.00

Notes : (i) An amount of £11,168 10.16 was due to the Colony from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote on 31st March, 1952, in respect of Schemes R 214 A & B (£419 19.30) and No. D 916 (£10,748 1.66)

(ii) There is no public debt.

871 *Numbers of Schools and Pupils*

875 The number of schools in 1952 were :

Type of School	Boys'			Girls'		
	Primary	*Intermediate*	*Secondary*	*Primary*	*Intermediate*	*Secondary*
Government	6	1	2	4	1	—
Aided	8	5	2	7	4	2
Independent (recognised)	7	3	1	4	—	—

As at 31st March, 1952, there were 2,397 boys and 902 girls (with 129 teachers) attending Government schools ; 1,844 boys and 699 girls (with 104 teachers) attending aided schools ; and 891 boys and 178 girls (with 39 teachers) attending recognised independent schools.

Expenditure on Education

652 During the financial year 1951–52 £78,172 was spent by the Education Department of which £68,813 was recurrent expenditure. Grants-in-aid (recurrent) amounted to £7,346 and grants-in-aid (capital) to £8,952. 658

Studies abroad

658 In March, 1952, there were eight men and one woman studying in the United Kingdom and Ireland at the expense of Government ; in addition there were five private male scholars paying their own expenses but sponsored by Government. They are taking the following courses :

	Men	*Women*	*Sponsored Men*
Nursing	3	1	—
Medicine	3	—	—
Teaching	2	—	—
Engineering	—	—	2
Law	—	—	2
Architecture	—	—	1

875 In addition, there were four girls studying at the Training College, Khartoum, two of whom returned during the year to teach.

Teacher Training

In 1952 no more than 12 men were under training of whom only eight were new to the profession ; the other four were withdrawn for training from Government or aided schools. The training curriculum was revised and the required standard of education at entry was raised. Girls go into training at a much earlier age direct from the Government Intermediate School after seven years of schooling and are easier to recruit though there is serious wastage through early marriage. One girl was under training during 1952.

To strengthen the local staff two Indian men teachers were employed at the Government Secondary School and three women teachers from Egypt at the Government girls' schools. Some aided and independent schools (notably the Gujrati school) import teachers, mainly from India.

Medical and Public Health Department

647 The Medical Department is divided into three sections under the
743 control of a Director. The three sections include a Medical Division,
744 Public Health Division and Port Health Division.

The Medical Division is responsible for the curative side and comprises a large hospital of 350 beds and three smaller dispensaries for the treatment of out-patients.

The Public Health Division is responsible principally for environmental hygiene and sanitation. In a more specialised field greater attention is being paid to tuberculosis. It is intended in the future to lay more emphasis on the prevention of tuberculosis and towards this end one of the first priorities is the recruitment of a whole-time tuberculosis officer.

Preliminary plans have been produced for the construction of a new hospital.

759 The following medical staff were in the Colony at the end of 1952 :

	Government	*Mission*	*Companies*	*Private Practice*
Director of Medical Services	1			
Medical Superintendent	1			
Medical Superintendent, Clinic	1			
Surgical Specialist	1			
Medical Officers	9	3	3	11
Assistant Medical Officers	9			
Lady Assistant Medical Officers	2			
Matron	1			
Nursing Sisters	15	2		
Dental Officer (part time)	1			
Assistant Dental Officer	1			
Nursing Orderlies	148			

Expenditure

652 Central Government capital expenditure during 1951 was estimated at £13,000 and recurrent expenditure on the whole Medical Department was estimated at £155,000.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

[161] Because the population is continually increasing, there is still a
362 serious housing shortage and it is estimated that there are 25,000
squatters' huts in the Colony. Delay over the preparation of town planning schemes held up housing development, which is now getting under way. Outline town plans for most of the areas of the Colony are almost complete.

Government has already built 524 working-class houses at Sheikh Othman, with the assistance of a 33⅓ per cent grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A further 240 houses are planned for the next two years. Several of the large employers of labour have embarked on extensive housing schemes for their staff.

Chapter 8: Legislation

1951

In 1951, 24 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important: 464

The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1951), which made it an offence for any person to employ children as coal coolies, an employment unsuitable for children.

The Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951), which consolidated and amended the statutory powers of the Trustees of the Port of Aden. It replaced the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888 (Bombay Act V of 1888). 505

The Income Tax Ordinance (No. 5 of 1951), which repealed and replaced the former Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 67), which was based on the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, and introduced up-to-date legislation based on the model Income Tax Ordinance advocated by the Secretary of State. The change involved no departure from the basic principles governing the incidence and scope of the tax but was directed solely to securing better and more practical machinery. 651

The Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1951), the primary purpose of which is to do away with warrant case procedure in trials and to replace it with a consolidated procedure similar in principle to that in summons cases. This is to avoid the unnecessary prolongation of proceedings in warrant cases which that procedure entailed. 695

The Pensions (Increase) Ordinance (No. 10 of 1951), which introduced a scale of increases of pensions payable to officers who retired on pension prior to 1st January, 1946. 657

The Coinage and Currency Ordinance (No. 11 of 1951), under which the currency issued by the East African Currency Board replaced the existing Indian currency prescribed as legal tender under the provisions of the Coinage and Currency Ordinance (Cap. 25). 652

The Exchange Control (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1951), which provided for the making of ancillary Exchange Control Regulations to replace certain portions of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941.

The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1951), which changed the method of paying stamp duty from the affixing of special adhesive stamps to rubber or metal stamped endorsements. Fees not exceeding *Shs.*2 may still, if desired, be paid by adhesive stamps but these stamps shall be ordinary postage stamps. 651

The Court Fees (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1951), which effected a change in the method of paying court fees by making provision for the collection and denotation of all court-fees, irrespective of amount, by endorsement, but as a matter of convenience small fees not exceeding *Shs.*2 may optionally be collected and denoted by ordinary postage stamps.

000 which provided mainly for the better enforcing of discipline in the Force.

652 The General Loan and Stock Ordinance (No. 20 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised by the Government of Aden Colony under separate legislation and provided for the creation of Aden Colony stock. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The General Local Loan Ordinance (No. 21 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised locally in the Colony by the issue of debentures by the Government of the Colony under separate legislation. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The Trustee Investment in Aden Government Securities Ordinance (No. 22 of 1952), which provided safeguards to facilitate the investment of trust and other funds in the United Kingdom in Aden Government securities.

871 The Education Ordinance (No. 23 of 1952), which made provision for control of education in the Colony. This legislation was necessitated by the expansion of both Government and private education.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

692 Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Appeals from the Supreme Court are heard by Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

There are subordinate civil and criminal courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. This Court is presided over by the Chief Magistrate, who is the Judge of the Small Causes Court, assisted by one of the other two Magistrates as additional Judge. In addition, there are Magistrate's Courts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

671 The criminal system of law is based on that of India, modified by local ordinances. The Indian Penal Code is in force in the Colony.

691 The commonest type of litigation is that between landlord and tenant under the Aden Rent Restriction Ordinance and the majority of the suits under this head are claims by landlords for possession against their tenants.

674 The numbers of the civil and criminal cases filed in the Courts of
691 the Colony during the years 1951 and 1952 were as follows :

Supreme Court

	1951	1952
Original Criminal . . .	3	5
Criminal Appeals . . .	77	123
Criminal Revision . . .	22	15
Original Civil	476	566
Civil Appeals	19	22

A new three-million gallon reservoir and a new pump-house will be completed in 1953. 365

The waterworks are operated by the Public Works Department. 652

Revenue derived from the sale of water during 1951 and 1952 was £733,740 and £866,900 and expenditure was £756,950 and £864,035 respectively.

ELECTRICITY

A public supply of electricity was instituted in 1926 and the plant consisted initially of three 330 kVA. turbo-generating sets with oil fire boilers. By the end of 1947 various extensions had taken place and the installed capacity consisted of two 1,200 kW. turbo-generating sets and one 750-kW. set, with corresponding boiler capacity. In addition, two 250 kW. diesel sets were installed in an adjacent power station. This capacity had not been increased by the end of 1952 and demand has exceeded the available capacity of the plant for some time. The Electricity Department provides supplies to both civilian and military consumers, but in recent years it has been necessary to operate military standby plant during peak periods. 365

The following are the particulars of the present supply :

Generation and HT distribution : 6,600 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles.
Local distribution LT supply : 400/230 volts, 3 phase, 4 wire.

The following are the particulars of generation, revenue and consumers for 1951 and 1952 :

Year	*Units Generated*	*Total Revenue*	*Number of Consumers*
1951	12,175,971	£151,623	5,281
1952	14,167,635	£231,244	6,131

A new power station is under construction which will comprise initially two 5,000-kW. sets with the necessary boiler capacity. Work is expected to be completed early in 1954.

PUBLIC WORKS

Buildings

Contractors have completed or are in the process of building the following offices and quarters : 653

10 Experimental Class 'C' houses, Hedjuff.
4 houses for subordinate staff, Electricity Department.
6 erectors' quarters, New Power Station.
10 servants' quarters, Officers' Houses, Khormaksar.
4 houses for Government officers, Khormaksar.
3 blocks of 'A' Class flats, Maalla.
15 houses for subordinate staff, Crater.
Aden College (see Chapter 7).
40 sweepers' quarters, Crater.
8 offices for the Income Tax Department.
New Printing Press Building.
Extensions and additions to the Maternity Clinic, Crater.
Conversion of the old Protectorate College to a block of 4 flats.

APPENDIX II

Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes

Scheme No.	*Administering Authority*	*Description*	*Issues from the C.D. & W. Vote for the period 1/4/46 to 31/3/50*	*Issues for year ending* 31/3/51	*Issues for year ending* 31/3/52	*Issues for year ending* 31/3/53	*Total C.D. & W. Issues*
			£	£	£	£	£
D 792 & A	Colony	Working class dwellings .	12,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	27,500
D 916	"	Civil Aviation Facilities .	19,300	1,000	11,150	24,500	55,950
D 622 & A	Protectorate	Appointment of an Irrigation Engineer . .	2,850	—	770	200	3,820
D 689 & A	"	Appointment of an Irrigation Surveyor . .	3,264	1,169	1,532	—	6,325
D 806	"	Education Grant . .	500	*350*	300	—	450
D 853 & A	"	Irrigation Improvements .	161,550	108,000	—	—	269,550
D 876	"	Hospital Equipment . .	1,600	—	430	—	2,030
D 958	"	Anti-Malaria Survey .	4,100	*280*	280	—	4,100
D 972 & A	"	Education (Eastern Prot.) .	7,450	*3,000*	4,700	4,800	13,950
D 982	"	Scholarships for Teacher Training . . .	1,000	1,380	—	—	2,380
D 987	"	Education (Western Prot.) .	4,150	1,000	600	5,800	11,550
D 1035	"	Road Improvements (Eastern) . . .	5,000	9,650	700	—	15,350
D 1064	"	Road Surveyor (Western) .	—	—	300	1,000	1,300
D 1078	"	Geological Survey . .	7,000	*3,000*	5,500	—	9,500
D 1251	"	Dispensary, Abyan . .	—	—	650	—	650

B.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

A 652
H 652

3;Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East

Aden MM1

439 Restrictions imposed by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation
of goods from Aden were causing some dissatisfaction.

491 The Colony is served by good roads which extend to Shaikh
Othman and Lahej. Increasing use is being made of motor
494 vehicles on some 700 miles of tracks in the Western Aden Protectorate,
505 but communications with the Hadramaut coast are
506 almost entirely by sea or air. Since the Colony ceased to be
205 administered by the Government of India in 1937, it has had
436 its own postal administration and issued its own stamps. When
India became independent in 1947, the Aden Government
began to consider abandoning the rupee as the legal currency,
but the change to the East African shilling (divided into 100
cents) was not effected until October 1951, when Aden came
under the jurisdiction of the East African currency board.

651 The main sources of revenue are income tax, excess profits
652 and other direct taxes, and excise duties. Revenue for 1951–2
was £1,577,646 and expenditure £1,597,400 plus a contribution
of £1 million to the development fund. The development plan,
as revised in 1949, envisaged the expenditure in three years of
£2,023,000, of which 53 per cent was to be provided by the
Colony's own surplus balances and 15 per cent by the British
Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare
vote, while it was hoped to raise the remainder (£660,000) as
loans in London. Further proposals for development until
1956–7 at an additional cost of nearly £4 million were being
considered by the Colonial Office at the end of 1952. In 1953
development plan expenditure approved[1] for the Colony and
Protectorates reached a total of £6,270,000, of which £850,000
came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and
658 £5,420,000 from local loans and resources.[2] Meanwhile, under
[873 the educational part of the 1949 programme (16 per cent of the
874] total) an Aden College of upper secondary status and a technical
college have been built, and a number of primary and
secondary schools built or enlarged. In 1952 3,152 boys and
1,562 girls were receiving primary, and 1,552 boys and 256
girls secondary education in government or private schools.
Egyptian women teachers were being employed in post-primary
schools owing to the shortage of qualified Aden women.
Overseas scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Great

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[1] In principle, but subject to further revision.

[2] In December of that year the Aden Government floated a public loan for the first time for the financing of development works, including a new power station, a new telephone exchange, and major water improvements. A total of £1,330,000 was issued in 4½ per cent stock of which £480,000 was taken up for Colonial Government funds, £100,000 reserved for public subscription in Aden, and £750,000 was placed on the London market.

Most of the dwelling-houses within the Settlement limits are well ventilated and lighted and are satisfactory from a public health point of view. Endeavours are being made to effect an improvement in architectural standards. 342

There are still a few buildings in Maala and Sheikh Othman where the old type of house exists, but improvement grows every year by demolition and reconstruction, and the majority of the population is comfortably housed.

Water Supply

The water supply of Aden is obtained from six bore-wells situated 312
near the village of Sheikh Othman. The supply for the civil population 365
is pumped into two tanks each of 100,000 gallons capacity, and from these tanks the supply gravitates through a 15-in. main to a storage reservoir of 400,000 gallons capacity at the Isthmus.

The total amount of water raised from these bore holes during 1938 was 236,178,000 gallons. This represents an average daily supply of 647,000 gallons, and taking the population as 47,000 an average of 14 gallons per head per day for all purposes.

The following table gives details of the water used in Aden during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Details of water.	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Total water raised at bore-holes.	204,887,000	207,368,000	236,178,000
Total water delivered to Fortress area.	118,429,000	121,980,000	133,525,000
Total water delivered to Military.	25,320,000*	23,671,000	27,564,000
Total water sold for Shipping purposes.	18,489,000	20,704,000	21,273,000
Total water used for gardens	76,992,000	84,385,000	98,087,000
Water unaccounted, for per cent. loss.	32·9 per cent.	23·0 per cent.	21·19 per cent.

* This high figure was due to the extra number of Military temporarily drafted to Aden in 1936.

The increase in the consumption of water for all purposes is due chiefly to the extension of the distribution mains.

MAINTENANCE WORK

The majority of the work carried out by the Water and Drainage 653
Department comes under the above heading and includes the following :—

(1) *Pumping plant.*—This comprises five reciprocating and five 653
centrifugal pumps, all of which have been examined regularly and 376
kept in good mechanical order. These pumps work on an average 312
of 12 hours a day, and the supply was not once interrupted during the year.

[377] The standby electricity generating set was used once each week
●653 and generates enough energy to run two bore-hole pumps, giving
approximately 17,000 gallons per hour.

376
(2) *Reservoirs and Tanks.*—These comprise 11 steel plate tanks
312 and two masonry reservoirs situated over the distribution system.

(3) *New Bore-hole Pump.*—A new type of bore-hole pump, in which both the electric motor and the pump are lowered into the bore-hole and run submerged was purchased and installed in bore No. 3 at a cost of Rs. 11,925.

The pump has not been entirely satisfactory as sand in the water has caused damage to the pump and motor bearings. It is considered that it proved, however, that the supply of water from the bores can be increased, without affecting the underground storage level. During a continuous test of 22 days, 8,976,000 gallons of water were raised from bore No. 3 without lowering the normal rest level.

312 (4) *Distribution.*—The water-supply to the Fortress was uninter-
365 rupted during the year, and no restriction whatever in the use of
water was imposed on the general public.

Owing to the Electricity Department being unable to cope with
365 the great demand for energy between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
377 pumping at Sheikh Othman and Isthmus was restricted during
505 these hours. Owing to the existing storage capacity of the reservoirs,
this restriction was applied only to the shipping companies refilling their water boats for supplies to shipping during these four hours. In practice very little inconvenience was caused.

312 (5) *Storage Capacity.*—The present storage capacity of the
365 Waterworks Department is as follows:—

		Gallons.	*Approximate total hours Domestic supply.*
			hours.
(i) Sheikh—	Civil Supply ...	195,000	27
Othman—	Supply to R.A.F.	37,000	12
(ii) Fortress	Isthmus ...	400,000	64
	Johar Ridge ...	129,000	42
	Crater ...	216,000	36
	Tawahi ...	96,000	30
Total Storage Capacity		1,073,000	

The total hours supply figures are based on the assumption that in time of emergency the supply to gardens and shipping would be stopped.

(6) *Water Connections.*—The total number of water connections to different premises in Aden is 2,595. The number of new connections made during 1938 was 549 compared with 417 for the previous year.

3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1935) 1940 MMl Aden MMl

206 The present rates for direct connections are :—

	Rs.
Within a radius of 3 miles of the exchange	300 per annum.
For each additional half mile or fraction thereof	40 " "
An extension in the same building costs	120 " "

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS

653 Public Works in Aden are managed by the Aden Port Trust who maintain a separate staff for this Department. For this service the Port Trust are paid the actual expenditure of this department plus 7½ per cent. for office accommodation, and other incidental expenses.

Works in connection with roads, the development of the water supply and the electricity supply are carried out by the Aden Settlement.

The harbour and wharves are under the control of the Aden Port Trust.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

Justice and Crime

692
695
681

The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—

(*a*) in civil cases—

(i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject matter in dispute in appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards,

(ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted ; and

(*b*) in criminal cases, from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not, is deemed to have been lodged and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council—

(*a*) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when the value of the subject-matter in dispute in such second

Dyeing.

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth 386
and each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There 439
are in addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Massowa, Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making.

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by 439
Jews and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt. 277
653

VII.—COMMERCE.

Customs.

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties. 651

Trade.

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment, as the port is a 439
centre for trade between all ports of the world and the neighbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells, and salt. The total value of the sea-borne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December 1937), exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs.12,58,94,031 (imports Rs.8,03,85,836 and exports Rs.4,55,08,195), showing an increase of Rs.1,57,18,773 as compared with the total of Rs.11,01,75,258 (imports and exports for the previous official year—12 months, April, 1936 to March, 1937—imports Rs.6,87,17,900 and exports Rs.4,14,57,358). Merchandise increased by Rs.79,67,977, and treasure increased to Rs.77,50,796.

The increase of Rs.79,67,977 in merchandise was mainly in grain and pulse, hides and skins, coal, oils, vehicles, tea, gums, and salt. The increase of Rs.77,50,796 in treasure was due to transactions in imports and exports of Maria Theresa dollars, in which there was considerable speculation.

The Trade Registration Department was formerly a branch of 647
the Aden Port Trust Revenue Department, but on the recommendation of Mr. J. Sladen, who was deputed to Aden in the year 1906 on special duty, it was separated from the 1st April, 1907, and became a Government department. The department is however supervised by the Secretary, Aden Port Trust.

The old Qafilah office at Barrier Gate, where the registration of inland trade is conducted, was taken over by the Government from the Aden Port Trust in 1910 and subsequently converted into an office and quarters for the Qafilah clerk in 1914.

The following statement shows the total value of the imports 439
and exports sea-borne trade of Aden for the last five years.

Telephones.

206 655 The Government Telephone Exchange is worked on the central battery system and has a capacity of 200 exchange lines.

Early telephone developments in Aden were associated with the defence of the fortress. The first system (a magneto one) was installed and operated by the military authorities and later, when the Air Ministry became responsible for defence, the control of the telephones naturally passed to that Ministry.

From 1927 onwards endeavours were made to get the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department to accept responsibility for the system, but it was not till 1932 that the Indian Authorities took it over. By that time the magneto exchange and the overhead lines had reached the end of their useful life. The old system was therefore discontinued and a new central battery system constructed at a cost (including buildings) of about Rupees 1,50,000.

The present rates for direct connections are:—

		Rs.
Within a radius of 3 miles of the exchange	...	300 per annum.
For each additional half mile or fraction thereof	...	40 ,,

An extension in the same building costs Rs. 120/- per annum.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

653 The public works in Aden are managed by the Aden Port Trust who maintain a separate staff for this department. For this service the Port Trust are paid the actual expenditure of this department plus 7½ per cent. for office accommodation and other incidental expenses.

A general programme of minor works was carried out. Provision was also made for the construction of quarters for the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and the Education Officer, but these houses were only partially complete at the end of the year.

Two of the Political Officers' bungalows, started in December, 1936, were completed and occupied and the bungalow for the third Political Officer was started.

Works in connection with roads, the development of the water supply and the electricity supply were undertaken by the Aden Settlement.

The harbour and wharves are under the control of the Aden Port Trust. General works of improvement were carried out during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice and Crime.

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—

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651

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	Rs.
Recurrent	1,586,244	1,597,000
Extraordinary	73,200	160,000
	1,659,444	1,757,000

It will be observed that the chief revenue increase is under Posts and Telephones and the item responsible for this is the sale of stamps to collectors and dealers, both the new issue introduced on the inauguration of the Colony and the Coronation issue.

653
652 The increase under Extraordinary Expenditure arises out of the necessity to build quarters for the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and the Education Officer.

652 The surplus for the year 1937/38 will be just over Rs.3 lakhs, which will practically wipe out the excess of liabilities taken over from the Government of India. It is estimated that the financial year 1938/39 will open with assets just about balancing the liabilities.

Public Debt.

The Colony has no public debt.

Taxation.

651 The main source of revenue is Income Tax which is levied under the Income Tax Ordinance 1937. In the case of every company and registered firm the rate is two annas and four and a sixth pies in the rupee; in the case of individuals, etc., the rate varies from six and a half pies in the rupee on incomes over Rs.2,000 to two annas and four and a sixth pies in the rupee on incomes over Rs.100,000. In respect of the excess of total income over a specified figure which varies from Rs.30,000 to Rs.75,000 according to the circumstances. Supertax is also charged.

There are no customs duties, but there is an excise duty on intoxicating liquors.

The production of salt is subject to a tax which is collected when the commodity is exported or sold for local consumption. Practically the whole of the salt tax revenue is derived from salt exported to India and the Far East. The tax on salt so exported is 8 annas per ton.

the cost of electricity to the general public is at

the rate of 5 annas

485 per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 annas per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used, and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate, however, is approximately 2·57 annas per unit. (An anna equals 1·125 pence.)

b51 Revenue from all sources in 1947 was Rs. 11,00,000 (£82,500).

b52 Accurate figures of expenditure cannot be given at present as the Crown Agents accounts for the latter end of the year have not yet been received, but it is estimated that it will be about £81,000.

Consumers at the end of 1947 numbered 3,069, compared with 2,736 at the same date last year.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Maintenance of Buildings

● b53 Government own most of the buildings used for public purposes in the Colony and a large staff is maintained by the Public Works Department in maintaining them in a proper state of repair and carrying out minor improvements.

New Buildings

All new Government buildings were constructed departmentally by direct labour and the principal works completed in 1947 were:

	£
Conversion of an existing office into a Secondary School for boys	3,800
Conversion of an existing barrack in the Armed Police Lines into married quarters	2,000
Alterations to Prison Buildings	1,500
Extension to Office of Public Works Department	3,500
New Slaughter-House and Segregation Stable at Maalla	800
Construction of 40 working-class quarters at Sheikh Othman	9,000
Conversion of Cable and Wireless Building into flats for Government officials	2,700
Garages, tiffin room and store at Secretariat	1,500
Quarter for Police Inspector, Sheikh Othman	650
Quarters for two Police Inspectors, Maalla	700
New Public Bathing Place, Crater	500

Mechanical Workshop

A small mechanical workshop is maintained where all motor transport of the Public Health and Public Works Departments are serviced and repaired. Animal-drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night-soil tumbler carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

Building Plans

All deposited building plans submitted by the general public are first checked by the P.W.D. and then passed to the respective townships for formal approval.

All buildings in course of erection are inspected periodically to ensure 659 that they comply with the regulations in force. Seventy-eight permanent building permits were issued in 1947, compared with 21 in the previous year.

Crown Lands

The Director of Public Works is also Commissioner and Registrar of 421 Lands, and all transfers of immovable property made during the year were duly registered after the various titles had been carefully scrutinised.

Eighteen parcels of Crown land were also leased during the year to the general public for various building purposes, compared with two in 1946.

Stores

All work is carried out departmentally by direct labour, and conse- 488 quently large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Deliveries of most goods from the United Kingdom during 1947 were much better than in the previous year, and stores to the value of £55,000 were issued to the various works during the year under review.

Labour

Little or no difficulty was experienced in obtaining artisans or labourers 464 until the latter part of the year, when a large number of masons and carpenters left for more lucrative employment in the Persian Gulf. The standard of tradesmen is not high, and the establishment of a Trade School which Government have under consideration would go a long way to raise the standard of local craftsmen to a higher level.

BROADCASTING

There has been no broadcasting service since the Aden Station ZNR 207 closed down at the end of 1945. Towards the end of 1947 the re-introduction of this service, at least for emergency purposes, was proposed, and the possibility of reviving broadcasting, whether for emergency purposes or as a regular service, considered.

Number of wireless receiving licenses	625
Number of radio diffusion subscribers . . .	Nil

Chapter 11 : Communications

ROADS

There are no railways in the Colony, and communication between the 496 various townships is by road.

The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and average 491 20 feet in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed,

6: Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MM|

Hedjuff (Luke Thomas), Isthmus (pump house), Khormaksar (new housing estate).

Staff

365 Difficulty was experienced in obtaining qualified shift engineers and artisans, although many more applied for posts as apprentices in the department. The first to complete his five years' apprenticeship was sent to Kenya to gain further experience with the East Africa Power Co. There was no shortage of unskilled labour or clerks.

General

A Tannoy loud-speaker system was installed for the use of the Information Office at Tawahi, Hedjuff, Maalla and Crater.

The cost of electricity remained the same as in 1947, i.e. at the rate of 5 annas per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 annas per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used, and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate, however, was approximately 2·57 annas per unit.

[651] Revenue from all sources was Rs. 12,81,649. Accurate figures of expenditure cannot be given at present, as the Crown Agents accounts for the latter part of the year have not yet been received.

Consumers at the end of 1948 numbered 3,412 compared with 3,069 in 1947, with 200 prospective consumers awaiting connections and a further 560 having applied for permission to instal wiring in their premises.

PUBLIC WORKS

Maintenance of Buildings

653 Government own most of the buildings used for public purposes in the Colony, and a large staff is maintained by the Public Works Department in maintaining them in a proper state of repair, and carrying out minor improvements.

New Buildings

Practically all new Government buildings are constructed departmentally by direct labour, and the principal works completed in 1948 were:

	£
Quarters	
6 Houses for Senior Government Officials	14,000
Education	
Boys' Primary School, Tawahi	8,600
Class-room and administration office, Secondary School, Crater	9,090
Three additional class-rooms, sports shelter and tuck shop at Boys' School, Sheikh Othman	2,250
Social Welfare	
Working-class dwelling, Sheikh Othman	19,100
Aidrus Valley Housing Scheme	7,150

	£	
Medical		
Improvement to Civil Hospital	2,000	653
Health		
Dormitory for 50 domestic servants, Tawahi . . .	750	
Prison		
Improvement to Prison Buildings	2,300	

Mechanical Workshop

A small mechanical workshop is maintained where all motor transport of the Public Health and Public Works Departments are serviced and repaired. Animal-drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night-soil tumbler carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

Furniture

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining furniture in Aden, the Government instituted a scheme in 1945 whereby expatriate officials could obtain furniture on hire.

This furniture is made partly by the Public Works Department and partly by local contractors, and during 1948 562 pieces of furniture (182 by the Public Works Department) were made and issued.

Building Plans

All deposited building plans submitted by the general public are first checked by the Public Works Department and then passed on to the respective townships for formal approval.

All buildings in course of erection are inspected periodically to ensure that they comply with the regulations in force. Ninety-nine permanent building permits were issued in 1948, compared with 78 in the previous year.

Crown Lands

The Director of Public Works is also Commissioner and Registrar of 423
Lands, and all transfers of immoveable property made during the year 426
were duly registered after the various titles had been carefully scrutinised.

Nineteen parcels of Crown land were also leased during the year to the general public, for various building purposes.

Stores

All work is carried out departmentally by direct labour, and conse- 653
quently large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Deliveries of most goods from the United Kingdom during 1948 were a great improvement on the previous year, and stores to the value of £79,400 were issued to the various works during the year under review.

THE COLONY

PART I

Review of 1949 and 1950

THE progress of the Colony has been uninterrupted by any serious 185
political or industrial disputes, or by epidemic disease, and both in
numbers of residents and material prosperity it has grown far beyond
any previous records. The number of ships calling at Aden for fuel
make it one of the busiest ports of the world, handling a tonnage comparable
with Liverpool, while the air services radiating from Aden to
the Middle East, India and the East African Territories have increased
in number and frequency. The new civil airport is nearing completion.
A new radio-telephone link has been established with East Africa
and London.

Steady progress has been made with the Education Five-Year Plan, and with other development works, described in more detail below, and the revenue has remained adequate for recurrent expenditure and for substantial expenditure upon new works without raising additional taxation.

The increase in the population has been caused mainly by the 167
immigration of Arabs from the interior (Aden Protectorate and Yemen)
and of Indians and Pakistanis, in most cases single men only. 464
In order to prevent the influx into Aden of people for whom there
cannot be found employment or housing, new Immigration Rules were
introduced in May, 1950, under which an intending immigrant must
satisfy the Government that he is coming to an approved occupation
for which no suitable local candidate (of any race) is available. This 653
control has been so far effected mainly on persons arriving by sea. The
protection of local employees is being accompanied by a vigorous
programme of school building, including a technical college, to raise
the educational standard of local candidates.

The late Mr. A. Antonin Besse, K.B.E., made a generous gift of 741
£50,000 to the Colony ; £29,000 is to be spent on buildings at the new 871
Technical College and it is proposed to use the balance for the education
of women in Aden.

A population movement of great significance was completed during 167
the period under review by the migration of nearly 42,000 Jews of
Yemen origin to Israel. Arrangements for their air lift from Aden were
made by the Israeli Authorities in close co-operation with the Aden
Government, and the operation was completed without accident or
any outbreak of disease, and without molestation by the Arab communities
through whom they passed.

The Yemeni Jews have thus ceased to be an important element of 563
the population of Southern Arabia, and in Aden Colony they have

financial year. Nevertheless, in spite of these adverse circumstances 652
the year ended with a surplus balance of Rs. 181 lakhs compared with an estimated Rs. 173 lakhs.

For the 1950-51 financial year it was proposed to finance the development programme to the extent of Rs. 46 lakhs from surplus balances. Revised estimates for this year indicate that while revenue will be more productive than was anticipated it will not be possible to complete the full year's development programme and the balances on 31st March, 1951 are now estimated to be roughly Rs. 156 lakhs instead of Rs. 128 lakhs as was originally estimated.

In 1950 the revised Colony development plan made satisfactory 653
progress, especially in regard to educational expansion and the
provision of additional water supplies. Nearly Rs. 21 lakhs were spent 658
on development during 1949-50 and it is expected that a further Rs. 37 lakhs will have been spent by 31st March, 1951. It is particularly gratifying to record the progress made with the educational five year Plan. The Technical College will be ready for occupation in 1951. Work on the Aden College is progressing satisfactorily and in accordance with the time-table. The Khusaf Valley Boys' School has been completed and the Maalla School has been enlarged. The second girls' school at Crater is already in use. As a result of the work undertaken there are now 4,000 places available in Government schools compared with 2,000 in 1947. Other works have made progress also. The road scheme continues and Rs. 3 lakhs are being provided in 1951 for further work. Another 84 working-class dwellings will have been built at Sheikh Othman by the end of 1951. The second stage in the building of the civil airport has begun and it is estimated that the terminal building should be ready for occupation early in 1952. Work on the water supplies continues satisfactorily, and some electricity plant materials have been received.

On the other side of the picture it must be recorded that rising costs 653
and continued delay over the supply of key equipment has meant a further postponement of the date when the electricity and telephone development schemes can be brought into operation. Although the development programme costs were revised as recently as mid-1949, it is already apparent that these estimates no longer hold good and that the remaining part of the programme must be reviewed afresh in the near future.

A table of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes follows this chapter as an Appendix.[1]

[1] [See p. 6, cat. 11L, or cat. 65--Analyst]

876 204 The monthly teachers' journal completed its third year and was well run by a small committee of teachers. Its popularity is such that it was increased in size to eight pages, and a considerable number were sold to the public. It contains departmental and professional news, articles and world news.

875 No complaint in general could be made about the enthusiasm of teachers ; there was a much better corporate feeling and a growing sense of professional prestige, but their cultural background remains poor.

Weekly meetings of all women teachers were held during the cooler months. Talks on general education were given by the Principal of the Government Secondary School, and lectures in method and games by the Egyptian teachers.

Building

● 653 871 Considerable progress has been made with the school buildings foreshadowed in the five-year Development Plan. Work has already begun on the Aden College and the Technical College has been completed. It is hoped that the former will be opened early in 1952 and the latter accepted students early in 1951. Two further girls' schools and a boys' school have been built in Crater and the boys' school at Maalla has been doubled in size. Extensions have been made to three other schools. As a result of these developments there are now 4,000 places available in Government schools compared with 2,000 in 1947.

874 *Technical Education*

This continued satisfactorily on the lines drawn up by the Principal-Designate of the Technical College, and two Arabs who had been on two-year technical scholarships in England returned in 1950 and assisted in the implementation of the new syllabuses of handwork and art.

873 *Adult Education*

Evening classes for women and girls were unfortunately not given during 1949-50 owing to shortage of Egyptian staff. Normally dressmaking, knitting, embroidery and Arabic are taught. Classes should be resumed shortly.

Weekly talks were given at the British Institute. A privately-run commercial school provided evening instruction in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased to hold classes.

871 *Parents' Committee*

Meetings of this committee were held every six weeks and many points of great value and interest were discussed. It continued to be a most useful contact between the officers of the Department and the public.

HEALTH

164 A steady improvement in the general state of the public health was revealed by the continued, in some cases marked, decline in the various health indices such as the death rate, infant mortality rate and the T.B. death rate.

The Armed Police is a semi-military force and is responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disorders. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran. 625

Recruiting to maintain the Force up to strength has continued satisfactorily. Unfortunately the standard of literacy in the Force has remained low, as literate candidates do not present themselves for recruitment. The training of recruits in elementary English has continued.

There was an improvement in living conditions with the completion of new barracks in the Armed Police Lines and the construction of a new Police station, inspectors' quarters, and men's quarters at Khormaksar. In due course it is hoped that every member of the Force will be adequately housed. 653

The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 711 in 1949 and 816 in 1950, compared with 889 in 1948 and 1,233 in 1947. There were 423 cases of offences against property in 1949 and 531 in 1950. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 91,684 in 1949 and Rs. 302,549 in 1950, of which property to the value of Rs. 19,461 and Rs. 25,324 respectively was recovered. 674

During 1949 and 1950 the numbers of cases dealt with by Police under local Ordinances were 4,704 and 7,826.

The volume of work in the Immigration Department has increased considerably since the implementation of the Immigration Rules in May, 1950. This has been largely due to the documentation involved under the new rules and the increased vigilance required to detect persons who have overstayed the validity of their permits. 625 167

PRISON

There was a considerable drop in the prison population in 1949 and 1950; the daily average number fell from 330 in 1948 to 157 in 1950—a drop of 48 per cent. Seventy-eight per cent of the convicted prisoners were from the Yemen and other neighbouring territories. 674

Consequent upon the drop in the prison population the prison officers were better able to carry out their duties which resulted in better discipline, fewer punishments and greater output in prison industries. 697

In spite of the smaller number of convicted prisoners (mostly on short terms) engaged on remunerative works, excellent progress has been made with the prison industries resulting in a very substantial increase in the revenue from the sales of manufactured articles. These industries are more than self-supporting and give a good training to the prisoners.

In 1950, two long-term prisoners, sent by the Mukalla Government for training, were taught all branches of the weaving and cane industries.

The Labour and Welfare Officer visited the prison on various occasions in connection with juvenile offenders and probation work.

The street lighting in the Crescent and Secretariat areas has been improved by the provision of fluorescent lighting of the latest type. In other areas the street lighting has been extended. [373] 365 377

The cost of electricity to the general public is 5 as. per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 as. per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate however is approximately 2·87 annas per unit in 1949 and 2·95 annas per unit in 1950 (an anna is 1·125 pence).

PUBLIC WORKS

New Buildings

The principal Government works or buildings completed in 1949 and 1950 are listed below : 653

By Contractors

24 houses in the Aidroos Valley Crater.
24 quarters for Police, Khormaksar.
New Police Station, Khormaksar.
2 primary schools for girls, Crater.
Primary school for boys, Crater.
3 expatriate and eleven staff quarters for Aden College.

By the Department

160 working-class houses, Sheikh Othman.
New Customs, Salt and Excise Office, Steamer Point.
5 houses for senior Government officials, Khormaksar.
Tuberculosis ward for 40 patients, Civil Hospital.
New record room and upper storey, Treasury Office.
Conversion of the marine craft unit camp into lines for the coal coolies, Maalla.
Upper storey over Barrack Nos. 2 and 3 Armed Police Lines, Crater.
Technical College Workshop, Maalla.
Extension to both boys' and girls' primary schools, Sheikh Othman.
Four extra class rooms, Boys' Primary School, Maalla.

Architect's Department

During 1950 the Architect's Department was strengthend by the arrival of an Assistant Architect from the United Kingdom and an Architectural Draughtsman from India, but shortage of trained staff is still a problem. 653 341

Schemes have been prepared and are now under consideration by Government for extensions to the Maternity Clinic, Crater, the new telephone exchange building, Maalla, and the building for the Government printing press, Tawahi. The Surveyor has carried out a large number of surveys in various parts of the Colony connected with proposed future building operations, but he too is handicapped by lack of staff.

Mechanical Workshop

655 495 A vehicle workshop is maintained where all Government motor vehicles are serviced and repaired. Animal drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night soil carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

Furniture

655 322 The Government instituted a scheme to manufacture and repair furniture on hire to officials residing in Government houses. Two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds was spent during 1949 and 1950 on new furniture made in the workshop and obtained from contractors.

● 653

Building Plans

331 Building plans submitted by the general public for approval are checked and then forwarded to the Township Authority for sanction. All buildings in course of erection are inspected at regular intervals to ensure that they comply with regulations. Two hundred and seventy-six permanent building permits were issued during the two years.

Crown Lands

423 427 653 The Director of Public Works, who is also Commissioner and Registrar of Lands, scrutinises various titles submitted to him for transfers of immoveable property. All transfers are registered. One hundred and forty-five plots of land were leased to the public for the erection of residential, commercial and industrial buildings in the period under review.

Stores

653 As many new works and all maintenance works are carried out by direct labour, large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Stocks valued at £91,200 in 1949 and £78,000 in 1950 were issued from the Central Stores Depot.

Labour

464 Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining skilled artisans but plenty of labourers were available. The standard of tradesmen is not high, but it is hoped that the new Technical College will go a long way to raise the standard.

Chapter 11: Communications

ROADS

[496] There are no railways in the Colony and the communication between the townships is by road.

491 499 The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriage-ways vary in width from 20 feet to about 40 feet. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed. There are about eight miles of streets in the bazaar areas which have not yet been made up.

All roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing unmade roads are surfaced. 491

The Colony has: 499

Bituminous Macadam Roads	*Water bound Macadam Roads*	*Unmade Roads*	*Total*
56·07 miles	6·30 miles	11·9 miles	74·27 miles

The Development Committee has recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony be used for improving roads, and £37,500 of this sum was spent in making up new roads in 1949 and 1950.

The roads are well sign-posted and traffic lines provided where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on dangerous bends and some narrow roads. All street lighting is by electricity, and most main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are lighted. 491 487

The expenditure on roads during the years 1949 and 1950 was £74,000. 653

The following vehicles were registered at the Police Traffic Office: 493

	1949	1950
Taxis	196	196
Omnibuses	61	61
Private cars	1,419	1,115
Commercial vehicles ..	337	322
Motor cycles	76	74
Horse gharries	12	6
Camel carts:		
Water carts	30	36
Loading carts	58	64
Bicycles	132	126

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world is maintained mainly by the use of the British Overseas Airways Corporation services. 205

Cable & Wireless Ltd. provide cable and telegraphic communication with all parts of the world and operate a wireless telegraph station which works to Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and to adjacent countries, i.e. French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, Yemen, etc. 206

The overseas radio-telephone service with the United Kingdom was formally opened on 17th July, 1950, by the Secretary of State and His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion. The service is also extended to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and it is hoped that eventually it will be available to India.

The automatic telephone exchange continues to be congested and there can be no substantial improvement until a new exchange

A new three-million gallon reservoir and a new pump-house will be completed in 1953. 365

The waterworks are operated by the Public Works Department. 652

Revenue derived from the sale of water during 1951 and 1952 was £733,740 and £866,900 and expenditure was £756,950 and £864,035 respectively.

ELECTRICITY

A public supply of electricity was instituted in 1926 and the plant consisted initially of three 330 kVA. turbo-generating sets with oil fire boilers. By the end of 1947 various extensions had taken place and the installed capacity consisted of two 1,200 kW. turbo-generating sets and one 750-kW. set, with corresponding boiler capacity. In addition, two 250 kW. diesel sets were installed in an adjacent power station. This capacity had not been increased by the end of 1952 and demand has exceeded the available capacity of the plant for some time. The Electricity Department provides supplies to both civilian and military consumers, but in recent years it has been necessary to operate military standby plant during peak periods. 365

The following are the particulars of the present supply :

Generation and HT distribution :	6,600 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles.
Local distribution LT supply :	400/230 volts, 3 phase, 4 wire.

The following are the particulars of generation, revenue and consumers for 1951 and 1952 :

Year	*Units Generated*	*Total Revenue*	*Number of Consumers*
1951	12,175,971	£151,623	5,281
1952	14,167,635	£231,244	6,131

A new power station is under construction which will comprise initially two 5,000-kW. sets with the necessary boiler capacity. Work is expected to be completed early in 1954.

PUBLIC WORKS

Buildings

Contractors have completed or are in the process of building the following offices and quarters : 653

10 Experimental Class 'C' houses, Hedjuff.
4 houses for subordinate staff, Electricity Department.
6 erectors' quarters, New Power Station.
10 servants' quarters, Officers' Houses, Khormaksar.
4 houses for Government officers, Khormaksar.
3 blocks of 'A' Class flats, Maalla.
15 houses for subordinate staff, Crater.
Aden College (see Chapter 7).
40 sweepers' quarters, Crater.
8 offices for the Income Tax Department.
New Printing Press Building.
Extensions and additions to the Maternity Clinic, Crater.
Conversion of the old Protectorate College to a block of 4 flats.

653 A considerable amount of building work has also been undertaken departmentally, the principal items being :

120 working-class quarters, Sheikh Othman.
Extensions to P.W.D. Office, Crater.
Telephone Test Huts, Khormaksar, Crater and Sheikh Othman.
New roofs to 12 Police Quarters, Maala.

All public buildings have been kept in reasonable repair and minor improvements effected where necessary.

Draft schemes with preliminary estimates have been prepared for the Girls' College, the new hospital and swimming pools at Seera Island and Tawahi.

Building by the public has increased considerably. One hundred and eighty-three permanent building permits were issued and 188 plots of land leased for the erection of residential, commercial, and industrial premises in 1951. Two hundred and eighty permits were granted in 1952.

Because the acute shortage of accurate survey data in the Fortress area, various survey projects have been arranged by contract. This held up sale of land but 68 leases were completed in 1952.

Roads

A new Executive Engineer was appointed.

The work of macadamising main roads in the developed areas has continued and several streets have been surfaced during the year.

Work was completed on a new road from Sheikh Othman via United Salt Works to the Rubble Mound, and a survey made of a projected access road via Aidroos Valley to the "Plateau" above Crater.

Work was also in hand on the construction of the new St. Mary's Bridge, Crater, which will provide a considerably improved alignment connecting the Esplanade and Main Pass Roads. A subway for foot traffic will be a feature of the construction.

Chapter 11 : Communications

SHIPPING

504 The Port of Aden affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught ; vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides. The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet ; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels ; five second-class berths, including one oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size ; eight third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line ; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the

CHAPTER EIGHT

Protectorate Development

THE people of all the States of the Protectorate are, for 241
the most part, hardworking and competent farmers
depending as they do primarily on agriculture for their
living. Fate has not treated them very kindly, having so [134]
arranged matters that the areas with the most tillable land [132]
have the smallest rainfall. The absence of rain is compensated [312]
for in some places by the presence of water-courses which,
though dry for most of the year, become flooded during the
late summer and autumn when there is, normally, heavy rain
in the hills. These flood waters have, in Lahej and in Abiyan [248]
and in one or two other areas, been harnessed and an irrigation
system spreads the water over the land and the valuable cotton
and other crops are the result.

The idea of developing the Abiyan plain was conceived by 654 •
Brian Hartley, the then Director of Agriculture in 1940, when 241
shortage of foodstuffs, due to the World War, turned everyone's
thoughts to finding alternative local sources of supply
which would not be affected by shortage of shipping and the
interruption of normal sea communications. Abiyan is a flat 133
open plain triangular in shape with the apex buried in the
Yafa hills and the broad base along the shores of the Gulf of
Aden and the Indian Ocean. It slopes gently from north to
south and it is intersected by two large Wadis, the Bana and
the Hassan. These two Wadis run far up into the highlands of 133
the Yemen and every summer the seasonal floods come rushing 132
down them as the rain clouds from the Indian Ocean break 312
over the distant hills. These floods are rich in silt which fertilises 134
the soil on which it is deposited. Hundreds of years ago •00

241 Hundreds of years ago *Aden*
133 the value of these silt-laden seasonal floods was realised by the
312 people of the plain, and they initiated an elaborate irrigation
134 system, the remains of which exist to the present day. Years of
726 inter-tribal warfare which benefited no-one, brought the
original system to ruin and the land went out of cultivation
and the silt-laden waters rushed unimpeded headlong to the
sea to discolour the ocean for many miles.

● 654 Hartley started with a modest capital of £10,000 granted
312 by His Majesty's Government for the purchase of seed grain
241 and for the hiring of bullocks to build dams and till the ground;
648 and with this modest sum he was able to bring 700 acres under
[726] cultivation. The tribes were loath to give up what had become
their battle-field, and their silly futile squabbles interrupted
Hartley's efforts until the patience of the Aden Government
was exhausted and measures were taken to enforce security
in the area.

648 Once the World War was over, food production was no
654 longer of paramount importance, and with the economic
248 future of the area in mind long staple Egyptian cotton cultiva-
178 tion was successfully introduced, and by an Administrative
Order of my predecessor, an organisation known as the
Abiyan Board was set up to manage the whole agricultural
project. Additional capital to the extent of £270,000 was
obtained as a loan from His Majesty's Government and there
was rapid development, so that by the time I became Governor
several thousand acres were under cotton cultivation. The
Board directed the agricultural policy of the area, was responsible for pest control, owned and operated the heavy agricultural
machinery necessary for the economic working of the land,
owned and operated two cotton ginning factories, controlled
the distribution of flood water through the irrigation canals
and channels, and was responsible for the shipping and marketing of the cotton crop.

648 In spite of the changed circumstances of the Board they
continued to function by virtue of the original Administrative
Order. All efforts by my predecessor to regularise the position
by persuading the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, within whose
territories Abiyan is situated, to enact decrees failed owing to

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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the intransigence of the Lower Yafa State Council. I was no more successful, and towards the end of my association with Aden there arose a serious disagreement between the States and the Board.

The States had grown rich and the farmers prosperous as a result of their own hard work, and the Board's activities and guidance, and they began to think that they knew all about the cultivation of such a specialised crop as high grade cotton. The Board had grown rich also and had become a trifle domineering and, of course, it was managed by an Englishman and had a number of British employees. It was just about this time that nationalism became rampant in the Middle East and the indigestion of unaccustomed wealth from which the States were already suffering, was rendered acute by the flatulence of anti-British broadcasts from Egypt. Dissatisfaction with the goose that had laid and was laying the golden eggs became acute.

The policy of the Board was directed by a Committee 654
which functioned under the chairmanship of the British 648
Adviser and was composed of representatives of the two States, the Manager of the Board and the Director of Agriculture. Unfortunately the Board did not always pay heed to the directions of this Committee and there was no doubt that the States were not without genuine cause for some dissatisfaction. It was high time that the future organisation of the Board was considered seriously and its exact functions more clearly defined. Various schemes were considered and rejected until, at last, one was produced that my advisers and I thought would meet the rapidly changing political conditions and at the same time would regularise the Board's increasing activities outside the Abiyan area in Lahej and elsewhere, and which were no concern of the Fadli and Lower Yafa States.

The new scheme gave very considerable power to the States, but the essential right of Government to act in an emergency to prevent a breakdown due to inter-State disputes or gross mismanagement was retained. I should make it quite clear that the States had no quarrel with the Board's British employees whose value they did not underestimate and whose

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

services they were most anxious to retain. The Fadli representative, the Sultan's Minister or Naib as he is called, was favourable to my scheme and was prepared to advise the Fadli State Council to enact the decree necessary to give it legal force in their State. Not so, however, the Lower Yafa Naib who was Sultan Muhammed with whom I had journeyed to Al Qara and who objected to power to act in an emergency being specifically assigned in the scheme to Government. He maintained that his State Council, of which he was President, would not be prepared to approve the decree necessary to bring the scheme into force in Lower Yafa. What he really meant was that he would advise the Council not to approve. I went to Abiyan personally and discussed the matter fully with both the Naibs, but I was no more successful than the British Agent had been with his considerable powers of persuasion, and Sultan Muhammed remained firmly in opposition. The only thing to do was to let the matter rest for a while and hope that time would bring about a change in the Yafa attitude.

Unfortunately time was not given much of a chance to show what wonders it could work, because the Lower Yafa Sultan, who had made over his authority in the lowland area of his State, which included the Yafa lands on the Abiyan plain to the Council, while retaining personal control of his highlands, suddenly lost his temper and clapped his son and several members of the Council into prison. Why the Sultan lost his temper has remained a mystery, and he had probably forgotten the reason himself the next morning, because he ordered the release of the prisoners and directed them to resume their various offices. He released them because it was brought to his notice that he had given me an undertaking to occupy himself exclusively with the highlands and not to interfere with his son and the Council in their conduct of affairs in the lowlands. The Council members were very cross indeed and refused to resume their functions and, led by Sultan Muhammed, most of them motored off to Lahej, leaving a void which was filled within two hours by an Assistant Adviser and a detachment of Government Guards. Swift and firm action is essential if

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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disorder is to be prevented when the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, go away and leave their country to its own devices.

There was no trouble at all and disappointed by the result of their demonstration the Naib and his colleagues thought better of their hasty action after a few days and returned to their duty, and the Government Guards went back to Aden to await the next emergency. The atmosphere was still not conducive to calm thinking, so the negotiations about the reorganisation scheme for the Board were further delayed, while the Naib and some of the Council members prepared to form with the Fadli Naib and representatives of his Council a joint mission which, under the experienced guidance of the Director of Agriculture was being sent to London and Liverpool to discuss cotton prices and the method of disposal of the cotton crop when the Board's contract with the Raw Cotton Commission expired. It was thought that the change of air and change of scene would do everyone good, and very soon the minds of those who had not travelled to the West before were absorbed with such problems as how to button up a pair of trousers and whether the shirt went inside or outside.

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(311)

Up in the highlands of Upper Yafa where the rainfall is sufficient for coffee to be grown, there is very little soil, and the hardy inhabitants have conserved every inch they can find by terracing their steep hills to their very tops. I always enjoyed flying over this country which I never reached on foot, and looking down at the mountains which, with their intricate terraces looked exactly like a geography model designed to illustrate contouring, so closely have the builders followed the natural course of the ground. The coffee produced in these hills is as fine as the so-called "Mocha" coffee of the Yemen and most of it finds its way down to Aden and from there, after being graded for quality, reaches the markets of the United Kingdom and the United States. I said so-called "Mocha" coffee because in point of fact no coffee is grown in the neighbourhood of Mocha, which is a small sea port on the Yemen coast of the Red Sea which gave its name to the coffee which was exported from there after having been brought down by

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Fakum, the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula, are situated in this area. 133

(*d*) The island of Perim.

DESCRIPTION

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 133
Jabel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there are 504
some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward and 361
north-west of the peninsula. Crater, the main Arab town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the crater of the extinct volcano on the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain which is barely ¾ mile wide at 133
its narrowest point near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at 311
Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden 241
belonging to the Aden Settlement, but except during the cold 423
weather months produce is very limited. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

PERIM

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is bare, 133
rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet (65 m.) high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the subsoil being sand and
conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal [504]
light, lie on the southern side of the island. Perim was at one time of importance as a coaling station, and the Eastern Telegraph Company and Lloyd's were represented there. There are now no commercial concerns on the island.

Climate

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden under [654]
the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of the European 132
General Hospital. The minimum day temperature recorded was 69·1 in February, 1938, and the maximum was 101·5 in July, 1938. The rainfall totalled 1·59 centimetres. Hot sandy winds prevailed
as usual during the south-west monsoon. There are no crops in [133]
Aden, which depends on supplies from other countries, principally India and the interior.

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e., during the north-east monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e. in July and August, strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of May, June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and are often

3 Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

152 very intense, though usually of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

654 204 Meteorological records are maintained at the European General Hospital and the data are published in the Aden Colony Gazette weekly.

History

504 Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible.

487 Prior to the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century the trade followed much the same course as the main trade route between the East and the West does today, i.e. across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. From the earliest times the great Empires of the world realised the importance of Aden. During the time of the Romans at least two endeavours were made by them to capture the Red Sea trade and they sent an unsuccessful expedition against Aden. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden 175 was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, and was for a time occupied by them. It was captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years until the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove them out. Aden thus passed under the Imams of Sana' who have never renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the Ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate. The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when it was only a village of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden resulted in an expedition being sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The fortress was captured on 19th January, 1839, and Captain Haines became the first British Resident.

The replacement of sailing ships by steam vessels was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British, and the revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for the town its old importance. As a result of the [161] increased prosperity of Aden since the British occupation the population has risen from 500 to 46,000. The modern commercial 504 prosperity of Aden is primarily due to the fact that it is an important fuelling station, originally for coal and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian

DESCRIPTION.

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are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward
and north-west of the peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are 368
constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valleys
between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the 361
main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles
from the modern harbour and lies in the extinct volcano on
the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain on which has been laid out
the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Naval wireless
station, the Aden Protectorate Levy lines, and the golf
course. Owing to lack of building space at Tawahi, dwelling-houses
for senior Government officials have recently been constructed
here. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point
near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the 241
form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Aden
Settlement. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

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and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the
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and also from the Eastern Telegraph Company's station and 502
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in December. The rainfall totalled 8 centimetres. Hot
sandy winds prevailed as usual during the south-west monsoon.
There are no crops in Aden, which depends on supplies from 137
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The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e. during the 132
north-west monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from
November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e.
from June to September, a hot sandy wind known as Shimal
prevails on the peninsula, but on its western side the breezes are

4 Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

132 from seaward and fairly cool. May, a part of June, and September are generally hot, damp, and airless. Sandstorms occur in the months of May, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and blow very strongly at times up to 10 p.m., the air being so thick with sand that it is only possible to see a short distance, and the temperature falls. During the month of August dense mists occur at times and it is not possible to see across the harbour.

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651 (2) The Income Tax Ordinance No. 11 of 1947 which makes provision for relief from double taxation. Arrangements have already been made with the United Kingdom Government to make this provision operative between the two Governments from 1st April, 1947.

Treasury

652 [657] The work of the Treasury Department continued along usual lines during 1947. During the year, however, the Treasury was made responsible for the maintenance of accounts and calculation of pensions in connection with the newly established Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

Trade Registration

659 Since the economic crisis the Trade Registration Department was expanded in order to comply with the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that accurate and prompt figures of Aden's trade returns should be available.

INDUSTRY

Salt

439 During the war the salt industry was handicapped by the lack of tonnage to ship local produce to India and other places. Even in 1946 the position had not materially improved, as only about 90,000 tons were shipped, but 1947 brought increased prosperity to the industry. Exports totalled over 300,000 tons, or over three times the 1946 figure. Much of this was coarse salt shipped to Japan under a contract with the United Kingdom Government.

Fisheries

654 The Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the Colony and the Protectorate in the early part of the year; he came to the conclusion that the waters of the Gulf of Aden showed great promise of early development.

As a result of this visit and in view of the urgent need for increased production of food and other fish products, the Secretary of State despatched to Aden a small team of experts to investigate the best methods of increasing the output of the local and Protectorate fisheries and the suitability of the local types of fish for canning and processing. The cost of this expedition is being met by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The team was accompanied by the Government Fisheries Officer who will continue to advise Government on fisheries development when the other experts have completed their work.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

658 The new Director of Education arrived in the Colony from Eritrea
871 on 3rd November, 1947.

The demand for educational facilities continued to increase, but diffi-

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MAI

221 kinds of fish are taken in fair quantity but no one species appears to predominate. Crawfish are reported as numerous on rocky bottoms, but they are only taken locally for sale fresh to Europeans. Oysters abound on the rocks between tidemarks and could no doubt be cultivated in several landlocked bays where markets are available.

In general, the fisheries appear to be promising but localised and seasonal, the fishermen tending to follow the shoals along the coast. A fishery based on a harbour might have to employ vessels of considerable ranged storage capacity if landings were to be kept constant throughout the year.

226 During the greater part of 1947 the Fisheries Officer was still under
•654 training in the United Kingdom, but the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office himself spent a fortnight in the Colony and Protectorate early in the year and was much impressed by the quantity of fish available. By November an extensive survey of the fisheries resources of this area had been planned in London and a party, consisting of a fish oils chemist, a canning expert, a Political Officer and the permanent Fisheries Officer, arrived in Aden towards the end of the month. They were later joined by the Fisheries Adviser and a second Fisheries Officer was expected early in 1948.

By the end of the year, the two technical experts and the Political Officer were at work at Mukalla and the Fisheries Officer was at Aden starting to equip two vessels for experimental fishing.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the
[167 handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms,
464] the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

438 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The
433 chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing-plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471 As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownerships in
563 Aden, the following are the main concerns and their proprietorship:

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans, 3,682 acres in extent. 317

The industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian and three Indians. There has been a considerable improvement in production in the last three years as can be seen from the following figures :

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108
1949	303,432
1950	255,865

India bought three-quarters of its overseas requirements of salt from Aden, and Japan also increased its demands. [439]

FISHERIES

The position in the industry is in the main unaltered since the publication of the 1948 report. The Fishery Department began work on a permanent basis during the winter of 1949-50, when the Fishery Officer returned from leave in December and a British skipper for the fishery vessel arrived in Aden in January. During 1950, progress was disappointing, the fishery vessel being handicapped for eight of the twelve months by a broken winch for which the necessary parts could not be obtained, while storage space for fishing gear was not made available until July. A considerable amount of work remains to be done ashore and on board the fishery vessel before the department can be regarded as adequately equipped for its duties. 654

The recording of the amount of fish handled by the four markets in the Colony was instituted early in the year. This and public opinion have emphasised the fact that the present fishing industry is unable to supply the needs of the population of the Colony except for occasional brief periods. The result has been a varying scarcity and occasional short gluts, the high but fluctuating prices causing hardship for the consumer and insecurity for the producer. How much the position has been due to poor catches and how much to increased population it is as yet impossible to say ; the fact remains that a population of over 100,000 is dependent for its fish on a small fleet of paddling and sailing canoes with a range of a few miles, and that no storage facilities exist except for one small and obsolete cold store, and a number of decrepit ice boxes at the markets. 226 433 [254]

The Fishery Department is attacking the problem in two ways, by increasing the efficiency of existing equipment and methods and by exploring neighbouring waters with the fishery vessel in search of 654 226

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grounds which could be worked profitably by larger power craft. Experiments with outboard motors on dugout canoes have been moderately encouraging, and it is hoped that a method of mounting one particular model through a central trunk, which is now being tested, will provide a small power craft suited to the fishermen's needs. The larger planked beach-boats or sambuks have much greater possibilities. The Colony has bought a 9-h.p. diesel engine and installed it in the sambuk of a leading fisherman, on hire-purchase terms. After five months he is very pleased with it, although the installation is not yet wholly satisfactory.

[464] In general the introduction of mechanical power to the Aden fishermen presents many problems. There is an acute shortage of carpenters and mechanics capable of installing engines but plenty of self-styled experts ready to damage both engine and boat. Then, when an installation is complete, it must be placed in the hands of an illiterate with no mechanical knowledge whatsoever, beyond what the engineman of the fishery vessel and the Fishery Officer have been able to teach him since he accepted the loan. Once the sambuk owners have become used to engines, it should be possible greatly to reduce the labour of working their nets by installing winches, and thereby enable them to dispense with some of their at present uneconomically large crews.

Attempts to find productive grounds with the fishery vessel proved abortive, as the sein winch-drive broke in May and the necessary parts did not arrive in Aden until December. Two encouraging shots of mixed sea perch were made in Ghubbet al Haikah, 70 miles from Aden, before the mishap occurred, however, so it is to be hoped that this and other grounds will be found to hold fish during 1951. The use of craft of this size could only be undertaken in conjunction with cold storage in Aden, as the landing of a full cargo would temporarily glut the market. The craft themselves would have either to carry ice or else to be fitted with refrigeration. Such an undertaking would be outside the scope of any but the largest Aden firms, unless the cold store belonged to a separate concern.

In order to estimate the potential market for quick-frozen fish with the shipping calling at Aden, the Fishery Officer and the Harbour Master drafted and circulated a questionnaire on the subject. This revealed a monthly demand for approximately 15 tons which would be open to a concern equipped with modern cold storage, over and above what could be sold ashore to the people of Aden.

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In addition to the trade in fresh fish, the Colony of Aden is the centre of a considerable entrepôt trade in cured fish, a great part of the total catch from the south coast of Arabia, the southern Red Sea and Somaliland being brought by dhow for the exporting merchants, who store it in godowns on islands in the harbour. Their principal market is Colombo, but large quantities go to East Africa. The Aden Port Trust records a total of nearly 120,000 cwts. of dried and salted fish as having left Aden in 1949: the 1950 returns are not yet available.

The Island of Perim was visited early in 1950, when a good haul of 654
sharks was made by the fishery vessel. Shark lines have been lent to 228
the inhabitants, but the poorness of their boats, the bad weather and
the roughness of the bottom led to the loss of many hooks. The Administrator of Perim has been granted funds to provide a motor sambuk during 1951, of which the Perim water-plant foreman will be engineman.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 471
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 464
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

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conversely, the 60 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis 471
are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in 471
Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors :

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 433
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.
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skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/ 1647
interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate
but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April,
1953.

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better 226
materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run markets are contemplated.

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was [654]
created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks; corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood; more and more fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines; and better
shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preserv- 227
atives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line fishermen.

Fisheries Committee

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to 647
direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the progress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 504
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 472
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemen 167
Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home,
and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The 472
chief products are soap, soft drinks, aluminium pressed domestic 433
utensils, cigarettes and dyed and printed cloth. These supply local 439
demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal 286
one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms 249
which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, 463
with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

The Port Trust and the Legislative Council

The Board of Trustees who manage the Port are nominated 655
by the Governor and they represent financial, shipping, oiling 647
and trading interests in the Colony and the prosperity of 504
their own interests depends on the continued prosperity of the Port, just as the prosperity of the Colony depends on that of the Port. Government is represented on the Board by the Financial Secretary, the Royal Navy by the Resident Naval Officer, and the Air Officer Commanding has his own representative, so that the Chairman has a body of able men personally interested in the well-being of the port who have among their number experts in finance, business, shipping and naval and military affairs. Trading and shipping interests may on occasion clash, so normally their representatives are approximately equal in numbers and no particular interest is allowed to predominate. The system works very well, and I see no reason why it should not continue to do so, but some people may consider that the time has nearly come when the practice for all the Trustees to be the Governor's nominees should be modified. This is a matter of opinion, and there are certainly some people who would like to see the Chamber of Commerce and the Aden Shipping Federation directly represented. Labour, as such, is not represented on the Board and until their leaders have more experience and are more mature it would be unwise to experiment in this direction.

The Trustees meet at least once a fortnight, and are required to do so by the Act which gives them authority, and to encourage them not to neglect this duty they receive a fee for each attendance. The Act also lays down that the fee is payable only to such of the Trustees as are present from the beginning to the end of the meeting. It is not often that such common-sense is met with in official Acts.

In my time the Trustees always forgathered before the 000
meeting on the verandah of the Port Trust building, summer and winter alike. They refused to have anything to do with waiting in the comfortable and reasonably cool Board Room. They did not say anything; they just remained outside on the verandah and a few minutes before the time for the meeting it was customary for the Chairman to join them there.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

000 I appear to have been discretion itself between 1948 and 1951; most extraordinary.

There is one other subject which, although it only indirectly concerned the Legislative Council at first, became later very much an affair of the Legislative Council, about which I shall record my own somewhat short-sighted conduct.

631 In 1945 the Government had raided the Municipal larder and
632 taken over the profit-making Electricity Department and the
[655] equally financially satisfactory Water Department, and at the
[365] same time they abolished the old Settlement Authority and
created a Township Authority, which was, in fact, much the same thing as a municipality but with much reduced powers. This latter was a retrograde step with which I personally was never in accord and which was generally resented, and it was not surprising that early in 1948 the newspapers began to clamour for increased powers for the Township Authority or its conversion into a fully fledged municipality. At the same time there began a demand for the election of the Members and one particular section of the Press was loud in pressing for municipal reforms of the most far-reaching character.

641 Now, I was not in favour of elections, believing that the time
was not ripe for such a very big step forward and in consequence I found myself at variance with most of the other
Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, who favoured
elections in the municipal field of politics, but not necessarily
000 in the legislative field. However, I was not altogether alone
in my opposition because Mackawwi felt much the same as I did and one morning he came into the Port Trust Office, shook hands rather limply, sat down and folded one of his long thin legs over the other and said nothing. He looked rather tired and I asked how he was feeling.

"I am not well, I have not been well since I retired from business and gave up my work; that was a very foolish thing to do," he said.

"Have you seen a doctor?" I asked.

"I have seen all the doctors in Aden and most of those in Bombay," was his answer.

"Have you followed their advice?" I inquired.

Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

232 *Equine Contagious Disease.*—In February, sudden deaths amongst the hackney carriage horses occurred, and, as a result of post-mortems, African horse sickness was suspected. By taking prompt precautionary measures, the disease was confined to Crater. Nine deaths were recorded.

Three segregation camps for cattle are being constructed, two at Sheikh Othman and one at Maala.

Fisheries

226 Fishing is, generally speaking, good, but the quantity of fish caught is greatly influenced by the movements of the different species of sardinella on which the large species feed. Shark, barracuda, horse-mackerel, sea-perch, dolphins, the smaller members of the tunny family, rock cod soles, and mullet are the principal edible fish. Sword or sail fish make their appearance at certain seasons of the year, but are not easily saleable for human consumption. Crabs and crawfish are to be had at all seasons, and oysters are available in the winter months. The fishermen are a very industrious people and employ various kinds of nets as well as hand-lines in their work. The nets used are of the stationary, circular throwing, and drag varieties, the latter being used from the shore. In addition a special net is operated from boats working in pairs during the monsoon period. Throwing nets for mullet, mackerel and a form of whitebait are also in use. The catch is at
[433 times greater than the requirements for local consumption, and the
351 surplus is salted for export. Shark is almost invariably treated in
439] this manner, and during some seasons large quantities are dried.
Whitebait is exported.

The fishermen are subject to certain rules which forbid trawls and limit the size of nets, and in addition they defer to the judgment of their elected Akils in matters of fishing custom.

228 Licences to dive for pearls both in the harbour and in the waters of Perim are obligatory, but no licences are required to fish.

Salt

258 A salt work was first constructed by the Italian firm of Messrs. Gaustalla and Company (now styled The Aden Salt Works) in the year 1885, and it carries on a profitable business in salt production at Sheikh Othman. This was followed by the salt work constructed in 1909 by the Bombay firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee and Company. Two more salt works have since been constructed by Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Company and the Little Aden Salt Industrial Company in May, 1923, and October, 1927, respectively, and they continue to work successfully. The
439 total quantity of salt exported to India and other places during
655 the last year was 230,379 tons. The monopoly of salt for local consumption is in the hands of Government, who have licensed certain pits to Arabs at Sheikh Othman.

five and three steamers respectively which run between Aden 505 and Mukalla, Shehr, Berbera, Zeila, Perim, Djibouti, Mocha, Kamaran, Hodeidah, Gizan, Medi and Port Sudan. Very frequent services of dhows also trade to and from these ports and in addition to many other little ports on both sides of southern Red Sea, Gulf of Aden up to Persian Gulf and also to Socotra.

Many other shipping lines make occasional calls at Aden in connection with cargo, and other lines call at Aden for bunkers only.

The only ports for which there is a poor direct service are the Levant Spanish and Portuguese ports. Cargo is sent with transhipment at Port Said.

Roads.

There are no railways in the Colony and all transport is by 496 road or by sea. The sea transport is not great and consists of 438 the carriage of salt and building materials from Little Aden to Tawahi and Maala.

It is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the road mileage 491 as the side roads in the town which are used principally by pedestrians and camels do not require to be kept up, and the Royal Air Force maintain certain of the roads which lie in the Military Area. The Aden Settlement maintain 13 miles of bituminous macadam road and 19 miles of water-bound macadam road.

Motor Transport.

On the 31st December, 1937, there were 198 licensed public 454 cars and 53 licensed omnibuses. The number of private cars was 367 and there were 66 licensed lorries and trucks.

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the 439 above motor vehicles:— 454

		No. of vehicles.
1.	British Empire	234
2.	United States of America...	391
3.	French	9
4.	Italian	36
5.	German	14
	Total	684

Trade with the interior is conducted mainly by camel caravans, but as roads and routes in the Aden Protectorate are being developed more and more cars and lorries are being brought into use.

Post Office.

The Postmaster at Steamer Point is responsible for the postal 655 services under the general control of the Finance Officer. The 205 offices in the Colony are situated at Steamer Point, Camp and

4.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMl Aden MMl

655
205

Khormaksar. In addition there is a sub-office on Kamaran Island in the Red Sea and one at Mukalla in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The Eastern Aden Protectorate has also a number of postal agencies.

Prior to the 1st April, 1937, Aden was included in the Indian Postal System and Indian postage stamps were used. As from the date mentioned, Aden became a separate Postal Administration with its own issue of stamps.

The stamp design includes a vignette of an Arab dhow, a type of craft which has been associated with Aden from time immemorial. The denominations of stamps are: annas ½, ¾, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 8; and rupees 1, 2, 5, and 10.

Aden, being on the main shipping route between Europe and the Far East, is an important office of exchange. Mails from Europe and India arrive weekly on the P. and O. mail steamer. Bags for British Somaliland are transhipped to a local steamer sailing for Berbera. Mails for East Africa are unloaded and warehoused in the Steamer Point Post Office until a suitable opportunity occurs to forward them to Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar or Dar es Salaam as the case may be. Mails are despatched to India and Europe weekly by the P. and O. mail steamers.

Mails between Aden and the local Red Sea and Aden Gulf ports are carried by the local steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and the Halal Shipping Company. Use is also made of the Royal Air Force planes and a local air service to the Hadhramaut and Djibouti.

Aden is off the main trunk air routes from Europe to India and Africa. Air mail letters for transmission to places served by Imperial Airways are sent to Egypt by steamer in the first instance.

The principal letter rates are:—

Inland and India—	
Not exceeding one tola	1 anna.
Each additional tola	½ ,,
United Kingdom and British Possessions—	
Not exceeding one oz.	2½ annas.
Each additional oz.	2 ,,
Foreign Countries—	
Not exceeding one oz.	3½ annas.
Each additional oz.	2 ,,
Registration Fee	3 ,,

Parcels are accepted for transmission directly or indirectly with nearly every country in the world, and a cash-on-delivery service operates with Great Britain and with India. Letters and parcels may be insured up to a value of Rs.3,000.

Direct money-order services exist between Aden and Great Britain, India, Egypt, Sudan, Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika,

Zanzibar and the Italian East African colonies. Indirectly, 655 money-orders may be sent to nearly every country in the 205 world. By far the greatest volume of traffic is between Aden and India. On an average about 6 lakhs are remitted to India by money-order annually.

British postal-orders are on sale and are cashed at all sub-offices.

There is a Post Office Savings Bank. The amount standing 454 to the credit of depositors in 1937 was about 6 lakhs. Interest is paid at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

There is no internal telegraph system. The telephone system 206 is described in the following paragraph. External telegraphic communication (both by cable and wireless) is maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

Telegraphs.

External telegraphic communication with Aden is maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company. This company was formed in 1872 to take over, and operate as a whole, cables between England and India, which had already been laid and were being worked under the control of several independent companies.

The formation of the Eastern Telegraph Company was followed by a steady development of the cable system, and Aden immediately became an important junction station, inasmuch as the Red Sea cables branch out from Aden to Bombay, Colombo, Seychelles and Zanzibar, and telegrams from England and the West generally, destined for India, Ceylon and the Far East, Mauritius and Madagascar, and East and South Africa were retransmitted from Aden into the corresponding cable eastwards.

Although, with modern improvements and inventions, retransmission by intermediate stations along a chain of cables is now done by automatic relays, Aden has always remained an important cable centre, and is in touch with all parts of the world through the communications system of Cable and Wireless Limited with which the Eastern Telegraph Company is now associated.

The Eastern Telegraph Company also operates a wireless station, maintaining point-to-point services between Aden and Berbera, Djibouti, Kamaran, Perim, Mukalla, Assab, Alula and Bahrain.

Direct communication with the Yemen is provided by means of a cable from Aden, which is landed at Sheikh Said on the Yemen coast opposite Perim.

The main cable office at Ras Boradli is always open for the reception and despatch of telegrams. There are branch offices at Steamer Point and Aden Camp, which serve the shipping and business centre.

4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

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Telephones.

206 The Government Telephone Exchange is worked on the 655 central battery system and has a capacity of 200 exchange lines.

Early telephone developments in Aden were associated with the defence of the fortress. The first system (a magneto one) was installed and operated by the military authorities and later, when the Air Ministry became responsible for defence, the control of the telephones naturally passed to that Ministry.

From 1927 onwards endeavours were made to get the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department to accept responsibility for the system, but it was not till 1932 that the Indian Authorities took it over. By that time the magneto exchange and the overhead lines had reached the end of their useful life. The old system was therefore discontinued and a new central battery system constructed at a cost (including buildings) of about Rupees 1,50,000.

The present rates for direct connections are:—

	Rs.
Within a radius of 3 miles of the exchange ...	300 per annum.
For each additional half mile or fraction thereof ...	40 ,,

An extension in the same building costs Rs. 120/- per annum.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

653 The public works in Aden are managed by the Aden Port Trust who maintain a separate staff for this department. For this service the Port Trust are paid the actual expenditure of this department plus $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for office accommodation and other incidental expenses.

A general programme of minor works was carried out. Provision was also made for the construction of quarters for the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and the Education Officer, but these houses were only partially complete at the end of the year.

Two of the Political Officers' bungalows, started in December, 1936, were completed and occupied and the bungalow for the third Political Officer was started.

Works in connection with roads, the development of the water supply and the electricity supply were undertaken by the Aden Settlement.

The harbour and wharves are under the control of the Aden Port Trust. General works of improvement were carried out during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice and Crime.

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—

Mechanical Workshop

655 A vehicle workshop is maintained where all Government motor
495 vehicles are serviced and repaired. Animal drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night soil carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

655
Furniture

322 The Government instituted a scheme to manufacture and repair furniture on hire to officials residing in Government houses. Two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds was spent during 1949 and 1950 on new furniture made in the workshop and obtained from contractors.

653
Building Plans

331 Building plans submitted by the general public for approval are checked and then forwarded to the Township Authority for sanction. All buildings in course of erection are inspected at regular intervals to ensure that they comply with regulations. Two hundred and seventy-six permanent building permits were issued during the two years.

Crown Lands

423 The Director of Public Works, who is also Commissioner and
427 Registrar of Lands, scrutinises various titles submitted to him for trans-
653 fers of immoveable property. All transfers are registered. One hundred and forty-five plots of land were leased to the public for the erection of residential, commercial and industrial buildings in the period under review.

653
Stores

As many new works and all maintenance works are carried out by direct labour, large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Stocks valued at £91,200 in 1949 and £78,000 in 1950 were issued from the Central Stores Depot.

464
Labour

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining skilled artisans but plenty of labourers were available. The standard of tradesmen is not high, but it is hoped that the new Technical College will go a long way to raise the standard.

Chapter 11 : Communications

ROADS

[496] There are no railways in the Colony and the communication between
491 the townships is by road.

499 The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriage-ways vary in width from 20 feet to about 40 feet. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed. There are about eight miles of streets in the bazaar areas which have not yet been made up.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East

Aden MM1

sion was made in the Fortress Township for the election of three 632
members, who must be of Aden or British birth; the franchise
was limited to males born or resident for a stipulated period in
Aden, and with a property qualification which was reduced by
half (giving an electorate of about 5,000) after the 1949 election
had resulted in the return of an Arab merchant, a Pakistani
advocate, and a Parsee merchant.

The climate of Aden Colony and of the southern coast is 132
generally pleasant between November and March. The summer
heat, though great, is less intense than that of the interior of
Arabia or of Iraq, but this is more than offset by the oppressive
humidity between April and October. Rainfall is trifling, but
heavy thunderstorms occur irregularly. The town relies for its 312
water-supply on bore-holes at Shaikh Othman, supplemented
by supplies in the famous Tanks, which date from pre-Islamic
times and were restored for use in 1856. They have a storage
capacity of 8 million gallons. Aden is a free port and there are 651
no customs dues except on liquor, drugs, tobacco, motor spirit,
and salt. Salt is a government monopoly, and is produced locally 655 ●
in large quantities for export by evaporation from sea-water. 433
The only other local industries are dhow-building, soap manufacture, dyeing, cigarette-making, and fishing.

The present prosperity of the Colony depends on its im- 504
portance as a bunkering port for coal and oil, for which pur- 439
poses it handles a tonnage of shipping comparable with that of
Liverpool. This balance will be altered when the Anglo- [382]
Iranian Oil Company's new 5-million-tons-a-year refinery,
begun in November 1952, comes on stream in 1954.[1] Apart 439
from the export of salt (which supplied in 1950 75 per cent of India's imports of that commodity), the bulk of Aden's other trade consists of entrepôt and transhipment between neighbouring countries. The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft (sailing dhows, etc.) which entered the port during 1951 was 4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839, more than double the figure for 1938; the number of country craft was 1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201, a decrease of 17 per cent compared with the previous year. Recent estimates of imports and exports were:

	Imports (£ million)	*Exports*
1948	2·29	1·88
1949	2·73	2·19
1950	3·49	3·25
1951	4·19	3·70
1952	4·71	3·80

(Source: *Digest of Colonial Statistics*, no. 10, September-October 1953).

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[1] *Petroleum Press Service*, December 1952.

579 had been done by the foreign elements in the population and
blamed the Yemen labourers in the harbour, the cargo and
the coal coolies, but they knew full well that the Yemenis had
not been responsible for starting the trouble and had not been
167 alone in the pillaging and fire-raising. However, this hare
648 was duly hunted, and the control of landward immigration
became a disturbing major problem and many and curious
were the proposals and plans that were considered. A great
fence was to be built round the landward side of the Colony,
twenty to thirty miles in length at a cost which no-one troubled
to discover; the Colony was to be cut in half by another fence
across the Isthmus, turning Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman
into a vast squatter camp of undesirables who could not gain
entrance into the Fortress Area; watch towers with search-
lights were to be constructed and supplemented by police
motor patrols; the population was to be registered and the
coolie lines moved from the vulnerable Steamer Point area,
all complete with the coal wharves that they served and which
were such an eyesore, across the harbour to the northern side.
Gradually a more balanced view prevailed and only the last
[656] proposals became actualities. The population has been regis-
[657] tered and the coolies have been moved, not across the harbour,
but from their disgraceful overcrowded dormitories to
modern comfortable lines at Ma'alla; and the coal wharves
are under construction, but whether there will be any coal to
put on them when they are finished is quite a different matter.
Every year less and less coal is imported into Aden, for ships
bunkers, and very shortly the coaling ship will be almost
unique.

563 579 I do not propose at this juncture to refer to the breaches of the peace which occurred during the labour disturbances in 1955 when the Police Force behaved so admirably—that will come later—but I am going to relate two more examples of the speed with which events in the internal security field can move in Aden.

Less than two months after I became Governor I flew to Mukeiras for a few days. The day after my arrival I heard and saw an aeroplane circling round the landing ground, and

000 of Consultative Committee which I would like to see set up in the United Kingdom to provide for the proper consideration of important questions relating to similar Colonial or Commonwealth territories. I prefer the latter term, which by virtue of their size, geographical situation, or economic condition could not in the foreseeable future expect to be granted full Dominion status.

If the change in the Yemen takes the form of a well-established liberal and democratic Government either in the form of a constitutional monarchy or, indeed, of a republic, which I think unlikely, then there may well be a tendency for some of the Protectorate States in close proximity to the frontier to join their co-religionists and brother Arabs. To what extent such a move should be encouraged or could be prevented will depend on the circumstances then prevailing and would be influenced by the magnitude and sincerity of the movement and our own relations with the Rulers and with the Yemen. It is certain, however, that the achievement of Federation within the Protectorate would militate against any piece-meal hiving off of Protectorate States and would put the Protectorate in a much stronger position *vis-à-vis* the Yemen.

815 The discovery of oil is the second important factor in the
656 future political development of the Protectorate and the changes which oil would bring about must not be underestimated. At my suggestion negotiations were opened with the States with the object of persuading them to pool, for their mutual benefit, any revenue that might be derived from oil. The allocation of such revenue would be the responsibility of a Board which would be predominantly Arab in composition. At the present time it is not known whether the surface indications will warrant the enormous expenditure without which drilling operations cannot be undertaken, nor is it known in which of the twenty-five States drilling will take place, if and when a decision is made to proceed to this stage of the operation. No State is being asked to share a certainty, but all the States are being asked to safeguard the economic interests of their people. The proposed oil agreement is in itself a form of economic federation, and political federation would follow

closely on the heels of the implementation of the economic 315
bond. It is my view that these negotiations, which were still 656 •
continuing when I left Aden, should be pressed to a successful
conclusion. I use the word "pressed" advisedly because human
nature being what it is there may well be selfish and short-
sighted Rulers who, with the example of Kuwait, Qatar, and
Bahrein before their eyes, would be unwilling to share what
is, after all, at this stage only the possibility of potential wealth
with their neighbours. It would be intolerable if one or two
States became fabulously wealthy while the rest of the Pro-
tectorate continued to depend almost for their very existence
on the bounty of the United Kingdom taxpayer.

In a startlingly short time after the discovery of oil in •000
commercial quantities, assuming that the revenue therefrom
belonged to the Protectorate as a whole and not to individual
States, I should expect to see the States federate, if they had not
already done so. Then would come further swift political
development in a country which would be no less able finan-
cially to undertake the responsibilities of Dominion status than
is Ghana. Integration with the Colony is an obvious step on the
road to Dominion status. Aden, with its magnificent harbour 504
and its 5,000,000-ton Refinery, is the only natural outlet for 382
the oil on the coast of South Arabia, and it is the obvious
capital for a future Dominion comprising the present Colony
and Protectorate. In June 1933 Sir Samuel Hoare, at that time 000
Secretary of State for India, said in the House of Commons:

> "The reasons which suggest that Aden [he was referring to what is now the Colony] should not remain linked with India under the new constitution are, that it is an area geographically remote from India; that it would not naturally fit into the new federation; that it is already to some extent under Imperial control, *and that it is inseparable in practice from the Aden Protectorate*, which has already passed wholly out of Indian control."

I have never seen any reason to disagree with these words, in particular those which I have italicised, and I have never subscribed to the view that it would be possible or desirable

3;Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

743 758 A small Lunatic Asylum is situated outside the walls of the Civil Hospital and is administered from it.

[744] The Port Health work is a very important feature in the medical and sanitary organisation of the Colony. The proximity of Aden by sea to ports which are subject to periodic infections makes the careful inspection of vessels a vital matter, and in addition the services of the Port Health Officer are in constant demand to assist the masters of the many cargo ships which use the port and carry no doctor. Passengers and members of the crews requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in the European General Hospital, or, if the illness is an infectious one, in suitable isolation. A few cases of chickenpox and three cases of modified smallpox were landed from shipping during 1938.

743 744 In the European General Hospital 66 residents of Aden and 155 patients from ships were treated as in-patients during the year. In all 23 different nationalities were represented.

During 1938, 2,178 Bills of Health were issued to mechanically propelled vessels and 1,609 to native craft.

V.—HOUSING

General

342 647 Houses in Aden are of stone masonry, except at Sheikh Othman where they are mostly built with sun-dried bricks.

656 The control of housing in Aden is vested in the Executive Committee of the Settlement, and plans for new buildings and reconstructions are passed by them after scrutiny by the Medical Officer of Health and the Settlement Engineer.

Particular attention is paid to efficient lighting and ventilation. Each residential building is provided with sanitary and kitchen accommodation separated from the living rooms by open court-yards or by large shafts open to the sky.

Most of the houses are provided with floors made of cement-concrete; this is insisted upon in all new buildings, and the height of the houses is never allowed to exceed the width of the streets.

Back-to-back houses are not allowed; a few still exist in the village of Maala, but these are being demolished as opportunity occurs.

[514 364] At the rear of all houses there are open spaces from 5 ft. to 10 ft. wide. They are called sweeper passages, and the sanitary accommodation of the houses abuts on to these spaces and is drained into them. Each such passage is connected with the main drainage system in all divisions of the Settlement except Maala, where it is connected with a large soak pit.

Every building plan is carefully scrutinised by the Public Health Department before construction is allowed.

S:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MM|

579 Aden by sea. On the day before, the Commissioner of Police had resumed control of security in the Colony.

It was hoped that this calm would be maintained, but on 20th and 21st December feelings again ran high and there were renewed attempts at arson and looting.

On 24th December a bomb exploded in the coolie lines at Hedjuff, killing 2 Arabs and wounding 6, and on that afternoon, in view of the gravely tense situation and of the absolute necessity to use all available forces to put down disorder immediately it should occur, the Fortress Commander was requested to resume security control throughout the Colony and retained that function until 2nd February, 1948. The situation however had eased at the end of the month.

Civilian casualties during the riots were 33 Arabs, 4 Indian Muslims, 1 Somali, 78 Jews and 6 other persons of unknown race, killed. Very many were known to have been wounded or injured.

The Police suffered no fatal casualties, but an Assistant Medical Officer and one Levy were killed in the execution of duty.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FINANCE AND TRADE

Development Committee

646 At the meeting of the Legislature held on 28th April, 1947, the Council adopted the First Report of the Development Committee as the general development policy for the next ten years, subject to periodic review of details in the light of experience, and the inclusion of such additional schemes as might prove necessary as a result of unforeseen circumstances.

652 The Estimates of the Colony for 1948–49 provide a total of Rs. 27,27,000 for approved development schemes.

362 His Majesty's Government agreed to make a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act towards the cost of working-class dwellings at Sheikh Othman. The amount of the grant is £27,500 during a five-and-a-half-year period. A further grant will be considered at the end of that period.

Economic Control

459
654 The hopes expressed earlier that it would be possible to dispense with the Economic Control Department as restrictions on trade were lifted were unfortunately not realised, and the economic crisis which confronts the United Kingdom and the whole of western Europe is having a natural effect on the economic life of Aden, which is dependent upon the maintenance of a vigorous trade for its prosperity.

Since August, 1947, a policy of restricting imports to reasonable essentials and to those goods which are required for the entrepot trade was followed. The merchants co-operated with Government in making this policy effective and as a consequence Aden was able to make a substantial contribution to important foreign exchange reserves. Many essentials remained scarce and in order to ensure that there should be no further reduction in the standard of living of the great bulk of the inhabitants Government maintained a policy of making adequate supplies of essential

foodstuffs available to the public at cheap, and in the case of flour at 439 subsidised, prices. The position of entrepot goods, particularly textiles, fluctuated during the year. 656 At the beginning of the year the position was difficult but supplies of American textiles and later of Japanese and Chinese textiles enabled the merchants to re-establish this trade, which was assisted as much as possible by the ready granting of re-export licences to countries within Aden's economic orbit.

There was an increase in the cost of living during the year though a 435 slight fall occurred latterly. The increase was accounted for mostly by 434 an increase in prices in common articles imported from outside. For instance, rice rose from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per paily owing to the imposition of an export tax by the Government of Egypt, and soap increased from 4 annas a cake to 6 annas. It must be borne in mind, however, that the consumption of the various articles which together make up the cost-of-living figures have altered greatly since 1939, consumers switching from one kind of foodstuff to another, depending on supplies available, and spending a smaller proportion of their money on articles, such as clothing, which have so greatly risen in price.

Colony Finances

The Colony opened the financial year on 1st April, 1947, with a 652 surplus balance of about Rs. 190 lakhs. During the year it was estimated that the balance would be increased by another Rs. 13 lakhs. Consequently the surplus balance on 1st April, 1948, should be in the region of Rs. 203 lakhs. This figure is exclusive of Rs. 100 lakhs, which is in the Reserve Fund. The total net assets of the Colony therefore amount to over Rs. 300 lakhs (or £2¼ million sterling).

This is probably the high-water mark of the Colony's surplus. During 1948–49 it is proposed to spend Rs. 23 lakhs more than will be received in revenue. This will reduce the surplus balance at the end of the next financial year to about Rs. 180 lakhs. The deficit in the 1948–49 Budget will arise entirely from the implementation of a part of the Development Programme; in other words, the deficit will be the result of capital expenditure. Revenue still balances recurrent expenditure despite the repeal of the excess profits tax, but the margin is now very small.

Customs and Excise Department

The work of the Department continued on normal lines during 1947, 651 and there was no falling off in the collection of excise duties, which amount to about 15 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony.

Taxes on Income

The collection of revenue from income tax and excess profits tax continued to be satisfactory in spite of heavy excess profits tax refunds made on account of deficiency of profits.

The following legislation was enacted during the year:

(1) The Excess Profits Tax Ordinance No. 9 of 1947, which provides that the tax shall not be chargeable on profits earned after 1st May, 1947.

of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population 362 increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation 161 were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, 362 these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow process. Relaxation on the restriction of building by private enterprise has, however, [656] led to the issue of 78 Permanent Building Permits in 1947 compared with 21 during 1946.

The shortage of some building materials, particularly semi-manufactured [339] iron and steel products and sanitary fittings, is still acute and many projects are held up for this reason.

During 1947 the Township Authority was able to embark on two housing schemes.

(1) In Sheikh Othman 40 houses were erected for working-class families. The scheme is financed in part from a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

(2) An area in Crater was planned on which Government intends to erect 36 working-class houses of a slightly better type and in which 86 plots were made available for owner-occupiers to erect houses for themselves, a standard plan having been drawn up and approved by the Township Authority so that building could be done as cheaply as possible. Both Township Authorities of Aden and Sheikh Othman set up permanent Housing Committees whose functions are to allocate all houses erected by Government other than houses erected specifically for occupation by Government employees. The Committee set up in the Fortress Area decided on the allocation of plots referred to above on which houses were to be erected by private enterprise. As town planning legislation has not yet been enacted, there has been some delay in making available plots of land in the Fortress Area on which better-class houses could be erected by private enterprise on any substantial scale. Residential building has been confined mainly to reconstruction or adding storeys to existing houses.

In addition, private building was encouraged where possible.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony. [745]

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, 657 but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, 735 financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through

692 effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

659 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for
656 the Colony of Aden.

During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during the year under report was 375.

Sixty-seven applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of.

The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 42.

Registration of Firms

Twenty applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of bills of exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 55.

Powers of Attorney

The total number of powers of attorney attested or authenticated was seven.

Income

651 The total income for registration of documents, firms and notarial charges was Rs. 6,926.

Duties Performed by the Sub-Registrar

The Sub-Registrar performs the duties of Notary Public, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Registrar of Firms, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs, and acts as a Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Documents and the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

POLICE

625 The Police Force has a total strength of 640. The proportion of Police to population is approximately 1 in 125. The Force comprises Aden Arabs, Aden Protectorate Arabs, Indians and Somalis and is officered by members of the Colonial Police Service. It is divided into two distinct units, the Civil Police and the Armed Police. The former perform normal

563
579 had been done by the foreign elements in the population and
blamed the Yemen labourers in the harbour, the cargo and
the coal coolies, but they knew full well that the Yemenis had
not been responsible for starting the trouble and had not been
167 alone in the pillaging and fire-raising. However, this hare
648 was duly hunted, and the control of landward immigration
became a disturbing major problem and many and curious
were the proposals and plans that were considered. A great
fence was to be built round the landward side of the Colony,
twenty to thirty miles in length at a cost which no-one troubled
to discover; the Colony was to be cut in half by another fence
across the Isthmus, turning Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman
into a vast squatter camp of undesirables who could not gain
entrance into the Fortress Area; watch towers with search-
lights were to be constructed and supplemented by police
motor patrols; the population was to be registered and the
coolie lines moved from the vulnerable Steamer Point area,
all complete with the coal wharves that they served and which
were such an eyesore, across the harbour to the northern side.
Gradually a more balanced view prevailed and only the last
[656] proposals became actualities. The population has been regis-
[657] tered and the coolies have been moved, not across the harbour,
but from their disgraceful overcrowded dormitories to
modern comfortable lines at Ma'alla; and the coal wharves
are under construction, but whether there will be any coal to
put on them when they are finished is quite a different matter.
Every year less and less coal is imported into Aden, for ships
bunkers, and very shortly the coaling ship will be almost
unique.

563 I do not propose at this juncture to refer to the breaches of
579 the peace which occurred during the labour disturbances in
1955 when the Police Force behaved so admirably—that will
come later—but I am going to relate two more examples of
the speed with which events in the internal security field can
move in Aden.

Less than two months after I became Governor I flew to Mukeiras for a few days. The day after my arrival I heard and saw an aeroplane circling round the landing ground, and

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562 mercifully, abandoned. The post-war increase in Aden's trade
464 brought more and more skilled and unskilled workers into the Colony, until the unsatisfactory overcrowding, at one time confined to the poorer elements of the population, had spread to white collared workers and highly skilled labour. Key money was illegal but no heed was paid to the law and very few houses changed tenants without it being given and taken in some form or other.

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466 When I came to the Port Trust I set myself to improving the standard of living of the employees and modernising their terms of employment. Government also was striving to improve labour conditions, and in the nineteen-forties a minimum wage ordinance for unskilled daily paid workers passed the Legislative Council and became law. The problems of overtime rates, juvenile employment and maximum hours of work and [362] many kindred subjects were studied and ordinances were drafted to provide very necessary legislation. At the same time a Housing Committee was set up under the Director of Public Works to tackle the housing shortage problem. Meanwhile we in the Port Trust decasualised as much of our labour as we • [657] could and Government followed suit with theirs, an example to business houses which they were in no hurry to follow. I introduced a families' medical scheme with a lady doctor in charge for Port Trust employees, which was immediately successful and which I have no doubt Government would have [465] liked to have seen become Colony-wide; but it was not to be, there were too many difficulties. Some of the more enterprising commercial houses introduced superannuation schemes and medical benefit for their employees, and by 1954 annual leave on full pay had become the rule rather than the exception. It is extraordinary how quickly a lead is followed, and in a few short years after the war progress was made which in many countries has taken a life-time. The speed with which these concessions were granted upset the equilibrium of some workers who, anxious to make hay while the sun shone, began to demand more and more, well beyond their just entitlement, but on the whole labour behaved surprisingly well and there was only one serious industrial disagreement during this

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period. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's bunkering and 466 installation workers went on strike without serious consequences [468] to anyone. Our really bad labour trouble was to come later.

Government set up a Labour and Welfare Department, and 657 labour ordinances which had lain unenforced for years were 466 brought into reality, much to the disgust of some factory 178 owners whose premises were a danger to their employees and a disgrace to the Colony. So the progress went on, first one problem was tackled and then another, but I believe the working people derived most benefit from the housing schemes which were introduced. The Port Trust led the way in this field with 657 a bold scheme to house the majority of their permanent labour 362 force. I was glad to have been able to initiate that scheme, and I was even better pleased before I left Aden in 1956 to see completed the Government housing scheme at Ma'alla where 1,500 flats had been erected on a very modern housing estate planned primarily for Government employees. Even housing, like the measles, is catching and the major commercial undertakings followed the lead given them and it became usual rather than unusual for most permanent employees to be housed by their employers.

While all this building was going on in Tawahi and Crater, the outskirts of the Colony were not forgotten and Government erected over 1,000 houses at Sheikh Othman to relieve overcrowding.

This is not meant to be just a list of the achievements of Government and employers in the labour field, but an indication of the all-round efforts which were made in a comparatively short space of time to improve the working conditions and the housing of the workers in the Colony, especially those who were the least well provided for financially. All 466 this activity, beneficial though it was, failed in one vital respect. Only in a few exceptional cases was there any real improvement in master and man relations. The employers remained out of touch with their men just when the closest co-operation and understanding was essential. They took little interest in their employees as individuals either inside the

3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

III.—POPULATION

161 According to the census of 1931, the total (civilian) population of the Aden Settlement was 45,992. This excludes the military forces and the population of Perim.

162 The following table shows the population distribution by race and sex :— .

No.	*Race.*	*Sex.*	
		Males.	*Females.*
1.	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2.	Indians (Moslems)...	2,829	2,393
3.	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4.	Indians (Hindus)	1,992	622
5.	Jews	2,114	2,006
6.	Parsis	236	96
7.	Native Christians	339	207
8.	Europeans	213	39
	Total	28,181	17,811

The marked disproportion between the numbers of males and females is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and labouring class from the interior come to Aden without their women-folk.

IV.—HEALTH

743 759 The staff of the Medical Department in Aden consists of the Senior Medical Officer, a Civil Surgeon, two Resident Medical Officers and eight Assistant Medical Officers. There is a fully-qualified Lady Doctor attached to the Civil Hospital in Crater. The Senior Medical Officer is also Port Health Officer and has charge of the European General Hospital. There is also a Medical Officer of Health with an adequate subordinate staff.

743 667 741 The two Government hospitals are the European General Hospital at Steamer Point and the Civil Hospital in Crater. The nursing staff of these institutions is maintained from funds provided by the Government of the Colony and the Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association in approximately equal proportions. The Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association is a charitable organization with invested funds raised originally by voluntary subscription, and the Association issues appeals to the public from time to time to supplement the amount of money available from interest on its investments.

745 759 Two dispensaries in charge of Assistant Medical Officers at Maala and Sheikh Othman respectively cater for the minor ailments of the local population in these districts, and serve as clearing stations

874 classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. This class was discontinued when the teacher in charge proceeded on leave and it is not proposed to reconstitute it in the same form. The number of pupils in this class in 1938 up to the time of its dissolution was 16.

There is also an unrecognized institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly bookkeeping, typing and shorthand. The commercial classes are held in the evening and there is no age restriction to admission. Candidates from this institution are presented for the various certificate examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. The number in these classes in 1938 was 142.

873 797 Evening classes for general education are also held regularly in connection with a Young Men's Club managed by the Church of England Mission. These classes are more in the form of guidance towards self-study than of direct instruction and are attended by an average of about 25 young men, most of whom are Arabs.

FINANCE

871 658 Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 1938 amounted to Rs. 80,140 exclusive of cost of repairs to buildings. Of this sum, Rs. 20,678 were paid out in grants-in-aid.

Contributions towards expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust. For the financial year 1938–39 these contributions amount to Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs. 2/8/- in Standard VI of the Secondary School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

GENERAL

000 Proposals for the improvement of education in Aden were submitted to the Secretary of State in 1938, and were generally approved. It is hoped to begin the introduction of these improvements early in 1939.

Welfare Institutions

657 735 There are as yet no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman, but it is hoped to institute a Poor Relief Fund and a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic as the result of collections made at the Centenary Celebrations in 1939.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

671 Twenty-five Ordinances were enacted between the inception of the Colony on the 1st April, 1937, and the close of the year. The most important of these were the following:—

General Clauses Acts (Adaptation). This Ordinance provided the necessary new terminology, etc., for carrying on the Indian and Bombay Acts in force before the birth of the Colony.

Interpretation and General Clauses. On the usual Colonial model.

Criminal Courts Ordinance, modelled on the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, with provision for jury trials in the Supreme Court, with appeals to the High Court of Bombay under the Aden Colony Order, 1936.

Income Tax, following closely the repealed Indian Income Tax Acts.

Civil Courts Ordinance, adapting, with little change, the Indian Code of Civil Procedure for the continuance of the Supreme Court, Registrar's and Small Causes Courts.

Stamp Ordinance, following closely the Indian Stamp Act.

Limitation, following the Indian Limitation Act.

Court Fees, continuing the former fees as varied under Bombay.

Guardians and Wards, following the Indian Guardian and Wards Act, but with larger discretion to the Judge in the interests of the minor.

Pensions, on the usual Colonial Model.

Police, adapting the Bombay Police Law.

Prisons, closely following the repealed Indian Acts.

Excise, a short and simple adaptation of the Bombay Abkari Act. Aden being a free port, liquor is one of the few excisable articles.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons, a short law in Colonial form superseding the Indian Acts and Opium Act.

Subsidiary Legislation during 1937.

Civil Courts Rules, containing the less important provisions of the Indian Civil Procedure Code.

Excise Rules, replacing all the rules under the repealed Bombay Akbari Act.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Rules, replacing the Dangerous Drugs, Poisons and Bombay Opium Rules.

466 The Indian Workmen's Compensation and Factories Acts are still in force in the Colony.

657 There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

453 The National Bank of India Limited is established in the Colony with its chief office in the Crater and a branch at Steamer Point. The commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers also carries on the business of banking.

651 (2) The Income Tax Ordinance No. 11 of 1947 which makes provision for relief from double taxation. Arrangements have already been made with the United Kingdom Government to make this provision operative between the two Governments from 1st April, 1947.

Treasury

652 [657] The work of the Treasury Department continued along usual lines during 1947. During the year, however, the Treasury was made responsible for the maintenance of accounts and calculation of pensions in connection with the newly established Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

Trade Registration

659 Since the economic crisis the Trade Registration Department was expanded in order to comply with the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that accurate and prompt figures of Aden's trade returns should be available.

INDUSTRY

Salt

439 During the war the salt industry was handicapped by the lack of tonnage to ship local produce to India and other places. Even in 1946 the position had not materially improved, as only about 90,000 tons were shipped, but 1947 brought increased prosperity to the industry. Exports totalled over 300,000 tons, or over three times the 1946 figure. Much of this was coarse salt shipped to Japan under a contract with the United Kingdom Government.

Fisheries

654 The Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the Colony and the Protectorate in the early part of the year; he came to the conclusion that the waters of the Gulf of Aden showed great promise of early development.

As a result of this visit and in view of the urgent need for increased production of food and other fish products, the Secretary of State despatched to Aden a small team of experts to investigate the best methods of increasing the output of the local and Protectorate fisheries and the suitability of the local types of fish for canning and processing. The cost of this expedition is being met by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The team was accompanied by the Government Fisheries Officer who will continue to advise Government on fisheries development when the other experts have completed their work.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

658 871 The new Director of Education arrived in the Colony from Eritrea on 3rd November, 1947.

The demand for educational facilities continued to increase, but diffi-

74 was fortunate to have a medical officer with special knowledge of this
759 branch of medicine.

Lack of replacements and absence of officers on leave threw increased responsibilities and work on the remainder of the Medical and Health Staff.

Welfare

657 The Welfare Officer for whom provision appeared in the Estimates was not appointed, but a locally born Assistant Welfare Officer was appointed after spending two years in the United Kingdom studying social welfare.

Details of activities of other Government Departments will be found in Part II of this Report under appropriate chapters.

PRISONS

697 Until the riots broke out in early December there had been a welcome decrease in the prison population. This had amounted to 24 per cent. during the first 10 months of the year, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1946.

At the beginning of the year the installation of an improved system of sanitation throughout the prison, which was begun in 1946, was completed. Increased facilities for the segregation of prisoners were provided, and substantial repairs and alterations to many of the prison buildings effected. The kitchen was remodelled and enlarged.

Throughout the year the health of the prisoners was satisfactory, and discipline well maintained.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

377 Two generating sets were completely overhauled by a Metro-Vickers erection engineer.

New sub-stations were erected at Ras Boradli, Maidan Crater, and Maalla.

Shortage of materials prevented any large-scale changeover from overhead to underground cables, but the Maalla area was cleared of overhead high-tension lines to release ground for building purposes.

Further details will be found in Part II.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation

509 During the year the Crown Counsel, because of his personal qualifications, was appointed Director of Civil Aviation in addition to his normal duties.

Negotiations with the Royal Air Force to obtain joint-user rights at Khormaksar resulted in successful agreement. A separate civil enclave will be built at Khormaksar to the east of the Sheikh Othman road, just south of the main east-west runway.

During 1947 temporary licences were granted to Ethiopian Airlines,

of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population 362 increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation 161 were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, 362 these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow process. Relaxation on the restriction of building by private enterprise has, however, led to the issue of 78 Permanent Building Permits in 1947 compared with 21 during 1946. [656]

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In addition, private building was encouraged where possible.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony. [745]

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, 657 but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Com- 735 mittee, financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through

657 Government which contributes Rs. 50,000 per annum, dispenses relief
735 to the aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare. Provision is made in the Colony Estimates for Rs. 13,000 on welfare staff and Rs. 3,000 on transport, etc.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An assistant welfare officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

646 The year 1947 saw the first session of Legislative Council in this Colony. Four sittings were held, in January and April respectively. Thirteen Bills were passed, which included two important new measures, the Rent Restrictions Ordinance and the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance.

For approximately the first nine months of the year the post of Attorney-General was vacant. This threw a great deal of extra work on the Crown Counsel and unavoidably affected the drafting of new legislation.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal
695 jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay*:

(*a*) in civil cases:

- (i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject-matter in dispute in appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards;
- (ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted; and

(*b*) in criminal cases from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not is deemed to have been lodged, and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council:

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* Appeal to the High Court at Bombay has since been abolished and appeal to the Court of Appeal in Nairobi has been substituted.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

of the X-ray department, an increase in hospital beds and additional 744
staff provided by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis— 743
one full time T.B. Inspector and one voluntary home visitor.

The new male T.B. Ward, the provision of 17 beds in the Jewish Emergency Hospital and the increase of beds in the T.B. Hospital, Sheikh Othman, mean that there are 100 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis patients compared with 10 in 1944.

X-ray examinations, screening or film, totalled 2,160 compared with 20 in 1944. By the end of the year another 100 cases were being treated in their own homes as compared with none in 1944. While the total of notified cases rose to 481 for the year, only 159 of these were Aden born residents. In 1944 no notifications were entered and in 1947 the number was 282.

The results of treatment continued to be satisfactory, over 40 cases being discharged during the year as fit to resume work.

The most notable advance was in the introduction of regulations whereby 657
Government employees contracting pulmonary tuberculosis in the course of their duties were granted full-pay leave if it was considered by a Medical Board that they would benefit sufficiently from such treatment to return to work. The result has been that cases have come up for investigation at an early stage as they knew that they would receive pay throughout their course of treatment.

Of 18 Government employees so entitled, seven have been treated and resumed work, 10 are under treatment and making good progress, one has not improved. There were also two cases who elected to take gratuities and return to Somaliland Protectorate. Both have since got much worse.

These figures show that the standard of recovery is high and it is 164
further proved by the following small but interesting figures. Since 1945 four male and two female nurses contracted pulmonary tuberculosis, of these two were sputum negative; of these cases, five are now back on full nursing duties, and the sixth case was on the point of being discharged as sufficiently well to resume work, when he had a severe mental breakdown and had to be medically boarded on this account.

Deaths from T.B. were 209 as compared with 244 in 1947. 165

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic has shown a welcome increase 743
in attendances by the Arab community. All other communities have taken full advantage of its facilities during the last two years but Arab women have hitherto been held back by old-fashioned ideas. This prejudice is beginning to break down and this is proof that the excellent work done by this institution is now being recognised more adequately.

A gratifying addition to the already heavy routine duties of the Medical
Officer and her staff of midwives was the voluntary undertaking of a 844
course of training for local midwives, all of whom are quite untrained.

The course proved very popular and the average attendance was 31, which includes a considerable proportion of the women known to be earning their livelihood by undertaking midwifery work.

tary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government.

During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation were perforce allowed to construct and live in *katcha* huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, [744] these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

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Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1948, of which the following are the more important:

Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 3, which 651 gives family relief in respect of one wife and not more than four children. 746 The loss involved by this concession has been provided against by increasing taxation in the higher grades.

Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 4, which carries out the 677 recommendation of a locally appointed Prison Reform Committee by reducing the number of prison offences which are punishable with whipping.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 657 1948, No. 19, which provides *inter alia* that a certain class of employee of the Aden Port Trust shall be eligible to contribute.

Aden Protectorate Levies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 20, which provides for the grant of pensions to native officers and enlisted clerks.

Appeals to the Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1948, No. 22, which 692

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164 An important factor influencing this reduction has been the intensification of the methods of fly control.

No outbreak of typhoid occurred, all notified cases were sporadic in origin and a number of them were among recent arrivals from the interior.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In 1950 the total deaths from this disease amounted to 113 compared with 293 per 100,000 of population in the period 1930-44. The decrease is directly attributable to the measures taken since 1945. These include the provision of more beds—there is now one bed for each T.B. death as compared with one bed for 25 deaths in 1944; domiciliary care for cases for whom no hospital accommodation could be provided; and financial aid by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to the dependants of those undergoing treatment either in hospital or at home.

● [657] The results of treatment have been encouraging, about 70 per cent of those treated in hospital have recovered sufficiently to return to work. From 1948 to 1950 there were 58 Government employees admitted to hospital under the regulations granting 12 months' full-pay sick leave to T.B. sufferers. It is estimated that 80 per cent of those have resumed, or will be fit to resume, work following treatment.

Notifications of pulmonary T.B. reached the record figure of 530 in 1950. This rise was due to the ever increasing numbers of those who came to Aden from other countries attracted by the news of successful treatment. As far as the Aden born population was concerned the cases notified in 1950 showed a definite decrease as compared with 1949.

Malaria

The Colony remained completely free from malaria and the vigorous anti-mosquito campaign reduced the number of breeding places of domestic mosquitoes to the record low figure of one detected breeding place in every 5,000 houses and surroundings inspected.

165 *Maternity and Child Welfare*

For the first time in six years the infant mortality rate for 1949 showed a definite fall as opposed to a small but steady rise since 1946. Preliminary figures for 1950 show there has been a further decrease bringing the infantile mortality rate down to around 140; in 1944 it was 187.

748 Another advance has been the recruitment of four Home Visitors
758 to go into the homes and teach the mothers the elementary principles of infant care. Three of the Home Visitors are Muslim women and it is an achievement to have persuaded them to break with tradition and undertake outdoor work.

743 Not only have the attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare
758 Clinic shown large increases, but the proportion of Arabian women and children reached 60 per cent of total attendances as compared with 25 per cent in 1944.

The rapidly growing demand for in-patient and out-patient care at the Clinic has created a situation which can only be met by providing increased accommodation and staff. Plans to meet these needs are under consideration. 743

Training

One Senior Assistant Medical Officer obtained the Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (London); one attended a six months' refresher course at Edinburgh on skin and venereal diseases; and a third proceeded to Glasgow to study for a diploma in radiology. 759

One female and one male nurse went to the United Kingdom for training. This was the first time an Arabian female nurse had been sent from Aden for training. The total number of nurses now training in British hospitals is four males and one female.

In addition two Arab males were awarded scholarships in medicine and both are studying in the United Kingdom.

VITAL STATISTICS; 1949 161

Population (estimated) ..	100,000 163
Births	2,553
Birth-rate	25·53 per thousand 165
Deaths	1,658 (376 non-residents included)
Death-rate	16·58 per thousand
Deaths under one year of age	413
Infant Mortality Rate (excluding imported cases) ..	158·63 per thousand live births
Still-birth rate	54 per thousand total births

Throughout the period, the Principal Medical Officer, British Forces, and his staff have rendered most valuable assistance in dealing with medical and health problems and this generous and friendly co-operation has been greatly appreciated; and without the skilled assistance of the medical staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital and the Charitable Dispensaries the department would have found it impossible to meet all the demands made upon it. 657 ●

HOUSING

There are four types of housing in the Colony : 342

(*a*) Well built bungalows or two-storied houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms, and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well built multi-storied stone in lime mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

342 (c) Single and two-storied buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(d) Single-storied "mud brick" (clay) bricks sun dried only buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

[132] All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than two inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm, leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as "*kutcha* dwellings." (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be gradually replaced by mud brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1950, 360 of these dwellings had been completed, and it is planned to begin building a further 80 in 1951.

During the war, and for a period afterwards, due to a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably and, in the absence of proper accommodation, were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas. While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, these areas can only be termed slum areas, and the solution would appear to be the construction by Government of several hundreds of working-class houses, and areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

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362 The standard of living in these areas is very low indeed, but even this is apparently higher than in the hinterland, as no effort is being made by these people to return home, and any attempt at coercion with mass removal of the hovels would undoubtedly create serious difficulties.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

● 657
746 The Labour and Social Welfare Department began work in January, 1950, under the direction of the District Commissioner. The activities of the new department were confined largely to a study of conditions, and the presentation to Government of some reports and recommendations. The staff consists of a Labour and Welfare Officer, an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer (trained in the U.K.) and one clerk.

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are in the main not yet in existence in Aden. There are a certain number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent work, the majority of these depending on European workers and officials.

The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Fund which administers a Government grant of Rs. 50,000 and a small income from investments. 657 746

It must be noted that the population of Aden is largely immigrant; the workpeople come to the port to work for eighteen months or two years, and then return to their homes. This circumstance adds to the difficulty of organising and financing social services. The gravest social problem in Aden is the lack of housing. For most of the population the family has only one room or a shack, whilst many male workers live in the streets. 167 362

In August the newly-formed Social Welfare Advisory Council began its activities. 746

In June a census of the blind was attempted. In all 263 blind persons were interviewed by a medical specialist and the Welfare Officer, and were registered. Few applicants were rejected as not being blind. Some criticism has been voiced that this register is still incomplete: some immigrant blind children were noted as having failed to report. A committee, which has been appointed to report and recommend to Government on blind welfare, held its first meeting on 4th January, 1951. 732 657

Considerable success was attained during the year in the use of probation for juvenile offenders, and it is now rare for any other method of correction to be tried in the case of Aden boys who are brought before the Courts for the first time. For homeless Yemeni boys who get into trouble probation is not suitable and a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. At the end of 1950 it was decided to experiment with probation for adults, and two cases were accepted in December. The Assistant Welfare Officer is the Probation Officer. 738 696

Just before his retirement Sir Reginald Champion donated Rs. 5,308 to form the nucleus of a fund for the creation of the first Community Centre in Aden. The Labour and Welfare Department gratefully accepted this gift and plans are being made with the advice of the Welfare Advisory Council. Every opportunity has been taken by means of lectures, films, pamphlets, etc., to arouse an interest in welfare work, particularly with an aim to encourage the formation of voluntary service groups. 741

Juvenile Probation 1950 738

Number on probation 1/1/1950	3
Total new cases during the year	25
Average number of probationers per month	12
Number on probation at 31/12/1950 ..	10
Probation completed satisfactorily during 1950..	15 cases
Probation order revoked	3 "
Percentage of successes	83⅓ per cent

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MMI Aden P3/71

746 *Aden Central Poor Relief Fund*

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Total paid out in 1950	Rs. 48,652
Total persons assisted (not counting dependants)	833
Average monthly relief per recipient (not counting dependants)	Rs. 5
Number of dependants per recipient ..	5
New recipients admitted during the year ..	73
Applicants on waiting list at 31/12/1950 ..	594

747 *Voluntary Societies and Services in Aden* (not including private charities or Church Missions):

Girl Guides' Association.
Ladies' Child Welfare Committee.
King Edward VII Dispensary.
Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.
St. John Ambulance Association.
Aden Sports Association.
Aden Boy Scouts' Association.
Aden Women's Voluntary Service.
Students Aid Society.
Sheikh Othman Children's Milk Scheme.

Chapter 8: Legislation

1949

671 During the year the Revised Edition of the Laws was brought into force. It contains the Ordinances in force on 1st January, 1946, the delay in publication was due to the delay in printing and the time taken in indexing.

During the year 17 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important:

661 The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for increased rates of super-tax.

671 The Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, which amongst numerous amendments, places an obligation on a person within the assessable limits to submit an income tax return whether specially required to do so or not. It further enables the Income Tax Officer to obtain information from a bank as to whether a person has an account there, it requires the keeping of proper books by persons engaged in business, and it allows the Income Tax Officer to specify the language in which books shall be kept.

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671 The Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, the principal amendment in which enables the Governor in Council to make rules prescribing the conditions under which persons may be permitted to enter the

B:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 M341 Aden M/N |

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Depart- 657
ment are, in the main, not yet in existence in Aden. Labour and social
welfare are grouped in one department staffed by a European Labour 747
and Welfare Officer and a trained Arab assistant. There is an increasing number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent welfare work, and the main object up to the present has been to encourage these. The aim has been twofold: (a) to organise the considerable flow of charity in order that the maximum benefit can be obtained, and (b) to create a band of voluntary workers in social welfare. During 1952 the sum of £10,000 was donated by the public to Children's Welfare, the Society for the Blind, and the Association of Boys' Clubs.

The local voluntary societies, excluding private charities and church missions, are :

Aden Boy Scouts Association.
Aden Girl Guides Association.
St. John Ambulance Association.
Aden Women's Voluntary Services.
Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Aden Women's Club.
Government Guards' Family Association.
Aden Society for the Blind.
Children's Institute Standing Committee.
Association of Boys' Clubs.
Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club.
Aden Sports Association.
Aden Ladies Child Welfare Committee.
King Edward VII Dispensary.
Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.

The Social Welfare Advisory Council has met 13 times since its inception in August, 1950.

In April, 1952, the film and cinema service provided by the former 647
Public Relations and Information Office were taken over by the Labour
and Welfare Department. A small van was purchased and at least 546
30 shows a month were given by the mobile 16 mm. projector. The programmes consist of British news and films of educational and general interest. Small clubs, open spaces, and hospital wards form the theatres.

The two main events to report are a Children's Welfare Week (26th 747
February to 3rd March, 1952) and the opening of the Reilly Centre for the Blind (23rd October, 1952). Also worthy of special mention was the attendance of two Aden Scouters, both locally born Arabs, at the world Indaba held at Gilwell Park near London.

Children's Welfare Week was an outstandingly successful effort by voluntary workers. Children and adults of various communities took part—Arab, European, Indian and Somali. The week was organised by the Children's Institute Standing Committee, a body of voluntary

8,Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

Chapter 8 : Legislation

1951

In 1951, 24 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important : 464

The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1951), which made it an offence for any person to employ children as coal coolies, an employment unsuitable for children.

The Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951), which consolidated and amended the statutory powers of the Trustees of the Port of Aden. It replaced the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888 (Bombay Act V of 1888). 505

The Income Tax Ordinance (No. 5 of 1951), which repealed and replaced the former Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 67), which was based on the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, and introduced up-to-date legislation based on the model Income Tax Ordinance advocated by the Secretary of State. The change involved no departure from the basic principles governing the incidence and scope of the tax but was directed solely to securing better and more practical machinery. 651

The Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1951), the primary purpose of which is to do away with warrant case procedure in trials and to replace it with a consolidated procedure similar in principle to that in summons cases. This is to avoid the unnecessary prolongation of proceedings in warrant cases which that procedure entailed. 695

The Pensions (Increase) Ordinance (No. 10 of 1951), which introduced a scale of increases of pensions payable to officers who retired on pension prior to 1st January, 1946. 657

The Coinage and Currency Ordinance (No. 11 of 1951), under which the currency issued by the East African Currency Board replaced the existing Indian currency prescribed as legal tender under the provisions of the Coinage and Currency Ordinance (Cap. 25). 652

The Exchange Control (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1951), which provided for the making of ancillary Exchange Control Regulations to replace certain portions of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941.

The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1951), which changed the method of paying stamp duty from the affixing of special adhesive stamps to rubber or metal stamped endorsements. Fees not exceeding *Shs.*2 may still, if desired, be paid by adhesive stamps but these stamps shall be ordinary postage stamps. 651

The Court Fees (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1951), which effected a change in the method of paying court fees by making provision for the collection and denotation of all court-fees, irrespective of amount, by endorsement, but as a matter of convenience small fees not exceeding *Shs.*2 may optionally be collected and denoted by ordinary postage stamps.

651 The Tobacco Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1951), which allowed a draw-back of tax in the case of export of tobacco by air as well as by sea, defined more clearly the meaning of importation and removed any doubt that it is an offence for any person to deal in tobacco issued to Her Majesty's Forces at duty-free or reduced duty rates.

494 The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 of 1951), which empowered the licensing authority to suspend the registration of a motor vehicle until any defects in such vehicle are satisfactorily remedied. It also made provision for a fixed date for the expiration and renewal of driving licences.

657 The Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1951), which extended the present option of officials to retire or be retired at the age of 45 years for a further period of three years until 31st March, 1955.

651 The Stamp Duty (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1951), which exempted from stamp duty receipts given in respect of sums of money exceeding *Shs.*30 paid by way of salary, wages, pensions or allowances. This exception applies to members of Her Majesty's Forces as well as to persons in civilian employment.

1952

In 1952, 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important:

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1952), which granted additional relief in respect of expenses incurred by a tax-payer in sending a child to school or other training establishment outside the Colony, where no suitable educational institution exists in the Colony.

453 The Banking Ordinance (No. 2 of 1952), which is designed to control the establishment and operation of banks in the Colony. It is a measure intended to protect the public from persons carrying on banking business with inadequate financial resources or of whose financial reliability there may be reasonable doubt.

468 The Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance (No. 4 of 1952), which provided safeguards against the dangers which might arise to the life and health of the community if certain essential services were interrupted. Such services include the provision of water and electricity, health services, etc. It provided that reference of trade disputes in essential services should be made to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision would be binding on both employers and employees, and also that lockouts by employers in such services and strikes by their employees were an offence.

This Ordinance is binding on the Crown as there are essential services in the Colony operated by the Government or by Her Majesty's Forces.

The Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation.

687 The Prevention of Corruption Ordinance (No. 5 of 1952), which introduced more effective measures to combat bribery and corruption.

494 The Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1952), which introduced compulsory insurance of motor vehicles in

Britain provide for post-secondary education, but it is hoped 658
eventually to develop Aden College to university standard. Working-class houses were being built to replace insanitary 362
houses of matting, but the shortage of housing remained one of the most important problems. In 1952 a scheme which had 657
been under discussion in Aden for five years, to supplement the existing civil hospital of 350 beds with a new 600-bed hospital, received Colonial Office approval. However, rising costs and delays in the supply of equipment have caused the postponement of plans to provide water-borne sewerage and to expand the electricity supply and the automatic telephone system, which were desirable to keep pace with the large increase in population.

Cable & Wireless Ltd provide cable and telegraph com- 206
munication with all parts of the world and operate a radio 207
telegraph station working to the countries of the southern Red Sea area. In 1950 a radio-telephone service was opened to Great Britain and the three British East African territories. In 1950 BOAC made Aden the base for its Red Sea services and formed a subsidiary organization called Aden Airways; regular services are available to all the surrounding territories by these and other air lines. The terminal building of a civil 508
airport is still under construction. The garrison is under the 625
command of the senior RAF Officer, Aden. Apart from RAF personnel the Aden levies, which are recruited locally and number some 2,000 men, are available for service in the Colony and on special duties in the Protectorate.

History

In Himyarite times and earlier, traffic in incense gave con- 175
siderable prosperity to what is now Aden Protectorate. The main incense road to the Mediterranean, through Sana, Mecca, and Petra, started from Husn al-Ghorab (Raven Castle), a tiny rock-island off the Hadramaut coast, some 200 miles east of modern Aden. This land route survived with diminishing importance until about the sixteenth century. Towards the end of that century English traders began to look East, and in 1600 Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the East India Company. Its primary object was to establish British trade in India in competition with their maritime rivals, the Portuguese and Dutch. As a first exploit an expedition was dispatched to Aden and the Red Sea, but, failing to open up a factory at Socotra, it was withdrawn in 1608. Next year a second expedition reached Aden, but Turkish permission to establish a factory was refused. In 1614 the Dutch, who had formed a rival East India Company

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

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254 ent in the dairy cattle of the Colony, but the rate of infection is believed to be low.

HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

Health Organization

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657 Responsibility for the health of the civilian population in the Colony resides in its Medical and Health Department, which is administered by a Director of Medical Services, with headquarters in the town of Aden. He is advised on matters of policy by the medical staff in the Colonial Office in London. The department is divided into medical, public health and port health divisions. The functions of the medical division involve the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries and the conduct of a school health program. The public health division undertakes mosquito and rodent control services, and supervises the sanitation in the townships, while the port health division is concerned with the enforcement of quarantine regulations and the medical care of visiting seamen.

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657 No formal health organization exists in the Protectorate, but a degree of co-ordination with the Colonial services in Aden has developed within recent years. In Eastern Aden Protectorate, medical care facilities are supported by the sultanate governments or by local rulers, with the guidance and advice of an Assistant Director of Medical Services, who is peripatetic, but usually works from a base at Mukalla. A qualified medical officer is stationed at Mukalla, the seat of government of the Qu'aiti Sultanate. With the exception of a dispensary in Lahej, which is financed by the Sultan, the medical services in Western Aden Protectorate are carried on by the British authorities, in co-operation with the Church of Scotland mission at Sheikh Othman.

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747 Local voluntary organizations participate in the health activities of the Colonial government. The Aden Nursing Association contributes to the support of nursing ser-

p. 244(A)

3Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments 571
of the individual concerned. The European standard averages Rs. 5 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses.

X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AND RECREATION

Education

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The control of education in the Colony is entrusted to a Director 655
of Education belonging to the Colonial Education Service, assisted 647
by a clerical staff.

A standing Advisory Educational Committee, which includes some of the leading citizens, meets normally three times a year under the chairmanship of the Civil Secretary, to advise Government on general educational matters.

Schools are classified in respect of management and degree of 871
Government control, as Government, Aided, Recognised and 198
Unrecognised. In respect of academic standard and nature of instruction they are classified as "Indigenous," Primary, Secondary and "Special." During the period under review there were no Recognised schools other than those which were aided and this category, therefore, will be omitted in the tables which follow.

INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS, QURAN SCHOOLS AND TALMUD TORAS

"Indigenous" schools are private schools of a primitive nature which concentrate mainly on religious teaching but include in their curriculum some measure of general primary education. The more advanced of these are assisted by Government, mainly through *per capita* grants and through free loans of text-books and school equipment.

Quran Schools and Talmud Toras are, in most cases, still more primitive and provide little or no general education. A number of children still pass through these schools before applying for entrance to proper primary schools.

The figures for this category of schools in 1938, so far as they are obtainable, were as follows:—

	Number of Schools.	*Number on rolls.*			*Average attendance.*
		Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*	
Aided	8	39	27	66	57
Un-recognised ...	58	2,418	184	2,602	1,841

874 classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. This class was discontinued when the teacher in charge proceeded on leave and it is not proposed to reconstitute it in the same form. The number of pupils in this class in 1938 up to the time of its dissolution was 16.

There is also an unrecognised institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly bookkeeping, typing and shorthand. The commercial classes are held in the evening and there is no age restriction to admission. Candidates from this institution are presented for the various certificate examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. The number in these classes in 1938 was 142.

873 Evening classes for general education are also held regularly in
777 connection with a Young Men's Club managed by the Church of England Mission. These classes are more in the form of guidance towards self-study than of direct instruction and are attended by an average of about 25 young men, most of whom are Arabs.

FINANCE

871 Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 1938
658 amounted to Rs. 80,140 exclusive of cost of repairs to buildings. Of this sum, Rs. 20,678 were paid out in grants-in-aid.

Contributions towards expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust. For the financial year 1938–39 these contributions amount to Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs. 2/8/- in Standard VI of the Secondary School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

GENERAL

000 Proposals for the improvement of education in Aden were submitted to the Secretary of State in 1938, and were generally approved. It is hoped to begin the introduction of these improvements early in 1939.

Welfare Institutions

657 There are as yet no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The
735 Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman, but it is hoped to institute a Poor Relief Fund and a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic as the result of collections made at the Centenary Celebrations in 1939.

The number of secondary schools in 1937 was as follows:— 873

	Government.	*Aided.*	*Un-recognized.*	*Number on Rolls. Boys.*	*Number on Rolls. Girls.*
Boys —					
Lower and Higher Secondary ...	1	2	2	419	—
Lower Secondary ...	—	1	1	94	—
Girls —					
Lower and Higher Secondary ...	—	1	—	3	67

Of the above schools, three aided and one unrecognized are maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission, one aided is maintained by the Church of Scotland Mission, and the rest are under private local management.

The numbers of pupils in the lower and higher secondary sections in Government and aided schools were:—

Boys —	
Higher Secondary	48
Lower Secondary	230
Girls —	
Higher Secondary	24
Lower Secondary	43

In 1937 there was only one entry for the Junior Cambridge Examination, a pupil of the Franciscan Convent School, Tawahi, who passed.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The only vocational or technical training regularly provided is in commercial subjects. Attached to the Government Secondary School are evening classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by present pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. There is also an unrecognized institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly book-keeping, typing and shorthand. Candidates from both these institutions are presented for the various examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. Numbers of students in 1937 were:— 874

Government Evening Commercial Class —	19
Aden Commercial Institute — ... —	100

FINANCE.

Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 1937 amounted to Rs.63,000 exclusive of cost of repairs to buildings. Of this sum Rs.20,737 were paid out in grants-in-aid —Rs.767 to indigenous schools, Rs.7,061 to primary schools, and Rs.12,909 to secondary schools. 658 871

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates on a scale rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs.2/8/- in Standard VI of the Secondary

658 871 School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

Contributions towards Government expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust; for the financial year 1937-8, in which the expenditure is estimated to be Rs.93,900, these contributions will amount to Rs.50,000 and Rs.15,000 respectively.

Welfare Institutions.

747 There are no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman.

Recreation.

529 Facilities exist for every form of recreation. The Aden Football Association exercises general control of the numerous football clubs and is endeavouring to raise the general standard of play and encourage the right spirit. In addition to the military grounds at Steamer Point (Tawahi) there are grounds reserved for the local inhabitants at Tawahi, Crater, Maala, and Sheikh Othman. Hockey and cricket are played both at Tawahi and Crater. Apart from the military grounds there is only one hockey ground at Crater. There are tennis clubs in Crater and Tawahi and one in the military area, which is exclusively for civil and military Europeans.

Polo and golf and squash rackets are played at Khormaksar, and No. 8 (B) Squadron have a golf course of their own. There is a European bathing club at Gold Mohur Bay, which is open
575 to non-residents on payment of a small charge. At Tawahi there
529 is a European social club and another small social club, the members of which are principally Anglo-Indians and Goans. The Arabs have organised two social clubs, one at Crater and the other at Tawahi. They interest themselves in social matters and provide facilities on their premises for games and meetings. Arabic periodicals are taken and occasionally lectures are given.

XI.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden from the 1st April, 1937, to the 31st March, 1938, was 2,261 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,878,040.

The number of country craft entering the port during 1937 was 1,254 with an aggregate tonnage of 53,891.

504 During recent years Aden has developed rapidly as an oil-bunkering port. This is due mainly to its favourable geographical position, as it is nearer to the Persian oil fields than any other

651 (2) The Income Tax Ordinance No. 11 of 1947 which makes provision for relief from double taxation. Arrangements have already been made with the United Kingdom Government to make this provision operative between the two Governments from 1st April, 1947.

Treasury

652 The work of the Treasury Department continued along usual lines [657] during 1947. During the year, however, the Treasury was made responsible for the maintenance of accounts and calculation of pensions in connection with the newly established Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

Trade Registration

659 Since the economic crisis the Trade Registration Department was expanded in order to comply with the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that accurate and prompt figures of Aden's trade returns should be available.

INDUSTRY

Salt

439 During the war the salt industry was handicapped by the lack of tonnage to ship local produce to India and other places. Even in 1946 the position had not materially improved, as only about 90,000 tons were shipped, but 1947 brought increased prosperity to the industry. Exports totalled over 300,000 tons, or over three times the 1946 figure. Much of this was coarse salt shipped to Japan under a contract with the United Kingdom Government.

Fisheries

654 The Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the Colony and the Protectorate in the early part of the year; he came to the conclusion that the waters of the Gulf of Aden showed great promise of early development.

As a result of this visit and in view of the urgent need for increased production of food and other fish products, the Secretary of State despatched to Aden a small team of experts to investigate the best methods of increasing the output of the local and Protectorate fisheries and the suitability of the local types of fish for canning and processing. The cost of this expedition is being met by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The team was accompanied by the Government Fisheries Officer who will continue to advise Government on fisheries development when the other experts have completed their work.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

● 658 The new Director of Education arrived in the Colony from Eritrea
871 – on 3rd November, 1947.

The demand for educational facilities continued to increase, but diffi-

culties in providing buildings and staff necessarily limited the rate of expansion. One of the main features of educational development during the year was the successful conversion of buildings to house the expanded Government Secondary School. The release of classrooms previously used by the Secondary School enabled the Primary School to take in a greater number of pupils. Another satisfactory development during the year was the institution of a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School, Crater. The lack of local teacher-training facilities for male teachers was met by sending abroad a number of students to obtain higher qualifications in the teaching profession. 658 871

The year in general was a period of consolidation, but progress was made in all Government schools. This progress was also reflected in some of the grant-aided schools. In particular, the Gujerati School Committee were granted a site for their new school and plans for this were begun. The cost of the building and the recurrent expenditure will be subsidised in part by Government.

Medical and Health Department

The accommodation at the Civil Hospital was filled to capacity throughout the year. 743

The new appointment of an officer with specialist experience in venereal and skin diseases has proved most beneficial to the community. 759

Besides a marked improvement in the treatment of social diseases, the cure of ulcer cases—hitherto a difficult matter—received special attention, with the result that the overcrowded ulcer ward with its heavy quota of apparently incurable cases is now a thing of the past. 758

The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis continued to yield excellent results. Lack of hospital accommodation has been overcome, in part, by the institution of domiciliary treatment.

The granting of facilities for post-graduate study has already proved its worth. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and another obtained the Diploma in Tropical Medicine of Calcutta, coming second in the list of candidates. 759

The increase in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic shows that it meets, as far as it can, a vital community need. A reduction in the distressingly large numbers of infants who die before reaching the age of 12 months must be the main object of the Clinic's activities. The next most important point is the raising of the standard of midwifery. A course of instruction, followed by an examination, was instituted for local midwives. 793 874

Public health measures continued to be vigorously applied. No case of serious communicable disease occurred during the year. 744

A heavy burden was laid upon the Port Health Staff by the outbreak of cholera in Egypt. All possible precautions were taken to prevent the entry of cholera here and the staff undertook much additional work. 759

The installation of the electro-therapeutic apparatus at Steamer Point was an important addition to the facilities for treatment, and the Colony

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Salt Works	Italian, Indian. 471
Soap Works	French.
Dyeing and Printing . . .	French, Indian. 563
Button Factory	Italian.
Aluminium Factory . . .	Indian.
Shipping Agencies . . .	British, Indian.
Ship-owning	French, Arab, Indian.
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.

The most important developments in 1947 were the restriction of output of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries of button-cutting and aluminium-pressing. 288 483

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The following statement shows the imports and exports of animals: 231 311

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Mules*
By land . .	34,048	4,870	85	12	—
By sea . .	101,677	180	—	2	29
TOTAL .	135,725	5,050	85	14	29

231 439

TOTAL EXPORTS OF ANIMALS (BY SEA)

Sheep and goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Dogs*
8,697	28	—	4

Total Exports of Animals by Military . Sheep and goats, 180

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are three kinds of schools in the Colony: Government schools under the Director of Education, which are financed directly from Colony funds; schools which Government recognises and assists by means of grants-in-aid both on capital and recurrent costs; and a number of indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls. The public demand for education continued to expand, and applications for admittance to schools outnumbered the available places. To meet this demand it was possible to arrange for a number of extra streams of pupils to be started, as well as for a "special" class for a group of successful candidates 871 [658]

S:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 [illegible] Aden Mic1

871 for entry into the Secondary School who were excluded for a year as they were under age. Every effort has been made to admit as many pupils as possible to the schools in spite of the limited accommodation. Most of the schools cater only for primary education, and the large majority of their pupils are boys. Education for girls has not so far progressed beyond the primary stage, except in the two Convent Schools which employ English as the medium of instruction throughout and are attended by very few Arab girls and those only in the lower classes.

871/658 The schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population. Higher secondary education is conducted through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the Lower Secondary School, but will probably be introduced in the primary schools in the near future. Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of English, Gujerati, Hebrew and, to a limited extent, Urdu, the higher secondary education through the medium of English. English is thus the medium through which the children of all sections of the community unite for higher education.

The highest standard so far reached is School Certificate. There is no local establishment which provides post-secondary training, but a number of students attended courses at Bakht er Rudah in the Sudan and in Egypt.

871/658 Expenditure on education in 1947 was estimated at Rs. 4,58,000 as compared with Rs. 2,96,000 in 1946. It continues to increase and now represents over 5 per cent. of the total public expenditure of the Colony. This increase is reflected in the figures for attendance which show that the number of pupils in Government and grant-aided schools has risen from 2,877 to 3,780 in the same period.

871/658 Efforts were made to improve the standard of teaching in both Government and grant-aided schools. No teacher-training facilities were provided locally during 1947, but students were sent to the Sudan and Egypt for this purpose. It was possible, however, to start a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School.

The Education Department has not been able to undertake any form of adult education. Provision for this type of education exists in the British Institute, where there are three classes in English and one for Cambridge Senior preparation. There are 40 students of various races attending these classes.

Evening classes for adult Arab women, numbering between 35 and 40, meet once a week at the Government Girls' School, and a second class for girls of over school-age numbering about 20 meet twice a week. Both these classes are run by the Principal of the Girls' School and are very popular.

HEALTH

000 During 1947 the long-planned improvements in staffing and equipment, delayed by difficulties arising from post-war conditions, began to

general public began to take an interest also in this journal and arrangements were made for its public sale. 875

The deliberate action in sending useful men away on scholarship was to some extent offset by work done at the monthly meetings of teachers; but the standard remained low and will do so until men return to the schools from training locally and in the United Kingdom.

The first annual vacation course took place in August. All Colony teachers attended with many from grant-aided schools and some 20 men from the Western Aden Protectorate. The course concentrated on handwork of many kinds, and the fortnight was one of enthusiasm, hard work and pleasurable contacts.

Adult Education. The evening class for some 40 Arab women continued to meet in the Government Girls' School once a week, and girls of over school age met twice a week. Dressmaking and needlework were rather more popular with the adults, whilst the girls preferred Arabic. All these classes were conducted as before by the British Principal. 873

The Aden Commercial Institute provided evening instruction as usual in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased teaching.

Technical Education. The Technical Instructor arrived early in the year and soon drew up syllabuses for both primary and secondary schools which were put into operation in the third term. He also conducted evening classes for teachers and took a leading part in the Vacation Course. In addition, he drew up preliminary plans for the Technical College destined to open in 1951. 874

Parents Committee. Very heavily attended meetings of parents were held at four centres early in the year to elect 14 members of a committee which met every six weeks to discuss matters concerning the well-being of the primary schools. The committee proved a most useful contact between the officers of the department and the public. 871

Five-Year Plan. This was presented to Government in March and received approval from the Secretary of State towards the end of the year. It provides for the building of three girls' schools which will embrace all stages from kindergarten to teacher-training, two more schools for boys, the Technical College and the Aden College. The latter takes the place of the Lord Lloyd College, so long talked of. The general effect is to double the places in boys' primary schools, to treble places in boys' post-primary schools, and to treble places for girls. Over the five years some 90 additional teachers will be required, but the situation at the end of the year was serious in that but one new man entered training instead of the ten needed at that stage. 658 •

HEALTH

During 1948 there was a further expansion in the activities of the Medical Department, particularly in the work of the Civil Hospital. 647

For the first time in the history of the department, a fully equipped and staffed X-ray department functioned for the whole year. Over 3,000 743

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POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

205 206 There are three post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money-order business is transacted at the three post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at the post office at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world by air mail is maintained through the airline services of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. Air mail is also carried to Ethiopia by Ethiopian Airlines. Automatic telephone service is available at Aden and Sheikh Othman.

Telegraphic communication with all parts of the world is maintained by Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. from cable stations in Aden and Perim. Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. also maintain a wireless telegraph station in Aden for communication internally with Mukalla and Kamaran, and externally with British and French Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc.

Number of letters dealt with . . .	3,479,782
Number of telephones	1,059
Number of broadcasting stations . .	1
Number of wireless receiving licences .	512
Number of radio diffusion subscribers .	Nil

Chapter 12: Science and the Arts

ARCHAEOLOGY

172 No archaeological excavation was carried out in either the Colony or the Protectorate during the year. A number of inscriptions, both in private hands in the Colony and in sites in the Beihan area of the Western Aden Protectorate, were copied, and some of them will be published in 1949.

BRITISH COUNCIL

658 The Memorandum defining the aims and work of the British Council in the Colonies was received in September. The British Council is enjoined " to seek to stimulate and foster an interest in British culture by creating opportunities for those who are capable of pursuing such an interest to meet for courses of study, formal or informal discussions, lectures, dramatic performances, play readings, music, film shows and exhibitions of works of art, etc.," and further " to seek to encourage in this atmosphere the fullest possible intermingling of races ".

The British Council had to withdraw from the teaching of English and Arabic in both the British Institutes (for men and for women). The School Certificate class also had to be given up. As from the beginning of April, the twelve scholars who had been sent to the Sudan to be trained as teachers, and the cost of whose travel to and from and maintenance in the Sudan had previously been defrayed by the British Council, were taken over by the Aden Government Department of Education.

1948 was not, however, entirely a year of retrenchment. Extra-mural

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM) Aden M M1

activities were started in various parts of the Colony. As it is not easy for residents of Tawahi or Sheikh Othman to attend British Institute functions in Crater, lectures were given, films shown, and discussions held about life in Britain on the premises of local societies and clubs of non-political character in different districts of Aden. In December the British Council sent its first short-term bursar to the United Kingdom for a course of study. The object of the short-term bursary scheme is to enable the ordinary citizen of Aden to meet his counterpart in Britain. Bursaries may be awarded to craftsmen, technicians, clerks, social and professional workers, etc.

The British Institute Library remained a most popular amenity with all communities. A play reading circle and an Arabic conversation group were started. The tennis club was much used and the hockey team played several matches; there was on several occasions a request for more sporting activities. At the British Institute for Women, courses of lectures were given on medicine in the home, cookery and dress-making, and the usual film shows and social activities took place. At the end of the year membership of the Institute for Men stood at 325 and of the Institute for Women at 170.

financial year. Nevertheless, in spite of these adverse circumstances 652 the year ended with a surplus balance of Rs. 181 lakhs compared with an estimated Rs. 173 lakhs.

For the 1950-51 financial year it was proposed to finance the development programme to the extent of Rs. 46 lakhs from surplus balances. Revised estimates for this year indicate that while revenue will be more productive than was anticipated it will not be possible to complete the full year's development programme and the balances on 31st March, 1951 are now estimated to be roughly Rs. 156 lakhs instead of Rs. 128 lakhs as was originally estimated.

In 1950 the revised Colony development plan made satisfactory 653 progress, especially in regard to educational expansion and the 658 provision of additional water supplies. Nearly Rs. 21 lakhs were spent on development during 1949-50 and it is expected that a further Rs. 37 lakhs will have been spent by 31st March, 1951. It is particularly gratifying to record the progress made with the educational five year Plan. The Technical College will be ready for occupation in 1951. Work on the Aden College is progressing satisfactorily and in accordance with the time-table. The Khusaf Valley Boys' School has been completed and the Maalla School has been enlarged. The second girls' school at Crater is already in use. As a result of the work undertaken there are now 4,000 places available in Government schools compared with 2,000 in 1947. Other works have made progress also. The road scheme continues and Rs. 3 lakhs are being provided in 1951 for further work. Another 84 working-class dwellings will have been built at Sheikh Othman by the end of 1951. The second stage in the building of the civil airport has begun and it is estimated that the terminal building should be ready for occupation early in 1952. Work on the water supplies continues satisfactorily, and some electricity plant materials have been received.

On the other side of the picture it must be recorded that rising costs 653 and continued delay over the supply of key equipment has meant a further postponement of the date when the electricity and telephone development schemes can be brought into operation. Although the development programme costs were revised as recently as mid-1949, it is already apparent that these estimates no longer hold good and that the remaining part of the programme must be reviewed afresh in the near future.

A table of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes follows this chapter as an Appendix.[1]

[1] [See p. 6, cat. 116, or cat. 65--Analyst]

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of Schools

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Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English has now been extended downwards to the last two years of primary education so that boys may be better prepared for secondary education which is conducted in that language. Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujerati, Hebrew and Urdu. There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion remains intense but not always enlightened. The scepticism concerning the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan was overcome by the completion of two new schools for boys, two for girls, additions to three other schools and considerable improvements in equipment and furniture.

Government Grants

Following the deliberations of a committee appointed by Government, a new Grant-in-Aid Code came into force in May, 1950. This increased the responsibilities of the managers of aided schools in return for enhanced grants which are now on the following scale: 50 per cent towards capital costs, 80 per cent and 50 per cent of salaries for qualified and unqualified teachers respectively. As a result staff are being improved, better equipment provided, and unsuitable buildings replaced. Several private schools requested a grant in aid.

The Code also demanded a much higher quality of premises, the teaching of handwork and Arabic was insisted upon, and a suitable approximation to the Government school syllabuses was required. Other articles in the Code concern the maximum number of pupils per class, the hours of work, age ranges, medical attention and punishments.

Scholarships

Ten men were sent to the United Kingdom on scholarship in 1949 and six men and one woman (a Christian Arab) in 1950. Ten of these went on teaching courses, two on secretarial courses, one to the Police College, and four on nursing courses. In addition six Arab girls were sent to the Omdurman Training College in the Sudan. Ten men returned to Aden from studying at Gordon College and Bakht-er-Ruda in the Sudan.

Education of Girls

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There was a great expansion in primary education during these two years, with the opening of two new schools in Crater and the con-

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 60 buses are almost all individually owned. Taxis are 471 in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in 471 Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing . . .	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory . . .	Indian
Shipping Agencies . . .	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning Firms . . .	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies.

311 Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 231 confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Department and Policy

647 658 The Department comprises the Director of Education, the Arab Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer, the British Education Officer for the Protectorate, and the Accountant. Stores are issued from the Department, but the two Government colleges, Aden College and the Technical College, maintain their own stores under supervision.

The policy of the Department is to provide primary and intermediate education for all boys and girls within the Colony, and higher education on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad; to give as full training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching profession; and to provide within and beyond the framework of the system aids to education and to a good cultural background. The Department also gives financial and other assistance to a considerable number of assisted and independent schools.

871 The educational programme in Government schools, which is followed closely by other schools, consists of four years of primary schooling, three of intermediate, and four of secondary. A selective examination is held for entry into the Government Intermediate School at the end of the primary course, and another selective examination

871 *Numbers of Schools and Pupils*

875 The number of schools in 1952 were :

Type of School	*Primary*	*Boys' Intermediate*	*Secondary*	*Primary*	*Girls' Intermediate*	*Secondary*
Government	6	1	2	4	1	—
Aided	8	5	2	7	4	2
Independent (recognised)	7	3	1	4	—	—

As at 31st March, 1952, there were 2,397 boys and 902 girls (with 129 teachers) attending Government schools ; 1,844 boys and 699 girls (with 104 teachers) attending aided schools ; and 891 boys and 178 girls (with 39 teachers) attending recognised independent schools.

Expenditure on Education

652 658 During the financial year 1951–52 £78,172 was spent by the Education Department of which £68,813 was recurrent expenditure. Grants-in-aid (recurrent) amounted to £7,346 and grants-in-aid (capital) to £8,952.

Studies abroad

658 In March, 1952, there were eight men and one woman studying in the United Kingdom and Ireland at the expense of Government ; in addition there were five private male scholars paying their own expenses but sponsored by Government. They are taking the following courses :

	Men	*Women*	*Sponsored Men*
Nursing . . .	3	1	—
Medicine . . .	3	—	—
Teaching . . .	2	—	—
Engineering . . .	—	—	2
Law	—	—	2
Architecture . . .	—	—	1

875 In addition, there were four girls studying at the Training College, Khartoum, two of whom returned during the year to teach.

Teacher Training

In 1952 no more than 12 men were under training of whom only eight were new to the profession ; the other four were withdrawn for training from Government or aided schools. The training curriculum was revised and the required standard of education at entry was raised. Girls go into training at a much earlier age direct from the Government Intermediate School after seven years of schooling and are easier to recruit though there is serious wastage through early marriage. One girl was under training during 1952.

To strengthen the local staff two Indian men teachers were employed at the Government Secondary School and three women teachers from Egypt at the Government girls' schools. Some aided and independent schools (notably the Gujrati school) import teachers, mainly from India.

Further Education

Women. Classes were conducted in purdah conditions for Arab teachers and other Arab female adults in school premises. Women of various races also met weekly at a club run by the Women's Voluntary Services. [375]

Men. The annual vacation course for Government men teachers was held ; of the 250 men present for the fortnight's course, 40 came from the Western Protectorate and some 30 from non-Government schools. The emphasis of the course was on craftwork.

Evening classes were again announced by the Education Department but so poor was the response that none came into being. A course for non-Arabs in Arabic was run successfully.

Libraries

The former British Council library of some 10,000 volumes was taken over by the Education Department and membership rose to 189 of whom 38 were Arabs, 52 Indians, 88 Europeans, nine Somalis and two Jews. Attached to the Library is a reading-room visited by some 350 people monthly. A number of Arab and Indian social clubs have small libraries. The library at the Teachers' Club was increased to about 1,500 volumes. 658 [375]

Activities among Teachers

Apart from the usual vacation course, monthly meetings of teachers were held, the theme being the use of the film in education. The monthly magazine, edited by a panel of teachers, reached its 42nd number ; it is most useful as a vehicle for advice and information. The committee of the Teachers' Club was active in promoting entertainments, talks, film shows, games, competitions and tea-parties for distinguished visitors to the Colony. The textbook committee, consisting of selected teachers from the Government primary and intermediate schools under the chairmanship of the Education Officer, met once a month to discuss the preparation of new textbooks suitable for Aden. 375

Teachers, particularly in the Government primary schools, concentrated much more on the better teaching of handwork ; much notable work was done in modelling and map-making. In the girls' schools the standard of cookery, needlework, dressmaking and flower-making are high.

Parents' Committee

The attendance at the annual meetings of parents to elect the new committees rose and considerable interest was shown in the reports presented. The committee continued to give most valuable assistance to the officers of the Department and constituted a useful means of communication with parents in general. 371

The Five-Year Plan

With the occupation of Aden College in April, 1952, (although the buildings were not complete and the grounds not ready) and of the 659

658 Technical College in November, 1951, the only remaining capital project was the Intermediate School for Girls.

Health

Although a special medical officer for schools was not appointed the amount of medical and dental attention was increased. The system of school dressers and of attendance at hospital was improved. There was no epidemic during the year. The supply of school milk was extended to the full three terms instead of, as previously, two terms.

HEALTH

General

164 794 Although the port is astride the main sea route between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea it has remained conspicuously free from any of the Convention diseases. Plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever and typhus did not occur in the Colony during 1951–52—indeed they have not occurred as endemic diseases for a number of years. Many ships and dhows of many nationalities reach the port in transit to other parts of the world, but vigilance by the Port Health Authorities and the Public Health Department combined with growing appreciation of the value of the International Sanitary Control measures have ensured the continued absence of epidemic diseases. During the latter part of 1952 influenza was imported from Europe and elsewhere, and caused the sickness rate to rise. Fortunately this disease did not increase the mortality rate.

From an epidemiological point of view the hinterland of Aden presents greater problems than do the sea and airborne traffic except, probably, the importation of influenza which is more likely to arrive by sea and air than from the interior.

An outbreak of plague in the Yemen in 1951 was countered in Aden by dusting immigrants from the Yemen with 10 per cent D.D.T. at the Police posts on the outskirts of the Colony, and anti-rat measures were intensified.

364 The state of environmental hygiene and sanitation continued to be fairly satisfactory, there being a marked absence of flies and mosquitoes. Sanitation in certain areas still requires attention and this is being examined with a view to providing better housing conditions.

Maternity and Child Welfare

165 The infant mortality rate has shown a steady decline over the last 10 years. In 1951 the crude rate was 156.96 per 1,000 live births, in 1952 it was 139.92 per 1,000. As a comparison it may be mentioned that in 1943 the crude rate was 238.97 per 1,000. Increased attention has been given to the maternity and child welfare aspects of the Medical Department's work and during April, 1952, a new block of wards was in the process of being added to the existing Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital and Clinic. In order to expand the influence of maternity and child welfare work in homes four Home Visitors were engaged. These Visitors have proved invaluable; they were recruited

439 Restrictions imposed by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden were causing some dissatisfaction.

491 The Colony is served by good roads which extend to Shaikh
Othman and Lahej. Increasing use is being made of motor
494 vehicles on some 700 miles of tracks in the Western Aden Pro-
505 tectorate, but communications with the Hadramaut coast are
506 almost entirely by sea or air. Since the Colony ceased to be
205 administered by the Government of India in 1937, it has had
436 its own postal administration and issued its own stamps. When
India became independent in 1947, the Aden Government began to consider abandoning the rupee as the legal currency, but the change to the East African shilling (divided into 100 cents) was not effected until October 1951, when Aden came under the jurisdiction of the East African currency board.

651 The main sources of revenue are income tax, excess profits
652 and other direct taxes, and excise duties. Revenue for 1951-2
was £1,577,646 and expenditure £1,597,400 plus a contribution of £1 million to the development fund. The development plan, as revised in 1949, envisaged the expenditure in three years of £2,093,000, of which 55 per cent was to be provided by the Colony's own surplus balances and 15 per cent by the British Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, while it was hoped to raise the remainder (£660,000) as loans in London. Further proposals for development until 1956-7 at an additional cost of nearly £4 million were being considered by the Colonial Office at the end of 1952. In 1953 development plan expenditure approved[1] for the Colony and Protectorates reached a total of £6,270,000, of which £850,000
came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and
658 £5,420,000 from local loans and resources.[2] Meanwhile, under
[373 the educational part of the 1949 programme (16 per cent of the
total) an Aden College of upper secondary status and a tech-
374] nical college have been built, and a number of primary and
secondary schools built or enlarged. In 1952 3,152 boys and 1,562 girls were receiving primary, and 1,552 boys and 256 girls secondary education in government or private schools. Egyptian women teachers were being employed in post-primary schools owing to the shortage of qualified Aden women. Overseas scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Great

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[1] In principle, but subject to further revision.

[2] In December of that year the Aden Government floated a public loan for the first time for the financing of development works, including a new power station, a new telephone exchange, and major water improvements. A total of £1,330,000 was issued in 4½ per cent stock of which £480,000 was taken up for Colonial Government funds, £100,000 reserved for public subscription in Aden, and £750,000 was placed on the London market.

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Aden—M.M.

Britain provide for post-secondary education, but it is hoped 658
eventually to develop Aden College to university standard. Working-class houses were being built to replace insanitary 362
houses of matting, but the shortage of housing remained one of the most important problems. In 1952 a scheme which had 657
been under discussion in Aden for five years, to supplement the existing civil hospital of 350 beds with a new 600-bed hospital, received Colonial Office approval. However, rising costs and delays in the supply of equipment have caused the postponement of plans to provide water-borne sewerage and to expand the electricity supply and the automatic telephone system, which were desirable to keep pace with the large increase in population.

Cable & Wireless Ltd provide cable and telegraph com- 206
munication with all parts of the world and operate a radio 207
telegraph station working to the countries of the southern Red Sea area. In 1950 a radio-telephone service was opened to Great Britain and the three British East African territories. In 1950 BOAC made Aden the base for its Red Sea services and formed a subsidiary organization called Aden Airways; regular services are available to all the surrounding territories by these and other air lines. The terminal building of a civil 503
airport is still under construction. The garrison is under the 625
command of the senior RAF Officer, Aden. Apart from RAF personnel the Aden levies, which are recruited locally and number some 2,000 men, are available for service in the Colony and on special duties in the Protectorate.

History

In Himyarite times and earlier, traffic in incense gave con- 175
siderable prosperity to what is now Aden Protectorate. The main incense road to the Mediterranean, through Sana, Mecca, and Petra, started from Husn al-Ghorab (Raven Castle), a tiny rock-island off the Hadramaut coast, some 200 miles east of modern Aden. This land route survived with diminishing importance until about the sixteenth century. Towards the end of that century English traders began to look East, and in 1600 Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the East India Company. Its primary object was to establish British trade in India in competition with their maritime rivals, the Portuguese and Dutch. As a first exploit an expedition was dispatched to Aden and the Red Sea, but, failing to open up a factory at Socotra, it was withdrawn in 1608. Next year a second expedition reached Aden, but Turkish permission to establish a factory was refused. In 1614 the Dutch, who had formed a rival East India Company

distinct progress in breaking down the prejudices of the Arab community. In 1950, a venereal disease treatment center functioned in the Civil Hospital, and a second center at the mission hospital was subsidized by the government. In that year, small dispensaries were conducted in Aden by the Sudan Interior Mission and the Danish Church Mission, and two clinics were operated by private physicians.

A H 743

Two small hospitals, with a combined total of 60 beds, were located at Mukalla and Ash Shihr, in Eastern Aden Protectorate, in 1950. A child welfare center was organized in Mukalla, while 11 dispensaries were active in scattered towns in the coastal region and the Hadhramaut. Eighteen dispensaries were in operation in different parts of Western Aden Protectorate.

Laboratories. The principal medical laboratory is that of the Civil Hospital at Crater, in Aden township. It is equipped for the performance of clinical, serologic and microscopic examinations. Clinical laboratory facilities are also available at the mission hospital.

A 742

Schools. There are no schools for the training of medical personnel, but government scholarships are provided for professional study and for postgraduate work at schools in the eastern Mediterranean countries or in the United Kingdom.

A H 574 658

In 1948, a course designed to improve the standards in midwifery was started at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Crater. Practical training in nursing is given to men and to a limited number of girls at the Civil Hospital. The Keith Falconer Mission Hospital undertakes the training of medical assistants for work in the dispensaries in Western Aden Protectorate.

PERSONNEL

Physicians. The number of civilian physicians practicing in the Colony totaled 26 in 1950. Nine medical officers and 13 assistant medical officers were affiliated with the Medical and Health Department of the

727

p. 245(A)

651 (*a*) The Income Tax Ordinance No. 11 of 1947 which makes provision for relief from double taxation. Arrangements have already been made with the United Kingdom Government to make this provision operative between the two Governments from 1st April, 1947.

Treasury

652 [657] The work of the Treasury Department continued along usual lines during 1947. During the year, however, the Treasury was made responsible for the maintenance of accounts and calculation of pensions in connection with the newly established Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

Trade Registration

659 Since the economic crisis the Trade Registration Department was expanded in order to comply with the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that accurate and prompt figures of Aden's trade returns should be available.

INDUSTRY

Salt

653 During the war the salt industry was handicapped by the lack of tonnage to ship local produce to India and other places. Even in 1946 the position had not materially improved, as only about 90,000 tons were shipped, but 1947 brought increased prosperity to the industry. Exports totalled over 300,000 tons, or over three times the 1946 figure. Much of this was coarse salt shipped to Japan under a contract with the United Kingdom Government.

Fisheries

654 The Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the Colony and the Protectorate in the early part of the year; he came to the conclusion that the waters of the Gulf of Aden showed great promise of early development.

As a result of this visit and in view of the urgent need for increased production of food and other fish products, the Secretary of State despatched to Aden a small team of experts to investigate the best methods of increasing the output of the local and Protectorate fisheries and the suitability of the local types of fish for canning and processing. The cost of this expedition is being met by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The team was accompanied by the Government Fisheries Officer who will continue to advise Government on fisheries development when the other experts have completed their work.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

658 871 The new Director of Education arrived in the Colony from Eritrea on 3rd November, 1947.

The demand for educational facilities continued to increase, but diffi-

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

As far as is known there has been little change in the population since the 1946 census was taken. In that census separate classification was for the first time made of Arabs born in Aden, those born in the Aden Protectorate and those born in the Yemen, as well as the usual classifications. The results showed that only one-third of the total civil population consists of Aden-born Arabs, the actual figures being: Arabs, 58,500 (Aden-born 27,500, Aden Protectorate 6,500, Yemen and others 24,500); Jews, 7,200; Somalis, 4,300; Indians, 10,000 (Moslem 7,400, Hindu 2,000, Parsi 300, Christian 300); Europeans, 300; others, 300. [59] 161 162

Races	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Arabs	58,455	38,785	19,670
Jews	7,273	3,816	3,457
Somalis	4,322	2,282	2,040
Indians	9,456	5,113	4,343
Europeans	365	218	147
Others	645	375	270
	80,516	50,589	29,927

Religions	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Moslems	70,163	44,913	25,250
Jews	7,290	3,825	3,465
Hindus	1,957	1,191	766
Parsis	315	214	101
Christians	745	420	325
Others	46	26	20
	80,516	50,589	29,927

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The following table shows the number of persons who entered and left the Colony during 1947: 000

		1936 Million gallons	1941 Million gallons	1947 Million gallons
312	Total water raised from boreholes	205	353	578
365	Water consumed by civil population	45	115	181
	Water sold to shipping	18	65	52
	Water consumed by military	25	96	120
	Water used in gardens	76	52	114
	Other purposes, including water unaccounted for	41	25	111

652 As no census was taken in Aden between 1931 and 1946, reliable figures of the average daily consumption per head of the civil population for 1936 and 1941 cannot be given. The figure based on the 1946 census is 9·9 gallons per head per day.

The water is pumped direct from the boreholes into reservoirs, and gravitates through a 15-inch diameter pipeline 7 miles in length into the Isthmus, where it is pumped into service reservoirs, and distributed to the various parts of the Colony by gravitational mains, of which there are over 26 miles of 2½-inches diameter and above. The total capacity of the reservoirs in the Colony is 2,830,000 gallons.

All supplies are metered, and at the end of 1947 over 4,400 domestic water meters were in use. Four hundred and one new connections were given in 1946.

435 The cost of water to the general public is 4 annas less 10 per cent.
651 per 100 gallons (approximately 3s. 3d. per thousand gallons). The revenue derived from the sale of water during 1947 was Rs. 6,84,250 (£51,318) and the total expenditure Rs. 5,98,970 (£44,923).

Seven per cent. of the total water used by the general public is supplied free of charge from 26 standposts erected in various parts of the Colony.

364 Although the water at source is of a very high standard of purity bacteriologically, it is automatically chlorinated to combat any possible pollution through dust or any other agency.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

365 The water-works department is also responsible for the construction and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges
364 into the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks have been constructed there are no sewage disposal works.

In order to minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

6;Gt. Brit. ,Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMG Aden M(A)]

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

[165 ¶] 162 As far as is known there has been little change in the population since the 1946 census was taken. In that census for the first time Arabs born in Aden were separately classified from those born in the Aden Protectorate and those born in the Yemen. The results showed that only one-third of the total civil population consists of Aden-born Arabs, the actual figures being: Arabs, 58,500 (Aden-born 27,500, Aden Protectorate 6,500, Yemen and others 24,500); Jews, 7,200; Somalis, 4,300; Indians, 10,000 (Moslems 7,400, Hindus 2,000, Parsis 300, Christians 300); Europeans, 300; others, 300.

Races	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Arabs	58,455	38,785	19,670
Jews	7,273	3,816	3,457
Somalis	4,322	2,282	2,040
Indians	9,456	5,113	4,343
Europeans	365	218	147
Others	645	375	270
	80,516	50,589	29,927

Religions	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Moslems	70,163	44,913	25,250
Jews	7,290	3,805	3,485
Hindus	1,957	1,191	766
Parsis	315	214	101
Christians	745	420	325
Others	46	26	20
	80,516	50,589	29,927

167 As considerable migration takes place over the land frontier with the rest of Arabia it is not possible to keep statistics of the population of Aden or population trends between Census dates. Favourable rains in the hinterland and a slackening of trade in the port result in a large recession of Yemeni and Protectorate Arabs to their homes; conversely, prosperous trade, and, to a far greater extent, short rains or famine conditions in the interior drive large numbers of Arabs into the town.

No abnormal movements have taken place in 1948.

692 provides for appeals from the Supreme Court to be heard by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. Prior thereto appeals lay, under Article 20 of the Aden Colony Order, 1936, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Before the introduction of this Ordinance that Article was revoked, and Orders in Council were made which extended to Aden the provisions of the Eastern African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council, 1921, and included Aden with the East African territories in the right of final appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Criminal Court (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1948, No. 23, which contains amendments consequential on the change in the Appeal Court; and in particular prescribes more fully than previously the procedure to be followed after a sentence of death.

659 Antiquities Ordinance, 1948, No. 24, which repeals the Antiquities Ordinance, 1940, and makes more comprehensive provision for the preservation of objects of archaeological interest, proper and scientific excavation, the control of export and import of antiquities and for the ultimate disposal of those found by licensed excavators.

278 Penicillin Ordinance, 1948, No. 25, which is to ensure that penicillin is used only on the advice of qualified persons.

362 A Bill entitled an Ordinance to make provision for Town Planning was introduced in the final session of Legislative Council and passed its second reading. It was referred to a Select Committee for reporting back to the Council in the first session of 1949. The Bill is a comprehensive one, there being no town planning legislation at the present time.

579 647 692 The normal work of the Legal Department was hampered during the early months of the year as a result of the aftermath of the riots which took place in December, 1947. In particular there was an official enquiry conducted by Sir Harry Trusted, K.C.M.G., K.C., at which the Department was represented; there were a large number of prosecutions for offences during the riots, and into appeals following thereon; and there was an enquiry by the Crown Counsel, appointed a Special Magistrate for the purpose, into some 800 claims under section 16 of the Police Ordinance, 1937, for damage suffered by members of the public during the riots. The investigation of these claims alone took approximately five months.

000 The Revised Edition of the Ordinances which was referred to in the Report for 1946 as being ready for printing in January, 1946, is still not ready for publication owing to the pressure of work on the persons concerned in the United Kingdom in indexing and printing. It is understood however that more than half of the work has been completed and it is hoped that the publication will be possible in the near future.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Up to 30th September, 1948, an appeal lay from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. As from

692 effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

●659 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for
656 the Colony of Aden.

During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during the year under report was 375.

Sixty-seven applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of.

The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 41.

Registration of Firms

Twenty applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of bills of exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 33.

Powers of Attorney

The total number of powers of attorney attested or authenticated was seven.

Income

651 The total income for registration of documents, firms and notarial charges was Rs. 6,926.

Duties Performed by the Sub-Registrar

The Sub-Registrar performs the duties of Notary Public, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Registrar of Firms, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs, and acts as a Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Documents and the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

POLICE

625 The Police Force has a total strength of 640. The proportion of Police to population is approximately 1 in 125. The Force comprises Aden Arabs, Aden Protectorate Arabs, Indians and Somalis and is officered by members of the Colonial Police Service. It is divided into two distinct units, the Civil Police and the Armed Police. The former perform normal

691

Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	104	92
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	326	378
Offences punishable under the Township Rules and Vagrants and Undesirables Ordinance	502	462
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	6,080	5,749
Offences punishable under Cruelty to Animals Rules	25	10
Total ..	12,858	12,896

681 Magistrates Courts imposed the following punishments on convicted persons :

	1949	1950
Imprisonment with or without fine	856	1,064
Whipping	24	15
Fine only	6,499	6,190
Bound over for good behaviour	4	68
Applications for maintenance allowance ..	116	338
Orders granted	68	244

678
659 The Registration Department, under the Judge, maintains the usual register of births, marriages, and deaths, testamentary and other documents, firms, trade marks, patents and designs. The Sub-Registrar performs the duties of Notary Public, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Registrar of Firms, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs.

POLICE

685 The Police Force numbers 777, of which 331 are Armed Police who do not perform any civil police duties. The proportion of civil police to population is 1 to 226. The Civil Police include the Harbour Police, whose duties are chiefly concerned with the protection of shipping and cargo in the extremely busy harbour of Aden.

The force was under the command of the Commissioner throughout 1949 and 1950. The Civil Police perform normal police duties covering the protection of persons and property and the prevention and detection of crime in Aden Colony and in Aden harbour. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration, the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants. In addition the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences, the control and issue of permits to public service vehicles and the licensing of arms.

E-Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

[6/9] 162 THE last census of Aden Colony was taken in 1946 ; the total civil population then was 80,516, made up as follows :

		Males	Females
Arabs born in	Aden	13,471	14,126
	Protectorate	4,658	1,752
	Yemen	20,659	3,789
	Jews	3,816	3,457
	Somalis	2,283	2,042
Indians	Muslims	3,708	3,473
	Hindus	1,190	766
	Parsee	214	101
Europeans		219	147
Others (including Indian Christians)		375	270

The end of year estimates of the total population were as follows :

1951	100,000
1952	130,000

167 This can be taken only as a very rough guide as there are no reliable figures of land immigration or emigration. Comparatively large numbers of Arabs enter the Colony from the Protectorates and Yemen in search of work and, judging from the increase in the number of persons demanding houses, the large majority must be staying in Aden. Part of the increase is also due to the extra employment offered by the Refinery project.

165 163 The number of births and deaths in 1951 and 1952 were as follows :

	Births			Deaths		
	M.	F.	Rate*	M.	F.	Rate*
1951	1,323	1,130	24.53	894	613	11.62
1952	1,640	1,333	29.73	884	530	11.84

* per 1,000 on an assumed population of 100,000.

167 The number of persons entering the Colony through the Port were as follows :

Race	Passengers in Transit and Residents Returning		Arriving on New Entry Permits		Arriving on Visitors' Passes	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
United Kingdom Nationals	1,303	1,765	57	337	167	388
Indians and Pakistanis Hindus, Parsees & Others	1,353	1,420	198	191	279	443
Indians and Pakistanis—Muslims	599	627	53	20	111	143
Arabs	5,913	8,357	25	3	554	508
Somalis	2,349	1,343	7	—	910	1,342
Jews	157	142	1	—	3	1
Others	1,279	1,586	102	153	487	384
TOTALS	12,953	15,240	443	704	2,511	3,209

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

The occupations of the people of Aden are those of a busy port, and 463
15 per cent of the estimated male labour force is directly engaged in port activities such as bunkering, handling and transhipment of cargo, ship repairing, dhow building, and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light-keepers and so forth.

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance. Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately 2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which women are employed in Aden.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent crafts. Accurate figures, more recent than those of the 1946 census, are not available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops, and in hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is explained by the large number of immigrant male workers and by the local custom of sending out for cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly small boys, employed in homes where purdah prevents the women from marketing.

SOME STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

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	Port, Harbour, Wharves	*Building Trade*	*Registered Factories*
Supervisors	174	105	105
Clerks	467	93	186
Artisans	1,892	1,432	808
Unskilled Labourers	4,350	4,782	2,046
Young Persons	203	284	186
	7,086	6,696	3,331

[59]

Note: The above figures are based on a labour census carried out in December, 1952. Certain figures had to be estimated, in particular the number of unskilled labourers employed in port work.

There are no indications of unemployment in the Colony, but a number of workers are considered to be under-employed because of

Licensing of Vehicles. £19,756 was collected in fees in 1952 and 651
£15,386 in 1951. The increase was mainly due to the arrival of vehicles 494
in the Colony in connection with the construction of the refinery at Little Aden.

The number of driving licences issued in 1952 was 1,423 compared with 968 in 1951.

Traffic Accidents. There were 384 accidents on the roads of the 165
Colony in 1952 and 242 in 1951. The number of persons killed was 25 in 1952 and 11 in 1951.

Licensing of Arms. Very strict control over the licensing of arms is 411
maintained and licences to possess arms are only issued after the most 659
careful enquiries have been made. An amnesty was proclaimed in October, 1952, advising persons in possession of unlicensed firearms to license them or hand them over to the Police.

PRISONS

General

The Aden Prison is the only penal institution in the Colony and 697
provides accommodation for all convicted offenders, irrespective of age and length of sentence, persons committed to prison on remand, and deportees awaiting deportation. In addition, the prison is declared a place of detention for persons of unsound mind with criminal tendencies.

Approximately 73 per cent of the convicted prisoners come from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and neighbouring territories. Almost all of them are illiterate and very primitive.

Administration of the prison follows the practice adopted in Indian and most colonial prisons and is governed by the Prison Ordinance.

Staff

The prison is under the control of a part-time Superintendent who is assisted by a jailer, an assistant jailer and two clerks. The warders, including instructors, numbered 38.

Prisoners

The total committals to prison was 2,184 in 1952, compared with 1,949 in 1951. The daily average of prisoners of all classes was 179 in 1952 as against 134 in 1951. Prisoners admitted to prison on conviction are divided into two categories, first offenders and recidivists. The percentages of first offenders and recidivists were 54 and 46 respectively.

Discipline

Order and discipline among the prisoners were well maintained during the period.

Health

The general state of health of all prisoners was satisfactory. The daily average sick was 3.2 in 1952, as against 3.3 in 1951. There was no serious illness among the prison inmates during 1952. A Medical

504 The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that
131 it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil.
439 It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes
to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

175 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the
British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same
631 year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

Chapter 3: Administration

642 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the
643 Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is
645 administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, not more than four official members and not more than eight unofficial members.

161 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by
226 an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are
625 fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police
659 detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

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212 in the Protectorate has recently been un-
185 dertaken by the British authorities, while
658 in some areas, particularly in the Qu'aiti
Sultanate, schools are now supported by the
local governments. Scattered primary and
Koranic schools, and at least one postpri-
mary school, are found in each of the pro-
H tectorates. In the course of a medical survey
212 in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40,[20]
565 the degree of literacy was found to average
20 per cent among the men and practically
zero among the women. The highest literacy
rates were encountered among the Seiyids,
a group recognized as the social and the
H religious leaders. A college for the sons of
[873] chiefs from Western Aden Protectorate is
located at Aden.

VITAL STATISTICS

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659 Registration of births and deaths is com-
163 pulsory in the Colony. In the 5 years
165 1946-50, the birth rate, calculated on the
basis of the census returns for 1946, ranged
from 26.6 to 31.7 per 1,000 population; the
A death rate, from 20.1 to 23.5 per 1,000 pop-
165 ulation. The significance of the mortality
464 statistics is influenced adversely by the con-
tinuous movement of laborers between the
Colony and their homes in Yemen and the
Protectorate, and the influx of sick indi-
viduals from the interior to Aden hospitals,
many of whom are in a seriously debilitated
condition on arrival. In 1950, for example,
the recorded deaths totaled 1,644, of which
511 were among nonresidents. The death
rate, as reported, was 20.1 per 1,000 of the
1946 census population, but, eliminating the
nonresident deaths, it is reduced to 14.2 per
1,000 population. Corrected to the estimated
population for that year, the crude death
rate figured at 16.4 per 1,000 and the resi-
dent rate at 11.3 per 1,000 population.

A The infant mortality rate has declined
165 appreciably within recent years. It had been
731 less than 200 per 1,000 live births for several
decades, but it reached a peak of 239 per
1,000 in 1943, when famine conditions pre-
vailed throughout much of southwestern
Arabia. The annual rates averaged 176 per

H 364 shafts lead from lavatories in the upper stories to a reception chamber on the ground floor, is widely used in the larger houses in Western Aden Protectorate and the Hadhramaut. Pit or surface privies are sometimes found in the courtyards of the smaller houses, but the majority have no facilities for the disposal of sewage wastes. Indiscriminate pollution of the soil is a general practice.

FAUNA AND FLORA

A 659 Few entomologic surveys have been made in this region, and data regarding the insect vectors and animal hosts of human disease are fragmentary. It is probable, however, that the species identified in the neighboring territories are present in Aden Protectorate under similar physiogeographic conditions.

A 136 164 **Arthropods.** MOSQUITOES. *Anopheles adenensis* (= *A. culicifacies adenensis*) is the most important anopheline mosquito in Aden Colony. Although it has been eradicated from Aden and Sheikh Othman townships, it persists in near-by oases, and is a major vector of malaria wherever it is encountered. In the last local outbreak in the *kutcha* hut district of Sheikh Othman, *A. adenensis* was found breeding in large numbers in the soakpits. It normally breeds A [744] in wells, shallow cisterns, irrigation canals and sluggish streams, and, before the institution of effective control measures, had become adapted to the high salinity of the saltpan seepages.

H 136 164 *A. gambiae* is widely distributed in the Protectorate, where it probably acts as the principal vector of malaria. It breeds along the edges of pools and streams, in irrigation canals, in wells and in numerous other collections of water. *A. turkhudi*, *A. coustani*, *A. d'thali*, *A. pretoriensis* and *A. barbirostris* have also been reported from various localities.

Aedes aegypti, the usual urban vector of yellow fever elsewhere, and *A. vittatus*, a tree-hole breeder implicated in the transmission of yellow fever in endemic foci in

p. 242(A)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

bis snails have been described from some of the affected foci.

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Ancylostomiasis. Hookworm infection occurs in Lahej and a few agricultural centers in Western Aden Protectorate. *Necator americanus* has been identified in the cases treated at the Civil Hospital in Aden.[20]

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Other Helminth Infections. Infections with one or more types of intestinal worms are prevalent, particularly among the peoples of the Protectorate. Ascariasis is widespread. Trichuriasis and, to a lesser extent, enterobiasis are common. Hydatid disease is reported among individuals from the Colony and from the interior. Infection with the beef tapeworm, *Taenia saginata*, is enzootic among the cattle in the tribal districts, and human infections are undoubtedly frequent. Cases are occasionally encountered among immigrant families in the Colony. The pork tapeworm, *T. solium*, is rare, but infections are sometimes seen in the Aden hospitals.

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Other Infections. *Brucella melitensis* is enzootic among the goats in this area, and Malta fever is diagnosed from time to time in the Colony hospitals and dispensaries.

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DISEASES SPREAD CHIEFLY THROUGH THE RESPIRATORY TRACT

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is one of the most prominent diseases affecting the inhabitants of southern Arabia, but no precise information is available, except for Aden Colony. The high degree of undernutrition and overcrowding, and the low standards of personal hygiene and sanitation prevailing among large sections of the population, favor the spread of the infection. The disease is probably prevalent among the women who are confined to close quarters by the *purdah* system and among the young children in close contact with them. In a small tuberculin test survey covering 95 Aden township schoolboys of 7 to 12 years of age, in 1945,[2] positive reactions were obtained in 56 per cent—a rate which ranks high among those usually found in

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ADEN MM1
~~HADHRAMAUT MM2~~

urban communities in the Middle East. Pul- A 164
monary infections predominate, but other 837
forms of the disease are also observed. 261

Tuberculosis is widespread in the immi- 659
grant populations in Aden, as shown by the H
fact that 58 to 70 per cent of the cases of A
pulmonary tuberculosis recorded in the 164
three years 1948-50 were in nonresidents. 167
Among the 530 cases reported in 1950, Aden was the place of origin in 152, Yemen in 193, Western Aden Protectorate in 99, Eastern Aden Protectorate in 12, and Somaliland, India and other countries in the remainder. In the decade 1941-50, the number of deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis ranged from [illegible]13 to 261 a year, with peaks of prevalance associated with large migrations of immigrants. A

Although tuberculosis has long been re- 164
garded as a major cause of sickness and 758
death in the Colony, few facilities for diag- 744
nosis and treatment existed before 1945. In that year, the health authorities initiated a campaign for the reduction of tuberculosis in all economic groups of the population. The diagnostic services were reorganized and X-ray equipment provided. Special wards were also added to the civilian hospitals; the number of beds available for the treatment of tuberculosis was increased from 18 in 1945 to 150 in 1951. As a further preventive measure, a program of supervised domiciliary treatment was introduced in 1947 to furnish care to persons who could not be hospitalized. A

Following the organization of the anti- 164
tuberculosis campaign, there was a decrease 165
in the specific death rates from around 29.3 744
per 10,000 population in the period 1931-44 758
to 11.3 in 1950. In the latter year, the corrected rate for the local population alone was 8.4 per 10,000. A tuberculin testing and BCG inoculation program was planned for 1952 by the Medical and Health Department, in co-operation with the World Health Organization.

Smallpox. In spite of the fact that local- H A
ized epidemics of smallpox are recurrent in 164
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in its extent and the Refinery would not have been directly 468 involved. As it was there was general confusion, with neither side acting rationally. Labour relations, never good, became chaotic with the employers determined to fight anything in the nature of a demand, however reasonable it might be; and many of the Union leaders were equally determined to have a strike, unjustified though it might be. Members of some Unions were brought out on strike before any demands had been put forward by the leaders to the Managements concerned and without any clear idea of why they were striking.

The only measure of agreement there was between the two 664 parties was their condemnation of the conduct of my Govern- 466 ment. One side, I leave you to guess which, said that the whole 468 trouble was Communist inspired, or if not actually Commun- 641 ist then the work of the Nationalists which was much the same thing, and anyway the strikes were purely political in cause and conduct, and were not in any way industrial. In their view Government were dreadfully weak and lamentably biased and were doing nothing when they should have been deporting the rascally political leaders disguised as Trades Union officials. They had a great deal more to say, but it all amounted to one thing, that Government was gravely at fault. The opposite party was just as outspoken and did not hesitate to describe Government officials as harsh and the police as overbearing and tyrannical and, in fact, murderers. In their view the workmen were grossly oppressed and there was a distressing lack of sympathy for the downtrodden and so on and so forth. They considered that Government should force the employers to grant every single Union demand, reasonable or unreasonable, simply because it was a Trades Union demand.

In fact, of course, we did everything we could to prevent 468 the strikes and to stop them spreading when once they started. The Labour Commissioner worked day and night to bring the parties together and try and solve their difficulties which were, whatever anyone may say, fundamentally industrial in origin. I, myself, met both sides time and time again, but 579 to no avail. They were beyond rational thought.

At the same time the first essential was to maintain law and 689

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000 was enough business to warrant the Council being called
together. Then having taken the oath and signed the Register
I found myself immediately leader of the "Opposition". None
of us on either side of the Council had any experience of
political work or of public speaking, except perhaps for one
lawyer on the Unofficial side and the Attorney-General and the
Director of Education on the Government side. These gentlemen
were accustomed to speaking in the Court or in the lecture
hall and classroom, but that was not quite the same thing as
addressing a body of men who had no desire to listen to
arguments presented purely in a legalistic manner or to be
"lectured", however able the lecturer; so even these gentlemen
held their peace, except during the Budget Meetings when our
lawyer sometimes got rather carried away, occasionally to the
embarrassment of his own side, a happening, so I am informed,
not confined solely to Colonial Legislatures.

● 665 There were no political parties at that time in Aden, so that
645 we none of us represented any particular political movement
and were, for the most part, elderly gentlemen representative
of our own communities in the Colony who had been nominated
for our proven loyalty and solid worth, rather than for our
[641] aptitude for politics or any particular intelligence. No attempt
was made at that time to encourage the younger generation
to take a responsible part in the government of the Colony.
That was to come later when we had, all of us, more experience
645 and were more sure of ourselves. One of the main difficulties
563 that the Governor must have had in deciding who to nominate
to represent the Arab majority of the population on the
Legislative Council was that the official language of the Council
was English and the common language of all the various
committees was also English, and it was well-nigh impossible
to find an able man of mature age among the Arabs who not
only knew English but was prepared also to give up much of
his time to public work. Immature lads there were, but no-one
would have welcomed their appointment, least of all the more
responsible members of their own community who would
have had no faith in "children" as they termed them. Time was
needed to mature the "children" and to accustom the grey-

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662 and more responsible in our actions and in our words. Our
664 main platform was the expansion of education, the provision
665 of adequate housing for the mass of the population, the provision of a good new civil hospital, and lastly, steady political development. It is curious that in those early days of the Legislative Council no-one clamoured in the Council for elections or for self-government, and we did not adopt the usual "run before you can walk" attitude of minority parties and extremists in some other Colonial Legislatures. It was not because we were apathetic, but rather, I suppose, because being older men than is usual in such institutions we were more alive to our own and other people's limitations and realised that we must learn our job before we could ask for promotion. At the same time we realised also that what was in one way our strength, for it indicated experience, was also our weakness, for some of us were too set in our ways to welcome change in a rapidly changing world. The yeast of youth was needed to leaven the experience of age, and I am glad to say that we did realise that, and in 1950 on behalf of my colleagues I stressed this point when I said:

The Port Trust and the Legislative Council

"At the same time I feel it my duty to say that we realise 645
that in the not too distant future an awakening sense of 662
responsibility among the younger members of the community 664
may justify Your Excellency's successor in making changes in 665
the membership on the Unofficial side of the Council. If and when that time comes, I shall have occasion to refer to this later, we will be very willing and ready to do all that we can to co-operate. The honour of office has its undoubted attractions, just as it has its responsibilities, but those, and we trust that you will consider us among them, who really have the good and well-being of the people of the Colony at heart do not need the spur of public office to induce them to sacrifice their time and sometimes interests for the good of the community."

These may have been the words of one man, but it must be realised that they were the sentiments of all the Unofficial Members who had approved these words at a private meeting held in my office some days earlier. It was a broad enough hint for anyone, but little did I realise then that they were, in fact, addressed to myself and that it was I who was destined to be His Excellency's successor.

I am afraid that neither the Press nor the public were much 645
interested in our work in the Council; there was nothing 204
spectacular, it was not "news" and not even that section of the 208
Press which was already beginning to write of self-government in a most uninstructed manner and to put forward the claims of Arabic to be recognised as an official language, took the trouble to be present at the Reporters' table during the
ordinary meetings of the Council. This does not mean that [643]
editors and reporters were absent from the official opening ceremony of each new Session of the Council; this was our one gala day of the year when the Governor, in full uniform, complete with feathers in his hat, and wearing his Orders and Decorations, with guards of honour and salutes, formally opened the new Session and delivered "the gracious Address", after handing decorations to those whom His Majesty had been graciously pleased to honour. This was quite a different state

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204 of affairs; it was a spectacle, it was "news", and what was no
208 less attractive a social occasion of the first magnitude. The élite of Aden society were there and the editors were not left out, but when the tumult had died down and the multitude departed, the editors, who were often their own reporters, were found to have gone as well.

619 It must not be imagined that real feeling about the political
[665] future of the Colony was non-existent. There were many people who were, in fact, seriously concerned, and a number of individuals looked forward to the time when they would be able to have a greater share in the control of their own affairs, but at that time there was nothing in the nature of a "party", as we understand the term in this country, inspired with nationalist ideas in any section of the community.

177 The Arab awakening was being accelerated by the rapid
668 educational developments in the Colony and by the radio; the
[204] first a good influence, the second poisonous to young minds
[208] with its half-truths, anti-British propaganda and reports of riots and students' demonstrations, which were such a feature of those years. The first phase of this awakening was the realisation that with few exceptions the worthwhile work in the Colony was in the hands of foreigners to Aden, and the younger generation began to wonder and to ask why strangers had the cream of the employment while they had to make do
464 with what was left. Mercifully the trade expansion after the war was creating fresh employment daily and there was work for every employable lad on leaving school, and I regret to say, very often before he should have left school. The murmuring did not go unheeded by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council and we warned Government that there would be trouble unless the rights of local men and women to priority in employment, provided they were capable of doing the work, were recognised both by Government and by the employers. The warning was heeded by Government, but not by some of the "foreign" employers who claimed, not without reason, that the local article was not up to the standard of the imported. These employers continued to take advantage of a surplus of semi-skilled workers in India, which had been

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

houses. They are clannish and only of recent years have any 563
of them taken any part in the public life of the Colony. The exception to this statement is the Bazara family, members of which have in the past and today given their services to the public in the municipal field and in the field of sport.

The third group are in much the same position as the Hadhramis, but being nearer home they pay more frequent visits to the Protectorate, and not having the Hadhramis business astuteness they are to be found more among the employees than the employers. They are of a generous disposition, and now that the educational disadvantage from which they suffered is fast disappearing, they are playing an ever increasing part in the life of the Colony.

The last group, the Yemenis, are a problem and fall clearly into two divisions, the manual workers who spend only a few months in the Colony at any one time and have in no way severed their ties with their homeland and the merchant class who may have become assimilated into the first group or are on the way to and wishful of being so, or who may have come to Aden because they are Sha'afis, or cautious persons and who, while not giving up their Yemen connection and business interests in any way, want to have an alternative source of income and place of residence in the event of trouble in their own land.

This then is the majority community in the Colony, and [665]
it is from this community that the political parties have been evolved with some assistance in their early days from individual members of the minority communities, and the Cairo radio in more recent times.

Political parties came into being in Aden in much the same 665
way as they have done in other parts of the world. People of similar views or recreations or occupations met together in the coffee shops and eventually had the idea of forming a Club. The Club became in time the resort of people with, broadly speaking, the same political ideas and so a Party was formed.

Aden has dozens of Clubs, but mercifully very few political 575
Parties. Most of the Clubs are mushroom affairs that suddenly spring up over night all complete with President, Chairman,

charity was directed into the right channel. There are exceptions, of course, and some Clubs have thrived and developed into very worth-while organisations which are indeed cultural and social. Often they combine their social activities with tennis or football or hockey, and these latter Clubs have done a very great deal of good. The Football Clubs are subject to the control of the Aden Sports Association, a purely unofficial organisation which came into being years ago as the Aden Football Association to control and encourage football in the Colony. It has fulfilled its purpose. Nowadays the existing Clubs of standing are mainly non-political; by which I do not mean that politics are not discussed—they certainly are—but that either the Club did not start as a political meeting place or that its main purpose is no longer political. 575 [526]

There are only three political parties in Aden. There never have been any more and originally there was only one, the Muslim Association. This organisation was inclined to be Pan-Islamic in outlook, which was not surprising because its moving spirit was for a long time an able and successful lawyer from Pakistan. Unfortunately for the Muslim Association the lawyer in question died in London when on his first visit to this country. After his death the Association lost most of its drive and has, from a political angle, become merged in the Aden Association. 665 ● 575

The Aden Association is the main political party and is composed of the moderates. It came into being from the political side of the Muslim Association and the more mature of the Arab political leaders. By the middle of 1956 it was a comparatively well organised body whose political platform was, broadly speaking, internal self-government for the Colony. Up till then it had kept an open mind on the question of union between the Colony and the Protectorate. Some of the members would undoubtedly have liked to see some form of union, but I doubt if any of them would have been prepared to commit themselves publicly to a definite policy of union. They preferred to wait and see how the Protectorate developed both politically and economically before making any definite pronouncement. They are only too well aware 665 ooo

Aden

• 665 They[1] are only too well aware
[652] that while the Colony has an income of nearly four million pounds a year and pays its way with a high standard of educational and social development, the Protectorate with at least six times the population and twelve hundred times the area, has a possible income of about half a million pounds a year and would be unable without the annual subvention from Her Majesty's Government to maintain the very indifferent educational and social standard at present existing. This leaves out of all account the cost of maintaining security in the area and the heavy expenditure on frontier watch and ward. At present any union between the Colony and the Protectorate could not be described as an attractive business proposition, and the Aden Association has a number of shrewd business men among its members. The Aden Association has three elected members on the Legislative Council, all of them Arabs, and one other member of the Council (who is a Hindu) may be described as a collateral of the Association if he is not, in fact, a member which he may well be. My personal knowledge does not go beyond 1956 and by this time there may well have been some realignment among the Council members.

The next Party deserving of consideration is the South Arabian League which originally advocated union between the Colony and the Protectorate. It was never very strong and its policy was never very clearly defined. Unlike the Aden Association and that organisation's parent, the Muslim Association, it had some rather nebulous connection with the States bordering the Colony. Two or three years ago their platform underwent a fundamental change when some members began to advocate union with the Yemen as well as with the Protectorate, with the result that the more stable elements broke away and became independents.

The third Party is the National United Front whose stated policy is union with the Protectorate, the Yemen and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman and the setting up of a South Arabian Independent State. This party is an amalgamation of the Nationalists who insist on independence and will be content with nothing less, the left wing of the South Arabian League and a few Free Yemenis who work for a more liberal form

[1] [i.e., the Aden Association. -Analyst]

of government in their own country, the Yemen. The Free Yemenis were the back-bone of the 1948 revolution in that country. They feel that the removal of the Hamid-Ud-din dynasty from the throne of the Yemen and the substitution of a democratic, largely Sha'afi, form of government will remove the principal obstacle to eventual union between the two big South-west Arabian territories.

Where precisely the Sultan of Muscat comes into this picture is as much a mystery to me as it must be to his Highness who has probably never heard of the National United Front and would be quite unimpressed if he ever does become aware of its existence.

The Front has active members in the Protectorate, in particular in the State of Lahej, but is not quite as united as it used to be, as there has recently been a difference of opinion among the leaders on the important question of the banning of the importation of Qāt into the Colony. The leaders of the Front compare very badly with those of the Aden Association and their methods are not such as would commend their party to responsible people, though there is no doubt that they have a following among some sections of the Yemeni labour in the Colony and the more unstable elements of the local population. Nasser of Egypt has much the same support in the Cairo mob elements, and kind calls to kind on the Cairo radio. They are the only Party which has tried to make political capital out of strained labour relations, and there is no doubt that in the spring of 1956 they made a serious attempt to obtain control of the Trades Union. They failed then because the Trades Union leaders, though some of them were members of the Front, realised the danger to the Unions and refused to become subordinate to the leaders of the Front. I hope the danger of labour being so badly and fatally misled is now past and as experience is gained by the Trades Union leaders they will become even more unwilling in future, than they were in 1956, to become the pawns of any political party. Their primary role is in the field of labour relations and not in the political arena.

What it amounts to is that there are, in fact, two main

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

665 political parties, both of whom advocate self-government. The Aden Association at present limit their demands to a degree of internal self-government, waiting to see what developments take place in the Protectorate in the future. They will try and get as much as possible, but they are not unreasonable, and common sense is not lacking in their leaders. The National United Front want complete independence and amalgamation with the Protectorate and the Yemen. They lack common sense and their leaders are irresponsible demagogues. Thus both Parties advocate independence in one form or another; the children are growing up.

000 Nationalism is to many Britons much the same as rebellion. They don't understand it and they treat Nationalists as they would treat people suffering from some disagreeable contagious disease. They feel that they are a danger to their fellows and therefore must be restrained if they cannot be cured. Many of us are inclined to behave like Victorian parents with rebellious children and have little or no sympathy with those who aspire to be independent. It is a pity but the attitude is understandable. We were last invaded nine hundred years ago and have long forgotten what it is like to be subordinate to a foreign power.

It is true to say that we have treated our subordinate territories well, in some cases, even generously, but that is not everything. They, all of them, yearn to be on their own, to be their own masters, and we, like an indulgent parent with a precocious child, are hurt, angry and mystified by their behaviour. It would be better for our future relations with these territories if we had suffered the indignity of foreign rule in more recent years and could call on our own experience for the key to what is to so many of us a mystery. Nationalism is not something new, something primarily anti-British nurtured in the Middle East and spread like a plague throughout the Colonies. It is something very natural and something which, in a different form, most of us have experienced personally ourselves. It is the desire of adolescence to stand alone, to make a break with the parental roof and be independent of parental control. We broke away from our father's house when we grew up, and our children will do precisely the same, when they

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

632
178 to ensure ordered conditions in the Colony by a firm Government
666 policy while political changes were taking place, and at first to concentrate on the municipal field as a training ground for young men who were sufficiently public spirited to want to play their part in public affairs. The practice was introduced of nominating younger men to the Township Authorities, and in March 1953 the constitution of the Aden Township Authority was changed to allow for three of the members to be elected from the Township area and from April 1st of that year it was restored to the status of a municipality. Thus Aden came to have its first elections.

● 665
666 Careful thought was given to the qualifications of both candidates and electors. There were plenty of people in the Colony who could qualify as candidates, but it was essential to encourage really good men to come forward, and this was done, with the result that the elections were a success from every point of view. They were well conducted and orderly, and resulted in three good men, all Arabs, being returned. Two years later the number of elected members was doubled.

641 A word about the electorate. It was essential in a place as politically immature as Aden that the franchise, while being reasonably wide, should not be too wide and certainly not universal. Only a small proportion of the population had ever voted before and they were all from overseas, either the United Kingdom or India. There were many Yemenis in the town, many of whom had a residential qualification, but comparatively few of whom were other than unskilled labourers, with no idea of the value of a vote and little real interest in Aden other than as a temporary home in which to make sufficient money to support their families in the Yemen. Property or income qualification was, therefore, insisted upon before a name could be inscribed on the electoral roll and in addition, residential qualifications for electors who were not Aden born.

Nothing would have been more ill-advised than to have given the ultimate power to people quite unfit to exercise it, who were easily swayed by political demagogues capable of passionate but irresponsible speech. The electoral net, therefore,

"Again I agree with you," I said, "but the Press is not easy 800 to restrain, and control would cause an uproar and questions in the House of Commons."

"My friend, we are not in London. London and the United Kingdom are quite different from Aden and Arabia. Some of your Members of Parliament are very ignorant about conditions in the Colonies. They should be taught. Your country has reached its present stage of development after a thousand years and for most of that time your Press, when there was one, was controlled and not allowed to mislead the people. We are changing much more rapidly than you did and are trying to do in months what has taken you centuries. I say that you must not allow the newspapers to mislead the people. It's dangerous and your Parliament must be made to understand."

The old gentleman spoke with much feeling, but I am afraid little understanding of conditions in the United Kingdom. Our Saturday evening *tête-à-tête* parties became a custom.

I learnt much from my wise old friend.

Some ten years before this particular conversation, I was in Riyadh on a visit from Kuwait to His Majesty King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, the great Ibn Saud. I was accorded a private audience and found myself alone with the great man, who once he was satisfied that I was not the bearer of some tiresome message from my Government relaxed and talked of Arabia and the Arabs. He asked me if I knew how to deal with Arabs, and I said I knew a little about the matter but that I should be very grateful for his advice. I got it for half an hour and every time I allowed my eyes to stray from his face he tapped me on the knee and said: "Listen."

I listened and learnt. Briefly the advice amounted to this; be strong, when you are strong then you can be just and when your strength is overwhelming you can afford to be generous, but first and foremost it is strength which is of paramount importance. Diplomacy should be used to undermine the enemy's strength. Ibn Saud was certainly a successful exponent of his own doctrine. It was wise advice which I was, in later years, to follow to the best of my ability.

The plan for the political development of the Colony was

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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178 to ensure ordered conditions in the Colony by a firm Govern-
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1958 MM1 Aden MM1

was spread with care. Later, when more understanding had 641 come to the people and they were politically more mature, it could be spread wider by a relaxation of some of the qualifications. In practice, when some years later it was necessary to consider again the qualifications of electors when the electoral principle was introduced for the selection of some of the members of the Legislative Council, it was found that the rise in wage rates had so broadened the field that no relaxation was desirable. The day will undoubtedly come when there will be adult suffrage, but I think that that is still some way away, especially so in the case of women who are only just emerging from the cocoon of purdah.

It seemed obvious to us, even in those early days, that there 666 should be a common electoral roll both for the Municipal 646 and later the Legislative Council elections. No-one ever thought of having a communal roll, and I was surprised to learn that there were such things in other Colonies when I was congratulated one day by a visiting Member of Parliament on our good sense. I am afraid there was little cause for congratulation; it was abysmal ignorance combined with common sense.

The only time that any question of communal candidates was raised was in 1955 in connection with the Legislative Council elections, when it was proposed from an unofficial source that the minority communities should be given representation on the Council, not by nomination, but by the election of candidates from those communities by the electorate as a whole. This would clearly not have been in the interests of the minority communities because the candidate who made the most appeal to the majority community, the Arabs, would have won the seat and he might not have had the confidence of his community or been inclined to represent their interests when they conflicted with those of the majority of his supporters. For this very sufficient reason the proposal was not pursued.

During the first three years of my term of office changes were 646 made in the nominated Unofficial membership of the Legislative Council. Some of the older members who had given sterling service, but who had got somewhat out-of-date, were not re-nominated when their term of office expired. They

the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary and one other 642
Government official and six members to be nominated by the 646
Governor in his absolute discretion. The Governor will no 178
longer preside over the Council, his place being taken, as is only appropriate, by a Speaker.

The qualifications for electors and for candidates for election 641
are to remain unchanged. This means that there will be no 666
extension of the franchise and no relaxation of the rule which 642
requires a candidate to be Aden born, or if not Aden born, to be a British subject or a British Protected person who has resided in the Colony for seven out of the last ten years. A very wise decision. Nothing could have been more foolhardy than to have extended the franchise at the present time beyond its already wide limits. To allow foreign subjects to be elected as Members of a Legislative Council would be unconstitutional in any country.

With the grant of an unofficial elected majority it is proposed 647
to appoint five Unofficial Members of whom three must be 642
elected Members to take charge of the Departments of Education, Public Works, Communications, Labour and Social Welfare and the Health Department. They will be known as Members-in-Charge and will be responsible for their respective Departments. Early in 1956 I introduced the practice of associating individual Unofficial Members with Departments of Government with the object of preparing them for just this sort of development. The result is that the present Unofficial Members have gained valuable experience and one can only hope that the electorate, always a trifle capricious even in England, will have the good sense to return at least some of them to the Council at the next election where their experience will be of benefit to the Colony.

The new Constitution will, of course, provide that the 642
Governor shall exercise reserve executive and legislative powers. 643
This is a normal procedure and essential, particularly in a politically juvenile Colony such as is Aden which has had a Legislative Council for only eleven years.

The contemplated change in the composition of the Execu- 642
tive Council is as sweeping as that in the Legislative Council. 645

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

A 631 162 228

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

A 206

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

H 631 642 A 643

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

A 692 671

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

H 692 671

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari' a code of Muslim law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

A 631 652

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local government bodies in the Colony: the larger is known as the Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 70,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this Township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

A 662 642

In 1949 the principle of election was first introduced into the constitution of the Fortress Township Authority, so as to provide three elected members in addition to the existing four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. In Crater ward there were elections, resulting in the success of one Arab merchant and one Pakistani advocate who was previously a nominated member of the Authority. In the other ward objections were raised against two Arab candidates, who were found not to be of British birth, and a

Parsee merchant was returned without a contest. The election in Crater passed off without incident. 666 642

The qualifications for a voter were British birth or Aden residence for over five years, and a property qualification (ownership of premises valued at Rs. 2,000 or payment of a rent of Rs. 25 a month). This was found to give a voters' roll of 1,660, and as this was considered too small an electorate for an estimated population of 70,000 in Fortress area, the qualifications were approximately halved by an amendment to the law in 1950, and now give an electorate of about 5,000. The present qualifications for a *voter* is Aden birth, or British birth and two years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence in Aden. In addition the voter must be a male, and own property worth Rs. 1,000 or pay rent of Rs. 12 a month, or have an income of Rs. 130 a month. 641 666

A *candidate* must be of Aden or British birth, and possess the qualifications of a voter.

In Sheikh Othman Township, with a population of some 25,000, the people are not so developed politically, and a fully nominated Authority is retained, with three officials and two Arab residents of Sheikh Othman as members. 632

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Aden public and the control of building operations.

The Township Authorities are responsible, on behalf of the Government, for the collection of the following taxes : 632 651

House and Property Tax

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 2,78,093.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 2,90,194

This tax is assessed in the Fortress at 8 per cent per annum of the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman (virtually a rural area) at 4½ per cent. Rateable value is arrived at by first estimating the gross value, which is the annual rent at which premises might reasonably be expected to let, assuming the owner undertakes to bear the cost of rates, repairs, insurance and any other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent; from the gross value 10 per cent is deducted in lieu of repairs, insurance, etc., and the residue is known as the rateable value.

Sanitation Tax

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 1,58,830
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 1,65,477

This tax in the Fortress is assessed at 4½ per cent per annum on the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman at 2½ per cent and is collected to compensate for the vast conservancy services rendered by the Public Health Department. In Aden where few sewers exist, the daily removal of the sullage water and human waste from thousands of houses not connected to main drainage is a considerable task.

8;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MM1

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained com- 206
munication with Perim by marine cable, which became unserviceable
in that year, and it was decided not to repair it. A wireless set is
maintained by the Police.

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is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and 000
Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Govern-
ment. In both the Western and the Eastern Protectorates the Governor
is represented by a British Agent.

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

In addition under the provision of the Kamaran Order in Council 643
1949, the Governor of the Colony is also Governor of Kamaran, a
small island about 200 miles north of Perim on the eastern shore of the
Red Sea. This island was formerly the site of a quarantine station
but the station has been reduced to a care and maintenance basis.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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is known as Fortress Township Authority and the area governed 161
embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estim-
ated to be 80,000 to 100,000. This area includes the Military and the
R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman 361
Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of
30,000 persons, nearly all non-Europeans, situated some four miles
from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this township and the
remainder of the Colony in which are to be found small coastal villages
whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

The Fortress Township Authority now includes three elected mem- 632
bers in addition to four nominated official and three nominated un-
official members. At the 1951 elections two Arabs and one Pakistani, 666
who unfortunately died during the period of his service, were elected.
At the by-election an Arab newspaper editor was elected. Both the
general and the by-election passed off without incident.

The qualifications for a voter are Aden or British birth and two 666
years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence. In addition
a voter must be a male of over twenty-one years and own property 632
worth *Sh.*1,500, or pay rent of *Sh.*18 a month, or have an income
*Sh.*200 a month. A candidate must be of Aden or British birth and
possess the qualifications of a voter. At the 1951 elections the electoral
roll for the Fortress Township contained the names of 4,930 persons.
In the Sheikh Othman Township Authority area the people are not so 632
developed politically and a fully nominated Authority is retained with
three officials, one Arab resident and one European resident as members.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend
various services of a municipal character, such as control of markets,
the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance
and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities and
the control of building operations.

693 whole reason, because there was a great deal in what he had said. In the early days certainly, there was a tendency for some of the less scrupulous legal practitioners not to attempt too seriously to dissuade their clients from going to court when they had no case.

000 Mackawwi now turned to the Protectorate, and said:

"You have not seen the Protectorate yet?"

"No," I replied.

"They are ignorant and poor people and something should be done for them," he said.

"What should be done?" I inquired. It was a question I was often to ask him and sometimes he did give me an answer, but more often than not the reply came,

"I do not know, but something should be done, something should be done before it is too late."

At this point the bell rang from the Resident's room and Mackawwi, unfolding his legs—he had been sitting with one thrown over the other—rose to his feet and with a particularly charming smile shook hands, and drifted through the door and away as if carried by the light breeze that blew that morning from the sea.

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668 From the time that Aden was first acquired by us it formed part of the Bombay Presidency, but by 1932 political developments in India had reached a stage which made a break with Bombay inevitable. The Resident had been consulted, and it had been made clear to the authorities in India and London that the Arabs, who formed the majority of the population of the Settlement, would react most unfavourably to any suggestion that Aden should continue to be under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government once provincial autonomy had become a fact in India. We took the view in Aden at that time that it would not be practicable for Aden to continue under control which had passed into the hands of the Indians themselves. Aden was not an Indian Colony, and over the years the Arabs had learnt one thing very clearly and that was not to expect generous treatment from India.

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668 To understand the attitude of the Arabs to other races it must be realised that they consider themselves and always have,

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as superior to all people of colour and as equal in every way 563
with ourselves and the Americans. The other European races 668
fall, in their view, into a category somewhere between the Eastern and African races and the British, and it was therefore unthinkable that once the Aden Arabs had understood the implications of our policy in India that they would submit tamely to Indian domination. As Mackawwi said, they had been asleep for years, but now were beginning to stir and show signs of awakening.

In the spring of 1932, as Second Assistant Resident, I signed 642
the Government Notice informing the public that Aden had 648
been created a Chief Commissioner's Province under the direct control of the Government of India and was therefore no longer subordinate to the Government of Bombay. The issue of this very important Notice, which was in fact the first step on the road to internal self-government (though no-one recognised it as such at that time) caused little comment in Aden, except among the Parsees who viewed the transfer with disfavour. They had friends and relatives in Bombay and hoped that with the coming of Provincial autonomy to that Province they would have been able to play an even greater part in Aden affairs in the future than they had done in the past.

The practical effect of the change was that instead of the 648
Bombay Government making kind noises when some proposal for the improvement of the lot of the people of Aden was submitted to them and passing it on to the Government of India, with the strongest recommendations and a clear indication that they could not make the necessary finance available, the Government of India just said "No" at once. The result was precisely the same although indeed speedier and had the advantage that no false hopes were encouraged in the inexperienced.

The continued lack of sympathy on the part of the Govern- 648
ment of India during the years following the transfer from 668
Bombay could have but one result and that was to make the Arabs resent more and more the link between Aden and India. It had become a fetter to be shaken off as soon as possible. Mackawwi, and those who thought as he did, began to take

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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668 more interest in political matters and their numbers began to increase rapidly. The advent of Provincial autonomy in India only added fuel to the fire of discontent and the thought that one day the Central Government in Delhi might follow, almost certainly would follow, the example of the Bombay and other Provincial Governments and that British officials in Aden might be replaced by Indians was intolerable. The Arabs became seriously alarmed and even the Hadhrami merchants paused in the counting of their profits to survey the scene. They did not like what they saw and they joined forces with Mackawwi and his friends who led a deputation to the Resident. The deputation asked that the Settlement of Aden should be treated in the same way as the Protectorate, which had been transferred to the control of the Colonial Office in London in 1928, and that in future they should come under the direct authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. They did not wait upon the Resident in any servile spirit, they came as the leaders of the people, and they came armed with their conditions. Aden was to remain a free port, no new taxation was to be imposed unless local circumstances made it essential and the judicial appeals were to continue to the High Court of Bombay.

The views of the Arabs were transmitted to London and New Delhi. Meanwhile the Arabs held meetings and the Parsees led the opposition and in turn held meetings. The meetings organised by the Parsees were well attended by the Arabs attracted, so uncharitable people said, by the refreshment that was provided by these well-to-do gentlemen.

As is customary when something is referred to London, nothing very much happened for some time, and the Arabs made the next move which took the form of a written memorandum embodying their views and their requests and the guarantees for which they had asked. This in turn was sent to London and New Delhi, and in consequence further negotiations followed which, from the Arab point of view, were
642 successful. Their request was granted and their conditions were
648 accepted and, in 1937, on April 1st, the Settlement of Aden became a Crown Colony under the direct control of the

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204 of affairs; it was a spectacle, it was "news", and what was no
208 less attractive a social occasion of the first magnitude. The élite of Aden society were there and the editors were not left out, but when the tumult had died down and the multitude departed, the editors, who were often their own reporters, were found to have gone as well.

619 It must not be imagined that real feeling about the political
[665] future of the Colony was non-existent. There were many people who were, in fact, seriously concerned, and a number of individuals looked forward to the time when they would be able to have a greater share in the control of their own affairs, but at that time there was nothing in the nature of a "party", as we understand the term in this country, inspired with nationalist ideas in any section of the community.

177 The Arab awakening was being accelerated by the rapid
668 educational developments in the Colony and by the radio; the
[204] first a good influence, the second poisonous to young minds
[208] with its half-truths, anti-British propaganda and reports of riots and students' demonstrations, which were such a feature of those years. The first phase of this awakening was the realisation that with few exceptions the worthwhile work in the Colony was in the hands of foreigners to Aden, and the younger generation began to wonder and to ask why strangers had the cream of the employment while they had to make do
464 with what was left. Mercifully the trade expansion after the war was creating fresh employment daily and there was work for every employable lad on leaving school, and I regret to say, very often before he should have left school. The murmuring did not go unheeded by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council and we warned Government that there would be trouble unless the rights of local men and women to priority in employment, provided they were capable of doing the work, were recognised both by Government and by the employers. The warning was heeded by Government, but not by some of the "foreign" employers who claimed, not without reason, that the local article was not up to the standard of the imported. These employers continued to take advantage of a surplus of semi-skilled workers in India, which had been

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648 induced by political developments in other Colonies and to some extent the disagreeable radio broadcasts from Egypt. A firm line was clearly necessary and it was time that a statement of policy should be made so that everyone knew precisely where he stood. This was done by Lord Lloyd, the then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He came out to Aden and British Somaliland on an official tour and, at my invitation, he addressed the Legislative Council, and in effect said that there was not going to be any change during the life of the present Council, that is, before the end of 1958, and that it would not be reasonable or sensible, or in the interests of the inhabitants of the Colony, for them to aspire in the foreseeable future to anything beyond a considerable degree of self-government. The clamour died down gradually and the majority of the Colony papers began to have a much more sensible approach to the political future of the Colony.

• 668 Lord Lloyd's visit was not without incident and was made the occasion for a political demonstration. On the afternoon of his arrival a number of members of the political extremist Party, the National United Front, whose political platform was full self-government tomorrow or even sooner, had collected at the Airport with the intention of demonstrating. They were persons of no consequence and in a number of cases of dubious character. Some of them carried walking sticks and others had banners on which were written nationalistic slogans. They had arrived just before I did, and the Commissioner of Police asked me whether he should disperse them. There was no doubt about his ability to do so if I had considered it desirable, but my answer was that they could remain provided they did not transgress the law in any way. The 'plane bringing Lord Lloyd had just touched down, and after this short conversation with the Commissioner, I walked across the tarmac to meet him and asked him whether he would prefer to avoid the unofficial reception committee by driving out through the Royal Air Force entrance to the landing ground some half mile or so down the runway. He asked me what I thought. I said I did not see why we should be put off by these ragamuffins. He was in complete agreement. We departed through a crowd of some two hundred who shouted and waved a few banners. In the middle of the performance we were held up by a car coming in the opposite direction. There was some pressure of bodies round my car for a moment or two, but no assault took place and no stones were thrown. The whole incident was grossly exaggerated in the British Press.

One casualty did occur. A rather unpopular Arab gentleman who was a member of the Staff of the Public Relations Office was foolish enough to stop his car and remonstrate with the crowd. He was hit on the head, which was not in the least surprising. He should have taken Mr. Pickwick's sensible advice when he found himself in a crowd at the Eatanswill election:

"Hush. Don't ask any questions. It's always best on these occasions to do what the mob do," said Mr. Pickwick.

"But suppose there are two mobs?" suggested Mr. Snodgrass.

"Shout with the largest," replied Mr. Pickwick.

The injury was not serious and the sufferer was able to appear with no apparent blemish at my cocktail party in honour of Lord Lloyd at Government House the same evening.

On the way to Government House from the Airport, Lord Lloyd said:

"This is my first experience of this sort of thing."

"It's mine as well," was my answer.

I was much distressed at this incident for it was such bad manners to a guest and I hoped he would not think it was in any way representative of public opinion in the Colony.

A couple of weeks or so later when he returned from Somaliland *en route* for London, he said:

"I am glad to be back here, it's like coming home."

I was deeply gratified, for I have a fondness for Aden and was glad that no unfavourable opinion had been formed, as it might well have been after the incivility on his first arrival.

Lord Lloyd's final departure was a very tame affair. There were no crowds, no-one at all, except for a selection of reporters on the roof of the Airport building waiting for something to happen. They were disappointed, but again there was a grievous departure from the truth when Reuters and the B.B.C. reported a recurrence of the arrival incidents. In fairness I must

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record that the correspondent whom Reuters had sent to Aden was in no way to blame and was most upset at what one can only assume was a mistake in transmission of his telegraphic reports from Aden.

Change and the speed of that change was bound to create in some people a sense of instability. You cannot bridge the centuries in a few years without some loss of balance, and the wonder is that people kept their heads as well as they did and not that a few were carried away and on one occasion were rude and ill-mannered to a distinguished guest.

579 political party, as such, in the Colony had any hand in these outrages which, if continued, will have disastrous consequences for every single individual in Aden.'

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In the legislative field there have been two important developments since I left Aden. The first of these has been in the Municipal Committee where, at the recent elections, the electorate returned fourteen elected Members to the Committee. Of these seven are so-called Nationalists, which would seem to be a clear indication that Nationalism is spreading and gaining ground rapidly. This may be correct, but on the other hand I have found in Aden and elsewhere in the world that extremists do not always remain extreme once they have obtained their object which in this case was membership of the Municipal Committee. There are signs that already something of the sort is happening, and provided that the situation is handled firmly but with understanding, there would not seem to be cause for alarm. The moderates are, by and large, rational people and on them must rest the responsibility for restraining their less experienced associates. Let them take their own line in the future as they have in the past and not allow themselves to be influenced unduly by public opinion.

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The second and more important development is the fulfilment of the undertaking given by Lord Lloyd in 1956. The proposals for a major change in the Constitution were published on November 11th, 1957, as a Gazette Extraordinary. The proposals provide for a fundamental change in the structures of both the Executive and Legislative Councils. The precise date of implementation has not yet been published, but it would be safe to assume that provided there is no startling and unexpected reaction to the proposals, they will come into effect at the end of this year when the life of the present Legislative Council is due to expire. The reconstruction of the Legislative Council will result in the Unofficial elected Members of the Council having a majority for the first time. There are to be twelve such elected members representing single member constituencies in the Colony, five *ex-officio* members who will be the Air Officer Commanding, the Chief Secretary,

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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●00 independent. They remained independent until the Yemeni
Y Imam was sufficiently strong internally to try again to expand
175 the limits of his kingdom, but it was not until the middle of
648 the fourteenth century that the Imam of the time was able to
re-establish his control over Lahej.

A hundred years later the pendulum swung back again for
a brief period, and we find the Imam of that time trying to
Y crush an internal rebellion which seems to have had its origin
175 in Lahej and was led by one Malik Ali and his brother. The
648 Imam was unsuccessful and Malik Ali eventually established
721 himself on the Imamic throne and the Yemen's control of the
643 border tribes, including Lahej, was again established and continued until the middle of the sixteenth century when the
Yemen was overrun by the Turks and it became a Province
of the Ottoman Empire and remained as such for nearly one
hundred years until the middle of the seventeenth century
when, on the Turks evacuating the country, the Imam was
able to re-establish his authority, not only in his own country
A but to some degree over the areas of the Protectorate adjacent
● 669 to the Yemen. The magic hundred played its part again, and
by the thirties of the eighteenth century disturbances in the
648 Yemen itself weakened the authority of the Imam and gave an
175 opportunity to the Sultans of Lahej, and indeed the other
Protectorate tribes, to break away and once more become
independent. A hundred years later and we came on the scene
and there began to come into existence that series of Treaties
which has established the Aden Protectorate as we know it at
A the present day.

This very brief historical sketch would not be complete
175 without mentioning the second coming of the Turks, which
648 occurred in the last century. They overran the Yemen, they
divested the Imam of his temporal authority and once again
they turned the country into a Turkish province. Not content
with their gains in the Yemen they poured over into the Protectorate and in May 1872 were on the borders of Lahej but
a short distance from the town of Aden itself. There they
remained for some time and then withdrew back into the
Yemen, but it is not clear what caused them to do so because

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701 independent commanders in out-of-the-way places. In a serious crisis the Commandant of the Legion and the Military Assistant would be flown up to the nearest Post and the Commandant would take over the general control of the situation, sure in the knowledge that he could call on the Military Assistant, an experienced soldier, for advice at any time. Behind them both there was Hugh Boustead, capable of dealing with almost any situation single-handed, and behind him was Aden and the Royal Air Force ready and willing to help at any time. Everything was in good shape and I never had any qualms about our ability to deal with interlopers on the Saudi frontier.

648 [515] In 1955 Her Majesty's Government formally declared the co-ordinates of the line south of which they would not tolerate the unrestricted movement of foreign subjects, and it was not long after this announcement was made to the Saudi Government that an American oil-survey party operating in two sections with an armed Saudi escort, trespassed in two separate places. They were located from the air and in no time the Military Assistant with an adequate escort from the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion, had moved by air and Land-Rover to intercept them. The error of their ways was pointed out to them and they withdrew promptly with their escort, leaving their expensive equipment behind in spite of being told they could take it with them. The escort had second thoughts and returned and were promptly taken into custody and disarmed without a shot being fired and later sent to Jedda by a civil Air Line. As far as I know the equipment is still in the desert; it certainly was in 1956 when I drove that way, and it was already showing very clearly the effects of sun, sand and the bedouin.

648 •669 [181] It was in the same year, 1955, that the Buraimi business in Trucial Oman where the Sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, upset King Saud. Stolen fruit is always so much sweeter than that which is got by legitimate means and in this case both *hasad* and *sharf* were involved—"jealousy" and "honour", those two curses of Arabia which have kept the peoples and the countries divided for generations and generations. The King showed his irritation with Great Britain by sending arms to the bedouin in the northern areas

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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of the Protectorate, and his officials encouraged them to revolt against their Arab Rulers, to whose assistance we would be bound, in such circumstances, to send our Forces. The first consignment of rifles arrived by lorry and they were distributed to all and sundry, just within Saudi limits where the Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Aden frontiers all meet, and some of them fell into the hands of Yemenis with no love for their Ruler. This did not suit the Imam at all and he protested to the Saudis, not against the distribution of arms, but against it being done so close to his border and in such a haphazard manner. The Saudi officials changed their methods and the next lorry load of rifles was sent right in to Quaiti State territory where it was captured promptly by the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion with the help of the Royal Air Force. The Saudi authorities were discouraged by the impenetrable screen of patrols by air and by land which was introduced forthwith and no more attempts were made to send arms to the tribesmen. Instead, the tribesmen were encouraged to go to Saudi Arabia and collect the arms personally, at the same time taking an oath to use them against their "oppressors". They went in some numbers, caring little about the distance and less about the oath, which seemed to these simple-minded people a small price to pay for a valuable weapon. Most of them did not class either their Rulers or ourselves as "oppressors". They were much more likely to regard in that light a neighbour who had been disagreeable recently about irrigation water, or with whom they had a long standing private vendetta.

The tribesmen moved more quickly than the Saudis had anticipated and a camp had to be pitched for them in which to await the arrival of the promised arms. This did not please the tribesmen, who were anxious to get home before their absence had attracted attention and they grew impatient and quarrelled with the Saudis and with each other. The rifles still did not appear and the tribesmen became more and more troublesome until eventually, heartily sick of the whole business, the Saudi officials dismissed the tribesmen with a few riyals and no rifles, and closed the camp. The tribesmen, furious at being cheated, as they considered it, returned home with very definite views

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about the Saudi authorities and the whole affair did us more good than harm, demonstrating as it did the efficiency of our local forces and Royal Air Force ground-air co-operation and the value of a Saudi promise. Various diplomatic kettles in other parts of the world went off the boil, and I had no further trouble on the Saudi frontier.

642 178 the weakness of their position so long as they remain isolated the one from the other by jealousy and personal pride with the result that the States of Beihan, the Audhali, Dhala, the Fadli and the central State of Dathina have all intimated their desire to federate together, and discussions are in progress with the Colonial Office and the Governor on the practical implementation of their decision. The Aulaki Sheikh, also, from whose territory so many of the Levies and Guards are recruited, has signified his readiness to join a federation, and I am sure that other States will follow the lead which has been given them and hope that before this year is ended the Protectorate will have taken a major step forward.

642 643 Internally the Protectorate has not been free from disturbance. In Lower Yafa Sultan Muhammed allowed himself to be swayed by Egyptian propaganda and deserted his charge, the lowland reaches of his State embracing the northern half of the rich cotton yielding Abiyan plain. He fled to the Yafa highlands and on into Yemen, taking with him the Lower Yafa Tribal Guards, which were of no moment, and the contents of his father's, the Sultan's Treasury amounting to £10,000 which did matter. The Assistant Adviser on the spot, who was himself an Arab, acted promptly and vigorously and the void left by the Tribal Guards was filled rapidly by Government Guards from Aden. There were no disturbances of any moment and the situation was never out of control. Sultan Mohd's defection was deplorable but understandable for he was ever a wayward and foolish fellow and his country is no worse for his absence.

687 669 Over to the West in the Sultanate of Lahej a very unhappy position has arisen. It is nothing to do with the State's frontier with the Yemen which was at one time a continuous worry but recently has been unusually peaceful. The Sultan who was the first to approve federation in principle and the most difficult to deal with in the discussions which followed the 1954 meeting at Government House, in April of this year, left his State, presumably in protest at the arrest by the Governor's order of his Minister for Education, Abdullah bin Ali, one of the Jifri Saiyid. The order for arrest, which was on a charge of

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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seditious activity, included also the names of his brothers, 687
Muhammed bin Ali Jifri, the Sultan's Chief Minister and Alawi 669
bin Ali Jifri, both of whom succeeded in escaping to the Yemen. All three of these men who are Saiyids from Yeshbum in the Aulaki sheikhdom were well known to the Sultan, indeed they could be described as personal friends. Lahej was occupied temporarily by troops, and the Sultan, who was in Aden at the time, left for the United Kingdom shortly afterwards, leaving one of his cousins in charge of the State as his deputy.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Governor's action was fully justified and timely, nor is there any doubt that Lahej has for some time been a centre for pro-Nasser and anti-British propaganda. Shortly after the events recorded above, a raid was made on the Lahej village of Dar Saad, but a stone's throw from Sheikh Othman in the Colony. A detachment of Government Guards surrounded the village and a thorough search resulted in the seizure of no less than several tons of explosives and fireworks and arms and ammunition including automatic rifles. These automatic weapons could not have been obtained from either the Colony or the Protectorate.

In June Yahya Hiosi the Commandant of the Lahej "Army" fled to the Yemen with some of his troops and a considerable sum of money from the State Treasury. In July His Highness, Sir Ali bin Abdul Karim, left London for Rome and a day or two later Her Majesty's Government withdrew recognition from him as Sultan of Lahej.

Now let us turn to local events in the Colony. Shortly after 276
I left Aden in 1956 the question of Qāt began to trouble the minds of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council. Qāt is a shrub cultivated in the Yemen and in Ethiopia and at Dhala in the Protectorate and looks something like a tea bush. The leaves are chewed while fresh and green and the practice is easily habit forming. The precise effect of the drug on the system is hard to explain, and medical opinion is divided about whether it is or is not deleterious. My own view is that taken in moderation it is, like many other stimulants, innocuous, but taken to excess it can be very harmful. It is expensive and

276 It[1] is expensive Aden and
435 it has been calculated that Qāt costs the addicts in the Colony
£2,500,000 a year.

276 The Unofficial Members were not concerned primarily
434 with the effect of the drug on the constitutions of the addicts,
but with the economic aspect of the problem. The majority
of those who use Qāt are in the lower wage brackets and cannot
really afford to buy Qāt without seriously neglecting their
648 family responsibilities. After much careful thought the Asiatic
● 671 Unofficial Members tabled a motion in the Legislative Council
at the beginning of 1957 calling on the Aden Government to
take action to prohibit the entry of Qāt into the Colony. The
motion was not opposed and in due course action was taken
548 and Qāt was prohibited. However, the Aden Government has
648 no control over the States of the Protectorate and the Sultan
of Lahej, through whose territory Qāt from the Yemen and
from Dhala must pass to reach the Colony, was unwilling to
co-operate with the Aden Authorities. Not only did he place
no restriction on the movement of Yemen and Dhala Qāt
through his territory but he allowed Qāt from Ethiopia,
brought by launch and sailing craft from Djibouti in French
Somaliland to which place it had been flown from Ethiopia,
to be landed on his coast and taken to Dar Saad on the Colony
boundary and other places in his territory. The immediate
consequence of the Sultan's action was to turn the village of
Dar Saad into one vast Qāt chewing den to which resorted all
the citizens of Aden who used the stuff and could afford the
transport. Why the Sultan did this dis-service to the Colony
is hard to say. He may have been unwilling to annoy the Yemen
Government, fearing retaliation along his frontier with that
country, or he may have thought that action by him to prohibit
Qāt from passing through his territory would result in the
Imam closing the frontier, as he has done on more than one
occasion in the past, with a consequent loss of revenue to the
State from road tolls. On the other hand, he may have felt
that the order of prohibition was an unjustified infringement
of the liberty of the subject to which he could not subscribe,
and was not prepared therefore to do anything to interrupt the
supply from any source. Whatever were his reasons the result

[1] [i.e., Qāt. -Analyst]

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of his refusal to co-operate was to make nonsense of the Aden 648
Government prohibition order.

Four months after the ban was imposed some of the Asiatic 548
Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council had second 648
thoughts and introduced a Motion in the Council to set up a
Commission to inquire into the effectiveness of the ban and 671•
make a recommendation whether or not it should continue in force. The Commission was duly appointed and has recently produced its recommendations after hearing and receiving evidence from all conditions of people. They have recommended that the prohibition order be rescinded. Personally I regret their decision. I would have preferred to see the ban remain in force with some provision for the supply of limited and diminishing quantities of Qāt to confirmed addicts whose health would be adversely affected by total deprivation. I am sure that the Commission considered this solution but there were probably practical difficulties.

In May of this year following on two bomb-throwing 579
incidents in which twelve people were injured in one of the main centres of population in the Colony, the Governor declared a state of emergency. The purpose of the Governor's proclamation was to provide the police with additional powers under emergency regulations to prevent such acts of violence and to protect the lives and property of the public. Since the declaration of a state of emergency there have been several further incidents; mostly of no consequence, but one, an attempt, fortunately unsuccessful, to blow up the oil pipe-line connecting the Refinery at Bureikha with the bunkering installation at Steamer Point, was more serious. This is indeed a sorry state of affairs and the firm action of the Authorities is more than justified. It is to be hoped that they will have the full co-operation of the public in their efforts to prevent further outrages and to bring the perpetrators of those that have taken place to justice. I have no doubt that the inspiration for these crimes came from outside the Colony and, indeed, outside the Protectorate, though the tools may have been found nearer at hand. I am convinced that this is the work of hired assassins and I should be very surprised to learn that any

3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

appeal is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, provided that, in case the 692
judgment appealed from affirms the decision of the Supreme 695
Court, the second appeal involves some substantial question of 681
law; and

(*b*) at the discretion of the High Court, from any other judgment, whether final or interlocutory, if in the opinion of the High Court, the question involved in the second appeal is one of great general or public importance.

The Supreme Court is presided over by a Chief Justice. It is 692 the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers of revision.

The other Civil Courts in the Colony are:—

(1) The Court of the Registrar, and

(2) The Court of Small Causes.

The Registrar of the Supreme Court is the Judge of both these Courts.

The jurisdiction of the Court of the Registrar extends to all original suits wherein the value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000; but certain suits of a prescribed nature are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Court, e.g.—

Suits concerning acts or orders done or made by officers of Government in their official capacity;

Suits for specific performance or rescission of a contract, rectification or cancellation of an instrument, or an injunction;

Suits relating to a trust;

Suits upon foreign judgments;

Suits for a general average loss or salvage, or compensation in respect of collision between ships;

Suits for restitution of conjugal rights, divorce, or the custody of a minor.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, provided the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of the Registrar and from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rs. 50.

Subject to the provisions of any Statute in force in England which 671
expressly applies in the Colony or has been extended thereto by 692
Order in Council and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony, and so far as the said Statute or enactment shall not extend or apply the Civil Courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and, in the absence of usage in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity, and the Statutes of general application in force in England on 1st of April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and

671 692 Statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal law of Mohamedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees are applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance, etc.

The enactments in force in the Colony on the 31st December, 1938, include sixty-three Ordinances, thirty-eight of which were enacted during the period under review, and all Indian and Bombay Acts and Regulations in force in the Colony on 31st March, 1937, not expressly repealed thereafter.

692 The Supreme Court is the only Criminal Court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment exceeding two years or fine exceeding one thousand rupees. All trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans, the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans. The other Criminal Courts of the Colony are those of—

(1) The Chief Magistrate,

(2) The Divisional Magistrates at Tawahi, Crater, Sheikh Othman and Perim.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court in all cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or of fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed. The Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

695 681 No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a youthful offender. Save in exceptional cases, a youthful offender is dealt with—

(1) by placing him on probation, or

(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or

(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or

(4) by a fine, or

(5) by whipping, or

(6) by ordering his detention.

691 There is a considerable amount of petty civil litigation in the Colony. During the period under review, 59 suits of value Rs. 1,55,304-5-2 were filed in the Supreme Court, 315 suits of value Rs. 45,061-15-9 in the Court of the Registrar and 1,525 suits of value Rs. 58,272-7-1 in the Court of Small Causes. 37, including seven of previous years' suits of value Rs. 99,827-13-0 were disposed of by the Supreme Court, 265 suits of value Rs. 31,747-5-9 by the Court of the Registrar, and 1,376 suits of value Rs. 49,439-7-7 by the Court of Small Causes. 28 applications for revision were filed and 43 appeals lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of 28 such applications and 35 appeals. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 46 applications concerning guardianship matters, 15 applications for succession certificate, and 52

Prison

The Aden District Prison is located in the Crater.

The chief industries of the jail at present are: (1) cane work of all sorts, (2) manufacture of tennis, hockey and football nets, (3) restringing of tennis racquets and (4) breaking of stone metal.

The permanent staff of the prison consists of a Superintendent, a Jailer, a Head Clerk, a Subordinate Medical Service Officer, a Jamadar, a Quartermaster Havildar, two Lance Naiks and twelve sepoys. Two temporary wardresses are employed whenever female prisoners are admitted, one for day and one for night duty.

All members of the permanent staff are provided with free quarters close to the jail premises, with the exception of the Superintendent and the Subordinate Medical Service Officer.

Official and non-official visitors appointed under the prison rules visit the jail once a week in rotation and hold a combined inspection once a quarter.

There is an Advisory Committee consisting of a President, two officials and two non-official members, which meets every six months to review sentence of long-term prisoners (five years and upwards). One meeting of the Advisory Board was held during the year but there were no cases of long-term prisoners eligible for the review of their sentences.

XIV.—LEGISLATION

The enactments in force in the *Colony on 31st December, 1938,* include sixty-three ordinances, thirty-eight of which were enacted during the year under review as under :—

1. 1937/38 Appropriation Ordinance, 1938.
2. Probates (Re-sealing) Ordinance, 1938.
3. Lighting Control Ordinance, 1938.
4. Passports Fees Ordinance, 1938.
5. Aden Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
6. Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
7. Oaths Ordinance, 1938.
8. Customs Ordinance, 1938.
9. Succession Ordinance, 1938.
10. Medical Practitioners Ordinance, 1938.
11. Arms Ordinance, 1938.
12. Registration Ordinance, 1938.
13. Lunacy Ordinance, 1938.
14. Advertisements Ordinance, 1938.
15. Insolvency Ordinance, 1938.
16. Aden Port Trust Act (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
17. Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
18. Maintenance Orders Enforcement Ordinance, 1938.
19. Salt Ordinance, 1938.
20. Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1938.

3:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1935) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

21. Factories Ordinance, 1938.
22. Fisheries Ordinance, 1938.
23. Parsi Marriage and Divorce Ordinance, 1938.
24. Partition Ordinance, 1938.
25. Vaccination Ordinance, 1938.
26. Divorce Ordinance, 1938.
27. Aden Settlement (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
28. Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
29. Petroleum (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
30. Stamps (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
31. 1937/38 (Supplementary) Appropriation Ordinance, 1938.
32. 1938/39 Appropriation Ordinance, 1938.
33. Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
34. Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance, 1938.
35. Registration of United Kingdom Patents Ordinance, 1938.
36. United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Ordinance, 1938.
37. Sale of Goods Ordinance, 1938.
38. Contract Ordinance, 1938.

Subsidiary Legislation during 1938.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Rents in respect of Dhobiwadas.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Amendment of Rule 3 of Aden Settlement Rules.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Rules 287 (*b*), 288–293, 299 and 300 of Aden Settlement Rules.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Rule 164 of Aden Settlement Rules.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Rule 17 of Aden Settlement Rules.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Rents for stalls for sale of kat.

Aden Settlement Regulation, VII of 1900—Aden Settlement (Aircraft and Infectious Diseases) Rules, 1938.

Aircraft—Notice to pilots of aircraft.

Aircraft—Rules under section 8A of the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 22 of 1934, rescinded.

Arms Ordinance, 1938—Arms Rules, 1938.

Arms Ordinance, 1938—Notifications establishing searching posts on boundary of Colony rescinded.

Arms Ordinance, 1938—Date of Commencement.

Civil Courts Ordinance, 1937—Rules for obtaining evidence and serving process for Foreign Tribunals, 1938.

Customs Ordinance, 1938—Date of Commencement.

Customs Ordinance, 1938—Customs (Protectorate Arms Traffic) Rules, 1938.

Customs Ordinance, 1938—Schedule B. Prohibition of import of certain goods, etc.

Customs Ordinance, 1938—Schedule B—Export by sea, air, or land of certain articles prohibited.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Ordinance, 1937—Rules and notifications rescinded.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1938—Date of Commencement.

Excise Ordinance, 1937—Rules and notifications rescinded.

Excise Ordinance, 1937—Reduction of rate of duty on perfumed spirits.

Excise Ordinance, 1937—Prohibition of possession of ganja by persons under 21 years of age.

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Excise Ordinance, 1937—Third Schedule. Importation of foreign liquor by foreign Consular Officer de carriere.

Factories Ordinance, 1938—Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption) Rules, 1938.

Factories Ordinance, 1938—Date of Commencement.

Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption Rules, 1938).

Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption Rules, 1938)—Date of Commencement.

Fisheries Ordinance, 1938—Fisheries Rules.

Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914—Rule 23 (1). Speed limit.

Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914—Rule 8. Proviso—Refund of fee paid for registration or renewal of registration.

Passport Fees Ordinance, 1938—Fees for issue and renewal of passports.

Ports Act, XV of 1908—Rule 55 sub-Rule (4) of Aden Port Rules—Investigation into accident between launches and boats.

Ports Act, XV of 1908—Rule 21A of Aden Port Rules—Boundaries of Area A.

Post Office—Rates of postage for Empire and foreign postal articles from 18th September, 1938.

Rules of Court—Rules for obtaining and serving process for Foreign Tribunals, 1938.

Salt Ordinance, 1938—Salt Rules, 1938.

The Indian Workmen's Compensation is still in force in the Colony.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking

The National Bank of India, Limited, is established in the Colony with its chief office in the Crater and a branch at Steamer Point. The commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers also carries on the business of banking. 453

Currency

The monetary unit is the Indian rupee (silver) and is legal tender for any amount. The subsidiary Indian coins are :— 456

- Silver—
  - Half rupee.
  - Quarter rupee.
- Nickel—
  - Four anna piece.
  - Two anna piece.
  - One anna piece.
- Bronze—
  - Single pice (¼ anna).
  - One pie piece (1-12th anna).

692 suits for a general average loss or salvage, or compensation in respect of collision between ships;

suits for restitution of conjugal rights, divorce, or the custody of a minor.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, provided the value of the subject matter does not exceed Rs.500.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of the Registrar and from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rs.50.

Subject to the provisions of any Statute in force in England which expressly applies in the Colony or has been extended thereto by Order in Council and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony, and so far as the said Statute or enactment shall not extend or apply, the Civil Courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and, in the absence of usage, in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity, and the Statutes of general application in force in England on the 1st April, 1937.
671 692 The common law, doctrines of equity and Statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal laws of Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees are applied, save in so far as these laws have been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance, etc.

671 The enactments in force in the Colony on the 31st December, 1937, include twenty-five Ordinances enacted during the period under review and all Indian and Bombay Acts and Regulations in force in the Colony on the 31st March, 1937, not expressly repealed thereafter.

692 The Supreme Court is the only Criminal Court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment exceeding two years or fine exceeding one thousand rupees. All trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans, the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans. The other Criminal Courts of the Colony are those of—

(1) the Chief Magistrate,

(2) Divisional Magistrates at Tawahi, Crater, Sheikh Othman and Perim.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court in all cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or of fine exceeding Rs.50 has been passed. The Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

671 Twenty-five Ordinances were enacted between the inception of the Colony on the 1st April, 1937, and the close of the year. The most important of these were the following:—

General Clauses Acts (Adaptation). This Ordinance provided the necessary new terminology, etc., for carrying on the Indian and Bombay Acts in force before the birth of the Colony.

Interpretation and General Clauses. On the usual Colonial model.

Criminal Courts Ordinance, modelled on the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, with provision for jury trials in the Supreme Court, with appeals to the High Court of Bombay under the Aden Colony Order, 1936.

Income Tax, following closely the repealed Indian Income Tax Acts.

Civil Courts Ordinance, adapting, with little change, the Indian Code of Civil Procedure for the continuance of the Supreme Court, Registrar's and Small Causes Courts.

Stamp Ordinance, following closely the Indian Stamp Act.

Limitation, following the Indian Limitation Act.

Court Fees, continuing the former fees as varied under Bombay.

Guardians and Wards, following the Indian Guardian and Wards Act, but with larger discretion to the Judge in the interests of the minor.

Pensions, on the usual Colonial Model.

Police, adapting the Bombay Police Law.

Prisons, closely following the repealed Indian Acts.

Excise, a short and simple adaptation of the Bombay Abkari Act. Aden being a free port, liquor is one of the few excisable articles.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons, a short law in Colonial form superseding the Indian Acts and Opium Act.

Subsidiary Legislation during 1937.

Civil Courts Rules, containing the less important provisions of the Indian Civil Procedure Code.

Excise Rules, replacing all the rules under the repealed Bombay Akbari Act.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Rules, replacing the Dangerous Drugs, Poisons and Bombay Opium Rules.

466 The Indian Workmen's Compensation and Factories Acts are still in force in the Colony.

657 There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

453 The National Bank of India Limited is established in the Colony with its chief office in the Crater and a branch at Steamer Point. The commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers also carries on the business of banking.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

(*a*) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when the value of the subject-matter in dispute in such second appeal is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, provided that, in case the judgment appealed from affirms the decision of the Supreme Court, the second appeal involves some substantial question of law; and 692 695

(*b*) at the discretion of the High Court, from any other judgment, whether final or interlocutory, if in the opinion of the High Court the question involved in the second appeal is one of great general or public importance.

The Supreme Court is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers of revision. 693 692

The other Civil Court in the Colony is the Court of Small Causes, presided over by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, who is *ex officio* the Judge of the Court of Small Causes and is also the Chief Magistrate. Provision is also made for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes. In practice the Chief Magistrate and one of the other magistrates sit separately as Judge or additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, if the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rs. 50.

Subject to the provisions of any statute in force in England expressly applied to the Colony, or which has been extended thereto by Order in Council, and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony, and so far as the said statute or enactment does not extend or apply, the civil courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and in the absence of usage in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity and statutes of general application in force in England on 1st April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal law of Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees is applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance and certain other matters. 671

On both the civil and criminal sides the procedure of the Courts is governed by ordinances which are based on Indian models.

The Supreme Court is the only criminal court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding two years or fine exceeding Rs. 1,000. All criminal trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans. 692 695

There are three magistrates, including the Chief Magistrate, who 693

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wise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted;

(c) with the leave of the Court of Appeal where the Supreme Court has refused to give leave to appeal under paragraph (*b*) of this sub-section and the Court of Appeal considers that leave to appeal ought to be granted.

2. The Governor in Council may by Rules prescribe, or enable Rules of Court to be made prescribing the imposition upon rights of appeal of conditions as to the giving of security or otherwise.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council in certain cases.

692 The Supreme Court is presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court. It is the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers of revision.

The other Civil Court in the Colony is the Court of Small Causes, presided over by the Registrar of the Supreme Court who is *ex officio* the Judge of the Court of Small Causes and also the Chief Magistrate. Provision is also made for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes. In practice the Chief Magistrate and one of the other Magistrates sit separately as Judge and Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, if the value of the subject matter does not exceed Rupees 500. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rupees 50.

Subject to the provisions of any statute in force in England expressly applied to the Colony or which has been extended thereto by Order-in-Council and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony and so far as the said statute or enactment does extend or apply, the civil courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and in the absence of usage, in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity, and statutes of general application in force in England on 1st April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular the personal law of Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsis is applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance and certain other matters.

● [671] On both the civil and criminal sides the procedure of the Courts is governed by Ordinances which are based on Indian models.

The Supreme Court is the only criminal court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding two years or fine exceeding Rs. 1,000. All criminal trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans, the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans.

746 *Aden Central Poor Relief Fund*

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Total paid out in 1950	Rs. 48,652
Total persons assisted (not counting dependants)	833
Average monthly relief per recipient (not counting dependants)	Rs. 5
Number of dependants per recipient ..	5
New recipients admitted during the year ..	73
Applicants on waiting list at 31/12/1950 ..	594

747 *Voluntary Societies and Services in Aden* (not including private charities or Church Missions) :

Girl Guides' Association.
Ladies' Child Welfare Committee.
King Edward VII Dispensary.
Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.
St. John Ambulance Association.
Aden Sports Association.
Aden Boy Scouts' Association.
Aden Women's Voluntary Service.
Students Aid Society.
Sheikh Othman Children's Milk Scheme.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

1949

671 During the year the Revised Edition of the Laws was brought into force. It contains the Ordinances in force on 1st January, 1946, the delay in publication was due to the delay in printing and the time taken in indexing.

During the year 17 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important :

651 The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for increased rates of super-tax.

671 The Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, which amongst numerous amendments, places an obligation on a person within the assessable limits to submit an income tax return whether specially required to do so or not. It further enables the Income Tax Officer to obtain information from a bank as to whether a person has an account there, it requires the keeping of proper books by persons engaged in business, and it allows the Income Tax Officer to specify the language in which books shall be kept.

167 The Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, the principal amendment
671 in which enables the Governor in Council to make rules prescribing the conditions under which persons may be permitted to enter the

Colony, and in particular to prohibit entry without a permit. Previously 167
there was virtually no power to control immigration into the Colony. 671

The Official Secrets Ordinance, which replaces the Indian Official Secrets Act of 1923, and is based on the provisions of the United Kingdom Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1920.

The Registration of Clubs Ordinance, which provides for the 575
compulsory registration of "clubs," as widely defined in the Ordinance. 671
It empowers the Registrar, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, to refuse registration in any particular instance, and enables the Governor in Council to cancel the registration of a club.

The Civil Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for the 698
setting-up of a District Court with power to hear proceedings of a civil 671
nature (with certain exceptions) of a value below Rs. 2,000. For staff reasons, the Court has not yet been formed.

1950

In 1950 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following 671
were the more important : 625

The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, which enables the Commissioner of Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to appoint special police officers. Previously such officers could only be appointed by a magistrate when a disturbance had actually arisen or was apprehended. This gave little time for organisation or training ; special police may now be organised at any time for use should an emergency arise. The Ordinance also prohibits the wearing of uniforms in connection with political organisations or objects, and further prohibits the formation of quasi-military organisations.

The Registration of Persons Ordinance, which provides for the 671
registration of all persons lawfully resident in the Colony at the time 641
registration comes into force, and the issue to them of identity cards. The Ordinance is intended to supplement the new immigration control, under which all persons entering the Colony will be required to have a permit or pass. Registration has not yet been brought into force.

The Consular Conventions Ordinance, which confers certain powers 671
and privileges upon the Consular Officers of foreign states with which Consular Conventions have been concluded by His Majesty's Government.

The Pensions Ordinance, which repeals and replaces the Pensions Ordinance, Cap. 102, and the Pensions (Subordinate Officers) Ordinance, Cap. 103, and is therefore applicable to all pensionable officers of whatever grade. It also incorporates provisions to implement the revised conditions of service in so far as the latter relates to pensions or to gratuities.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, which 671
increases the compensation payable in cases of permanent incapacity
from 42 to 48 months' earnings. It also places an obligation on an 466
employer to give notice to the Labour and Welfare Officer of any injury which a workman may suffer in the course of his employment.

● 671 The Exchange Control Ordinance, which supersedes the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941. It follows the United Kingdom Exchange Control Act of 1947.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. There are subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. In addition, there are Magistrates' Courts which hold sessions at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. The Registrar of the Supreme Court is the Chief Magistrate.

The Supreme Court enjoys both an original and an appellate jurisdiction, appeal lying from the Court of Small Causes in civil matters and from the Magistrates' Courts in criminal matters.

From the Supreme Court, exercising its original jurisdiction, there is an appeal, in certain circumstances, to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, provided that, in civil matters, the claim is in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,000 or upwards.

In May, 1949, the acting Judge proceeded into the Western Aden Protectorate in order to try a case of murder. This was the first occasion on which a Judge of the Supreme Court has sat outside the boundaries of the Colony.

During 1950 the Judge of the Supreme Court was invited twice to sit on the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa at Nairobi and Dares Salaam.

695 The following criminal cases were heard by the Supreme Court :

682 1949 :

Charge :	*Result :*
Murder	Convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to 15 months rigorous imprisonment.
Culpable homicide ..	Convicted of simple hurt and sentenced to one day simple imprisonment.
Murder	Convicted and executed after appeal to the Privy Council had been dismissed.
Murder	Convicted ; on appeal to the East African Appeal Court found guilty but insane and detained in custody.

A 631 162 228

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

A 206

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

H 631 642 A 643

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

A 692

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

● 671 H 692 671

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari' a code of Muslim law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

A 631 632

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local government bodies in the Colony: the larger is known as the Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 70,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this Township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

A 666 642

In 1949 the principle of election was first introduced into the constitution of the Fortress Township Authority, so as to provide three elected members in addition to the existing four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. In Crater ward there were elections, resulting in the success of one Arab merchant and one Pakistani advocate who was previously a nominated member of the Authority. In the other ward objections were raised against two Arab candidates, who were found not to be of British birth, and a

000 which provided mainly for the better enforcing of discipline in the Force.

652 The General Loan and Stock Ordinance (No. 20 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised by the Government of Aden Colony under separate legislation and provided for the creation of Aden Colony stock. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The General Local Loan Ordinance (No. 21 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised locally in the Colony by the issue of debentures by the Government of the Colony under separate legislation. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The Trustee Investment in Aden Government Securities Ordinance (No. 22 of 1952), which provided safeguards to facilitate the investment of trust and other funds in the United Kingdom in Aden Government securities.

871 The Education Ordinance (No. 23 of 1952), which made provision for control of education in the Colony. This legislation was necessitated by the expansion of both Government and private education.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

692 Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Appeals from the Supreme Court are heard by Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

There are subordinate civil and criminal courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. This Court is presided over by the Chief Magistrate, who is the Judge of the Small Causes Court, assisted by one of the other two Magistrates as additional Judge. In addition, there are Magistrate's Courts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

671 The criminal system of law is based on that of India, modified by local ordinances. The Indian Penal Code is in force in the Colony.

691 The commonest type of litigation is that between landlord and tenant under the Aden Rent Restriction Ordinance and the majority of the suits under this head are claims by landlords for possession against their tenants.

674 The numbers of the civil and criminal cases filed in the Courts of
691 the Colony during the years 1951 and 1952 were as follows:

Supreme Court

	1951	1952
Original Criminal	3	5
Criminal Appeals	77	123
Criminal Revision	22	15
Original Civil	476	566
Civil Appeals	19	22

Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

A 101 The city of Aden together with the peninsula of Little Aden, the territory of Sheikh Othman, and the Island of Perim thus form a Crown Colony under direct British rule. (5)

A 642 648 5. The British distinguish between two basic types of colonial administration: direct rule and indirect rule. The former means that the area is administered directly by British colonial officials without any native governmental machinery as is the case in Aden Colony. In the latter case use is made of existing native institutions and many of the actual administrative functions are in the hands of native governments under the control of British colonial officials.

A [101] The islands of Kuria Muria, and Kamaran are also British possessions administered under the control of the Governor of Aden.

This means that no native government whatsoever functions in the area. As a colony, Aden is part of the British national territory and its inhabitants are British subjects. In spite of the transfer of administrative control over Aden to the Colonial Office, the ties with India have not been completely broken. A large amount of British Indian legislation, which had been made applicable to Aden, continues in force. The judicial organization, moreover, is still closely linked with India since appeals from the Aden Supreme Court lie in the High Court in Bombay. In dealing with any legal case centered in Aden, British Indian substantive and procedural laws have, therefore, to be taken into account.

A 692 ● 671

H 642 648 2. The Aden Protectorate. The present organization of the Protectorate is based upon the Aden Protectorate Order in Council of 18 March 1937. (6) Under it the Governor of the Colony is at the same time Governor of the Protectorate. (7) The functions exercised

6. S. R. & O. 1937, pp. 750-57; amended 10 July 1940, S. R. & O. 1940, pp. 397-98.

H 600 7. A protectorate, even one very closely resembling a colony, is not part of the national territory of the protecting state but

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

693 individually exercise the powers of a magistrate of the first class as provided by the Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1937, and regular sittings are held at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

692 695 An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed, and the Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person under the age of 16 years.

A youthful offender may be dealt with by placing him on probation, or by discharging him after due admonition, or by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or by fine, or by whipping, or by ordering his detention.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there was an increase of cases both in the Supreme Court and in the Magistrates' Courts. In the Lower Courts there was a very considerable increase in petty offences such as infringements of the Port Rules and minor infringements of the Traffic Ordinance and Rules.

[693] 694 Although there were eight professional pleaders in the Colony, in the great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

Owing to the increase of work, Government agreed to the appointment of a second magistrate of the first class on a contractual basis.

691 There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. During the year 1947, 304 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 328 civil suits were finally decided. Ten applications for civil revision were filed and decided. Twenty-three civil appeals were lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of all. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 30 applications concerning guardianship matters, 10 for succession certificates, 58 for heirship certificates, two for letters of administration, one for probate; and excluding execution proceedings and interlocutory applications, there were 22 other applications, making in all 123. The corresponding disposals were 34, 10, 63, 1, 1, and 23 respectively, making in all 132.

Twenty-six estates were in charge of the Supreme Court.

586 All six cases for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages filed during the year were disposed of.

674 Eleven criminal cases were committed to the Supreme Court during 1947 for trial, out of which nine were disposed of during the year and the remaining two were heard and decided in January, 1948.

The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were:

Sessions Case No.	*Accused No.*	*Nature of Charges*	*Result*
1	4	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused 1, 2 and 3 sentenced to death, and accused 4 acquitted. On appeal, accused 2 and 3 were acquitted, and in the case of accused 1 the conviction was altered to Section 201 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentence to 7 years rigorous imprisonment.
2	1	(1) Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	(1) Acquitted.
		(2) Rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code.	(2) Sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.
3	1	(1) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.	(1) Charges under Sections 304 and 325 withdrawn
		(2) Grievous hurt under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.	(2) Sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment for voluntarily causing hurt under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code.
4	1	(1) Criminal breach of trust under Section 408 of the Indian Penal Code.	All charges withdrawn and accused discharged
		(2) Forgery under Section 465 of the Indian Penal Code.	
		(3) Falsification of accounts under Section 477A of the Indian Penal Code.	
5	1	(1) Voluntarily causing hurt to a public servant under Section 333 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused acquitted on all the four charges.

Sessions Case No.	*Accused No.*	*Nature of Charges*	*Result*
		(2) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. (3) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 332 of the Indian Penal Code. (4) Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension under Section 224 of the Indian Penal Code.	
6	1	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.	Convicted and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment.
7	1	(1) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code.	(1) Convicted and sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment.
		(2) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code.	(2) Convicted and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment.
		(3) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code.	(3) Convicted and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment. Sentences to run concurrently.
8	3	Carnal intercourse against the order of nature with a man under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code.	All accused acquitted and discharged.
9	4	Mischief causing damage under Section 427 of the Indian Penal Code.	On accuseds' application order passed in revision remitting the case for trial by the Divisional Magistrate, Tawahi.
10	2	Robbery under Section 392 of the Indian Penal Code.	No. 1 accused convicted and sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment. No. 2 accused acquitted and discharged.

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Sessions Case No.	*Accused No.*	*Nature of Charges*	*Result*
11	1	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Convicted and sentenced to death.

674

At the beginning of 1947 one criminal appeal was pending and during the year 190 others were filed. Thirty-one appeals were allowed and the appellants acquitted or discharged. One appeal was allowed and retrial ordered. In 28 appeals convictions were sustained but the sentences altered. One hundred and seventeen appeals were dismissed and the remaining 14 were pending at the end of the year and disposed of in January, 1948. The average time taken for the disposal of a criminal appeal is about a fortnight from the filing of the memorandum. 695

Applications for revision on the criminal side totalled 56, of which 21 were dismissed. Convictions were altered but sentences confirmed in five cases. Proceedings were set aside and retrial ordered in three cases; and in 25 cases convictions and sentences were set aside. The remaining two cases were disposed of early in 1948.

In the Small Causes Court 717 suits were filed and 763 were disposed of during the period under review.

The following table contains a classified summary of the criminal cases decided in the Magistrates' Courts in the year 1947: 674

Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Convictions*	*Discharged or acquitted*
10,619	378	10,997	6,520	4,477

Seven cases involving 15 persons were committed to the Supreme Court

Offences	*No. of persons*
Offences punishable under Motor Traffic Ordinance and Rules	2,394
Voluntarily causing hurt	264
Assault	298
Other offences against the person	111
Theft	370
Other offences against property	214
Insult	248
Affray	360
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	376
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	1,937
Offences punishable under the Township Rules	738
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	3,683
Offences punishable under the Cruelty to Animals Rules	4
TOTAL	10,997

681 The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Magistrates' Courts were as follows:

Imprisonment with or without fine	928
Whipping	23
Fine only	5,513

691 Four hundred and fifty-seven applications for maintenance were made in the magistrates' Courts. In 306 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases maintenance was disallowed.

692 The magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in close touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enables due supervision to be effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

647 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Colony of Aden.

693 During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during 1947 was 443.

Thirty applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of. The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 39.

Registration of Firms

Nineteen applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of Bills of Exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 30.

Income

651 The total income from registration documents and firms and notarial charges was Rs. 7,984.

POLICE

674 Serious crime remained about the same as in the previous year. The acid-throwing attack in August, 1947, on the Matron of the Civil Hospital,

5;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3(1947) 1949 MMI Aden M M|

674 reported in detail under "Other Serious Crime" below, is still under active Police investigation. It was the third case of this sort in 1947. [681] In the other cases offenders were arrested and sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment.

The number of petty offences brought before the Courts increased. This increase was largely due to Police action in prosecuting beggars and [687 685] persons causing obstructions. Thefts in the harbour increased during the first half of the year, but the energetic application of the new Port Rules began to bear fruit and a substantial drop in these offences resulted.

167 The question of deportations of undesirables continued to be a difficult problem for the Police, owing to the absence of effective frontier control. A large number of Yemen Arabs were deported and an almost equally large number re-deported. A number of Yemeni Jews were also deported to the Yemen by sea.

625 The strength of the Armed Police was maintained up to the authorised establishment of 250. Detachments of Armed Police were maintained at Kamaran and Perim.

The Civil Police strength was maintained up to establishment; health and discipline were good and the number of men who passed written examinations and thus gained proficiency pay was satisfactory.

Criminal Investigation Department

647 The department was in charge of a Senior Superintendent. Continuity of command could not be maintained, however, owing to leave requirements, and the department had to function under various officers. Changes had also to be effected in the clerical staff and as a result organisation was somewhat slowed down. It was possible, however, to open a C.R.O. system for criminals and deportees and it is most satisfactory to note that 285 C.R.O. files were opened during the year and 249 criminals and/or deportees photographed.

[679] There were two cases of homicide which required supervision and assistance, and a case of inflicted grievous harm; these cases are more fully described on page 41.

Indexes continue to be built up and expanded.

For a period in December the department had virtually to close down owing to the paramount need for concentrating the whole of the available staff on the immediate task of quelling the riots.

674 The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 1,233, as against 1,122 in 1946, and 1,010 in 1945; an increase of 111 cases in 1947 over 1946. A very large portion of the increase is represented by charges made before the close of the year in connection with the December riots, hence the true increase in Penal Code offences is very small indeed and it is most satisfactory that this should be so.

A total of 4,754 cases were also dealt with by Police under local ordinances and minor acts.

674 The following table shows the incidence of crime in the different Station areas during 1945–46 (left-hand columns) and 1946–47 (right-hand columns):

	Harbour		*Tawahi*		*Maalla*		*Crater*		*Sheikh Othman*	
1. Homicide and attempted murder	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	1	16
2. Rape . . .	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	2
3. Unnatural offences	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—
4. Other offences against person .	9	4	15	24	17	28	26	21	42	34
5. Malicious damage to property	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1
6. House-breaking .	2	2	62	52	37	44	99	126	59	40
7. Criminal and house trespass .	1	1	2	11	8	1	10	9	10	8
8. Other offences against property	105	61	191	128	110	199	161	194	123	154
9. Other I.P.C. Offences . .	—	4	—	24	9	7	3	11	1	13
10. Offences against Local Minor Acts .	1,185	1,854	329	261	887	457	1,410	828	365	1,354
Total .	1,302	1,927	603	507	1,068	741	1,713	1,190	605	1,622

Of the total of 1,233 offences under the Indian Penal Code, 684 were brought before the Court, 469 cases were closed as undetected and 80 cases were pending in Court or under investigation at the close of the year. As will be seen from the preceding table, there was a slight rise in offences [579] against property (736 as against 690 in 1946), but this was almost entirely due to offences connected with the rioting.

The total value of property reported stolen excluding that reported as a result of the riots was Rs. 1,97,820 against Rs. 2,85,370 in 1946 and Rs. 2,05,941 in 1945. Property to the value of Rs. 47,865 was recovered; this is just under 25 per cent. which, considering the ease with which stolen property can be disposed of, is not unsatisfactory.

The table of cases does not reflect those cases taken under the Civil Supplies Ordinance, the figures in respect of which are as follows:

Total number of cases	25
Total sentences of imprisonment . .	2
Total value of fines inflicted . . .	Rs. 9,270
Total value of goods confiscated. . .	Rs. 6,088.10.0

The fall in this class of offence, as against 1946, is due to the almost complete cancellation of regulations governing the export from the Colony of the main classes of goods which were restricted in 1946.

Homicide

579
674
Of the total number of cases (22) first registered as murder 20 were opened in respect of Jews killed during the December riots and at the end of the year were still under enquiry. Of the other two cases one was registered at Sheikh Othman and the other at Tawahi.

5; Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

In January an Arab driving a truck on a desert track near Sheikh 674 Othman knocked down and killed a Jew. The Supreme Court found him guilty of causing death by negligence and the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

On 13th September, 1947, an Arab succani of the vessel *El-Hak* had a quarrel with another Arab on the Messageries Maritimes Pier and in the course of the quarrel produced a revolver, fired 3 rounds and fatally wounded the other Arab. He subsequently fired at and wounded one of a number of coolies who tried to arrest him and was finally captured after attempting to swim to his ship. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. This case affords an instance, rare in Aden, of members of the public acting on their own initiative to assist the authorities.

The Imad murder case, referred to in the 1946 Annual Report, was tried by the Supreme Court, and on 23rd April, 1947, three of the accused were found guilty and sentenced to death; one accused was acquitted. There was an appeal to the High Court of Bombay and in September it was announced that the sentences for murder had been quashed. The principal accused was sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment and the other two were acquitted.

Other Serious Crime

On the evening of Sunday, 17th August, 1947, the Matron of the Civil Hospital was attacked at the gateway to her house by an assailant who threw a quantity of acid into her face. The Assistant Superintendent of Police in Crater was on the scene within a few minutes of the incident and investigation continued throughout the night. These investigations were severely handicapped by lack of witnesses.

A reward of Rs. 5,000 was offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the accused, and the co-operation of Chiefs in the Western Aden Protectorate area was requested and also Muslim religious and social leaders in Aden Colony. Information was eventually received that the person believed to have perpetrated this outrage had taken refuge in a neighbouring territory, but it has not yet been possible to obtain his arrest.

Fire-Fighting Duties

Police continued to be responsible for fire-fighting duties in the 625 Colony. The number of fires reported and dealt with by the Police 868 during 1947 is as follows:

Tawahi . . .	2	Estimated damage .	Rs. 9,000
Maalla . . .	4	" " .	Rs. 700
Crater . . .	2	" " .	Rs. 2,025
Sheikh Othman .	5	" " .	Rs. 2,300

These figures do not include buildings destroyed or damaged during the December, 1947, riots.

691 the Supreme Court which disposed of 23 such appeals in 1948, three were decided in 1949 and two are still pending. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 50 applications concerning guardianship matters, 11 applications for succession certificates, 65 applications for heirship certificates, 12 applications for letters of administration, three applications for probate and there were 58 other applications, excluding execution proceedings and interlocutory applications, making in all 199. The corresponding disposals were 46, 11, 63, 12, 3 and 43 respectively, making in all 178.

Eighteen estates were in charge of the Supreme Court.

586 Twelve cases for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages were filed during the year. Five were decided and seven are still pending.

674 Four criminal cases were committed to the Supreme Court for trial, out of which three were disposed of during the year and the remaining one was heard and decided in January, 1949.

The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were:

Sessions case No.	*Accused No.*	*Nature of charges*	*Result*
1	1. Gabber Abdulla Al-Baderi. 2. Mohamed Ahmed Al-Haidi. 3. Nasser Attick Abdo Badi.	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused 1 sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment for voluntarily causing hurt contrary to section 323 of the I.P.C. Accused 2 acquitted. Accused 3 acquitted.
2	Mohamed Gaileh Awad Somali.	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused sentenced to penal servitude for life for culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.
3	Khaled Salem Mubarak.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.	Nolle prosequi entered. Accused discharged.
4	Mohamed Abdulla Sanani.	Attempt to commit carnal intercourse against the nature of law under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code.	do.

At the beginning of 1948, 14 criminal appeals were pending and during the year 294 others were filed. Of these, 233 were dismissed, retrial was ordered in two appeals, 43 appeals were allowed and in 30 appeals convictions were sustained but the sentences were altered. No appeal was left pending at the end of the year. The average time taken for the disposal of a criminal appeal is about a fortnight from the filing of the memorandum.

Applications for revision on the criminal side totalled 19, of which 695 10 were dismissed. In eight cases convictions and sentences were set aside and appellants acquitted. In one case the conviction was altered and sentence reduced.

In the Small Causes Court 896 suits were filed and 853, including 674 20 cases of the previous year, were disposed of during the period under review.

The following table contains a classified summary of the criminal cases decided in the Magistrate's Courts in the year 1948:

Number of Persons

Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Convictions*	*Discharged or acquitted*
11,666	722	12,388	6,804	5,584

Four cases involving six persons were committed to the Supreme Court.

Offences	*No. of persons*
Offences punishable under Motor Traffic Ordinance and Rules	3,801
Voluntarily causing hurt	242
Assault	287
Other offences against the person	603
Theft	340
Other offences against property	149
Insult	395
Affray	419
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	625
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance . .	3,081
Offences punishable under the Township Rules . .	1,118
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	1,320
Offences punishable under the Cruelty to Animals Rules	8
TOTAL	12,388

The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the 681 convictions in the Courts of the Magistrates were as follows:

Imprisonment with or without fine	1,161
Whipping	30
Fine only	4,799

Five hundred and sixty-one applications for maintenance were made 691 in the Magistrates' Courts. In 320 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases, maintenance was disallowed.

The Magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the 692 criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in closer touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enables closer supervision to be

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden

625 police duties, the protection of persons and property, and the prevention
and detection of crime. They also police the very important and busy
647 harbour of Aden. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible
for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration,
the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants.

494 In addition, the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles,
the issue of driving licences and the control and issue of permits to public
service vehicles.

625 The Armed Police are a semi-military armed force and are responsible
for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where
necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to
provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disturbances.
They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran.

674 Criminal cases for the year 1948 showed a decrease of 344 as compared
with the year 1947, a decrease in Penal Code offences of almost 33⅓ per
cent. This decrease may be considered exceptionally high, but the
figures for 1947 were swollen by cases arising from the 1947 riots. How-
[167] ever, there has been a distinct drop in Penal Code offences in the year
under review by comparison with the years 1946 and 1945 and it is
considered that the reduction is largely due to the implementation in
1947–48 of a closer degree of control over expelled undesirables and the
685 readier detection of them on their return to the Colony. In 1948 there
were 522 cases of offences against property compared with 736 such cases
in 1947. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 234,644 of which
property to the value of Rs. 119,439 (just over 50 per cent) was recovered.

625 During the year under review a total of 5,991 cases was also dealt
691 with by Police under local Ordinances. This shows an increase over the
year 1947, but is largely due to the fact that more energetic action has
been taken by Police in the matter of dealing with beggars, street vendors
and other minor offenders.

PRISON.

697 Dr. N. M. Hodivalla, O.B.E., part-time Superintendent, proceeded to India on leave, in October, 1948, and charge of the Prison till the end of the year was taken over by the Jailer.

The Aden Prison is the only Prison in the Colony, and therefore receives all classes of convicted offenders, in addition to persons committed to trial, and deportees and vagrants awaiting deportation.

Approximately 80 per cent of convicted prisoners are from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and other territories. The administration follows closely, modified where desirable by local conditions, the practice adopted in India.

The prison buildings are situated in a walled compound which ensures complete segregation from the general public. They consist of widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, workrooms, store-rooms, kitchens, hospital and office.

Extention to the present office, construction of a range of six superior individual cells for "A" and "B" class prisoners, five cells for the accommodation of lunatic prisoners, and compound walls to four prison

The Armed Police is a semi-military force and is responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disorders. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran. 625

Recruiting to maintain the Force up to strength has continued satisfactorily. Unfortunately the standard of literacy in the Force has remained low, as literate candidates do not present themselves for recruitment. The training of recruits in elementary English has continued.

There was an improvement in living conditions with the completion of new barracks in the Armed Police Lines and the construction of a new Police station, inspectors' quarters, and men's quarters at Khormaksar. In due course it is hoped that every member of the Force will be adequately housed. 653

The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 711 in 1949 and 816 in 1950, compared with 889 in 1948 and 1,233 in 1947. There were 423 cases of offences against property in 1949 and 531 in 1950. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 91,684 in 1949 and Rs. 302,549 in 1950, of which property to the value of Rs. 19,461 and Rs. 25,324 respectively was recovered. 674

During 1949 and 1950 the numbers of cases dealt with by Police under local Ordinances were 4,704 and 7,826.

The volume of work in the Immigration Department has increased considerably since the implementation of the Immigration Rules in May, 1950. This has been largely due to the documentation involved under the new rules and the increased vigilance required to detect persons who have overstayed the validity of their permits. 625 167

PRISON

There was a considerable drop in the prison population in 1949 and 1950; the daily average number fell from 330 in 1948 to 157 in 1950—a drop of 48 per cent. Seventy-eight per cent of the convicted prisoners were from the Yemen and other neighbouring territories. 674

Consequent upon the drop in the prison population the prison officers were better able to carry out their duties which resulted in better discipline, fewer punishments and greater output in prison industries. 697

In spite of the smaller number of convicted prisoners (mostly on short terms) engaged on remunerative works, excellent progress has been made with the prison industries resulting in a very substantial increase in the revenue from the sales of manufactured articles. These industries are more than self-supporting and give a good training to the prisoners.

In 1950, two long-term prisoners, sent by the Mukalla Government for training, were taught all branches of the weaving and cane industries.

The Labour and Welfare Officer visited the prison on various occasions in connection with juvenile offenders and probation work.

000 which provided mainly for the better enforcing of discipline in the Force.

652 The General Loan and Stock Ordinance (No. 20 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised by the Government of Aden Colony under separate legislation and provided for the creation of Aden Colony stock. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The General Local Loan Ordinance (No. 21 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised locally in the Colony by the issue of debentures by the Government of the Colony under separate legislation. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The Trustee Investment in Aden Government Securities Ordinance (No. 22 of 1952), which provided safeguards to facilitate the investment of trust and other funds in the United Kingdom in Aden Government securities.

871 The Education Ordinance (No. 23 of 1952), which made provision for control of education in the Colony. This legislation was necessitated by the expansion of both Government and private education.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

692 Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Appeals from the Supreme Court are heard by Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

There are subordinate civil and criminal courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. This Court is presided over by the Chief Magistrate, who is the Judge of the Small Causes Court, assisted by one of the other two Magistrates as additional Judge. In addition, there are Magistrate's Courts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

671 The criminal system of law is based on that of India, modified by local ordinances. The Indian Penal Code is in force in the Colony.

691 The commonest type of litigation is that between landlord and tenant under the Aden Rent Restriction Ordinance and the majority of the suits under this head are claims by landlords for possession against their tenants.

674 The numbers of the civil and criminal cases filed in the Courts of
691 the Colony during the years 1951 and 1952 were as follows :

Supreme Court

	1951	1952
Original Criminal	3	5
Criminal Appeals	77	123
Criminal Revision	22	15
Original Civil	476	566
Civil Appeals	19	22

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden

In addition the Supreme Court disposed of a large number of matters 674 dealing with personal status where in the case of Muslims Sharia 691 Law is applied.

Magistrates' Courts

	1951	1952
Criminal Cases	10,172	9,262
Civil Cases	758	840

POLICE

Establishment

The responsibility for the maintenance of law and order within the 625 Colony and the islands of Perim and Kamaran is vested in a Commissioner of Police and the following was the approved establishment of his Force for 1952:

	Officers	*Ch. Inspectors, Inspectors & Sub-Insps.*	*Cadets*	*Other Ranks*
Civil Police	8	20	4	369
Armed Police	2	12	—	321
Little Aden Refinery detachment	14	18	—	112
Total Establishment	24	50	4	802

The Civil Police are employed on the prevention and detection of crime. The Armed Police is a task force and is available for any duties which are outside the scope of the Civil Police. Civil Police are trained in normal police duties but the Armed Police are trained more as soldiers than policemen.

Approval was given in the latter part of the year for the provision of additional police for the Aden Petroleum Refinery project at Little Aden where over 10,000 people of all races are expected to be employed during construction, which started in November, 1952, and is expected to continue for about two and a half years.

Organisation

The Colony is divided into four Police Divisions each under the command of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police with Chief Inspectors or Inspectors in charge of Police Stations.

The Commissioner deals with Divisions direct assisted by a Deputy Commissioner, who is responsible for the administration of the Force, and a Superintendent who is responsible for crime investigation and collection of intelligence.

The Armed Police occupy barracks strategically situated in the old town of Crater. They are commanded by a Superintendent who is responsible for their administration, discipline and training, assisted by an Assistant Superintendent. The Armed Police provide detachments for duty on the islands of Kamaran and Perim.

Recruitment and Training

Vacancies in the rank of constable are filled mainly by recruiting either local Arabs or Arabs from the Protectorate. The training course lasts for three months.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MM\

625 The standard of literacy is very low and many of the recruits can neither read nor write Arabic. Only a few are able to read and write 212 simple English. Evening schools were started in June, 1952, by arrangement with the Director of Education who provided teachers and allowed the use of classrooms at three schools.

Athletics were revived and a very good meeting was held in December, 1952.

CRIME

SERIOUS AND MINOR CASES IN 1952

674

Offences under the Indian Penal Code	*Cases Reported*	*Taken to Court*	*Convicted*	*Under Investigation*	*No. of Juveniles Convicted*
Homicide	3	1	1	1	—
Other offences against the person :					
(*a*) Attempted Murder	2	2	2	—	—
(*b*) Rape and unlawful carnal knowledge	1	1	—	—	—
(*c*) Unnatural offences	7	4	4	—	—
(*d*) Other offences	191	158	116	10	5
Malicious injury to property	5	2	2	—	—
Other offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injury to property) :					
(*a*) Theft	717	347	264	38	25
(*b*) House-breaking	186	63	49	4	5
(*c*) Criminal & house trespass	42	28	23	3	—
(*d*) Other	255	121	106	3	2
TOTAL	1,409	727	567	59	37
Minor Acts	5,429	5,229	3,589	14	18

1952 saw an increase of 33 per cent in serious crime compared with 1951. The rise in crime coincided with an apparent very marked increase in the population. Thefts rose by 43 per cent and house breakings by 34 per cent.

368 *Other Police Duties*

625 *Fire Fighting.* Twelve fires were attended and dealt with by the police.

167 *Immigration and Passports.* There was an increase in 1952 of 30 per cent in the number of immigrants as compared with 1951. Seven 486 hundred and four new entry permits were issued and over 19,000 people were dealt with by the Immigration Officers. Over 10,770 people left the Colony.

The number of travel documents issued in 1952 was 4,250, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year. The work increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to employ an officer on full-time duty from August, 1952.

206 The present rates for direct connections are :—

	Rs.
Within a radius of 3 miles of the exchange	300 per annum.
For each additional half mile or fraction thereof	40 " "
An extension in the same building costs	120 " "

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS

653 Public Works in Aden are managed by the Aden Port Trust who maintain a separate staff for this Department. For this service the Port Trust are paid the actual expenditure of this department plus 7½ per cent. for office accommodation, and other incidental expenses.

Works in connection with roads, the development of the water supply and the electricity supply are carried out by the Aden Settlement.

The harbour and wharves are under the control of the Aden Port Trust.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

Justice and Crime

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The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—

(*a*) in civil cases—

(i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject matter in dispute in appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards,

(ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted ; and

(*b*) in criminal cases, from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not, is deemed to have been lodged and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council—

(*a*) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when the value of the subject-matter in dispute in such second

appeal is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, provided that, in case the 692
judgment appealed from affirms the decision of the Supreme 695
Court, the second appeal involves some substantial question of 681
law; and

(*b*) at the discretion of the High Court, from any other judgment, whether final or interlocutory, if in the opinion of the High Court, the question involved in the second appeal is one of great general or public importance.

The Supreme Court is presided over by a Chief Justice. It is 692
the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers of
revision.

The other Civil Courts in the Colony are:—

(1) The Court of the Registrar, and

(2) The Court of Small Causes.

The Registrar of the Supreme Court is the Judge of both these Courts.

The jurisdiction of the Court of the Registrar extends to all original suits wherein the value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000; but certain suits of a prescribed nature are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Court, e.g.—

Suits concerning acts or orders done or made by officers of Government in their official capacity;

Suits for specific performance or rescission of a contract, rectification or cancellation of an instrument, or an injunction;

Suits relating to a trust;

Suits upon foreign judgments;

Suits for a general average loss or salvage, or compensation in respect of collision between ships;

Suits for restitution of conjugal rights, divorce, or the custody of a minor.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, provided the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of the Registrar and from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rs. 50.

Subject to the provisions of any Statute in force in England which 671
expressly applies in the Colony or has been extended thereto by 692
Order in Council and of any enactment for the time being in force
in the Colony, and so far as the said Statute or enactment shall not
extend or apply the Civil Courts in the Colony exercise their juris-
diction in conformity with usage, and, in the absence of usage in
conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of
equity, and the Statutes of general application in force in England
on 1st of April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and

671 692 Statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal law of Mohamedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees are applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance, etc.

The enactments in force in the Colony on the 31st December, 1938, include sixty-three Ordinances, thirty-eight of which were enacted during the period under review, and all Indian and Bombay Acts and Regulations in force in the Colony on 31st March, 1937, not expressly repealed thereafter.

692 The Supreme Court is the only Criminal Court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment exceeding two years or fine exceeding one thousand rupees. All trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans, the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans. The other Criminal Courts of the Colony are those of—

(1) The Chief Magistrate,

(2) The Divisional Magistrates at Tawahi, Crater, Sheikh Othman and Perim.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court in all cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or of fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed. The Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

695 681 No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a youthful offender. Save in exceptional cases, a youthful offender is dealt with—

(1) by placing him on probation, or

(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or

(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or

(4) by a fine, or

(5) by whipping, or

(6) by ordering his detention.

691 There is a considerable amount of petty civil litigation in the Colony. During the period under review, 59 suits of value Rs. 1,55,304–5–2 were filed in the Supreme Court, 315 suits of value Rs. 45,061–15–9 in the Court of the Registrar and 1,525 suits of value Rs. 58,272–7–1 in the Court of Small Causes. 37, including seven of previous years' suits of value Rs. 99,827–13–0 were disposed of by the Supreme Court, 265 suits of value Rs. 31,747–5–9 by the Court of the Registrar, and 1,376 suits of value Rs. 49,439–7–7 by the Court of Small Causes. 28 applications for revision were filed and 43 appeals lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of 28 such applications and 35 appeals. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 46 applications concerning guardianship matters, 15 applications for succession certificate, and 52

applications concerning other matters. The corresponding disposals were 45 (including three of the previous year), 15 and 48 respectively. No insolvency proceeding was before the Supreme Court. 14 estates of minors and dead persons and one estate of a lunatic were in charge of the Supreme Court. 14 divorce cases were filed in the Supreme Court, all brought by Mohamedan women. Decrees were granted in six cases, six cases were dismissed and two cases remained pending at the close of the year.

The following number of criminal cases were heard and determined in the Courts of the Magistrates during the period under review :—

Number of persons.			*Convictions.*	*Discharged or acquitted.*
Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*		
2,690	335	3,025	1,658	1,306

Six cases were committed to the Supreme Court, 5 resulting in convictions and one remained pending. The majority of criminal cases heard in the Courts of the Magistrates were for minor offences against the person, insult, affray, minor offences punishable under the Aden Settlement Regulation or the Police Ordinance, and minor traffic offences.

Offence.	*No. of cases.*
Voluntarily causing hurt	116
Assault	209
Other offences against the person	72
Theft	69
Other offences against property	69
Insult	443
Affray	368
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	97
Cruelty to Animals	20
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	459
Offences punishable under the Indian Motor Vehicle Act	679
Offences punishable under the Aden Settlement Regulation	371
Offences punishable under other enactments	53

The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of 681 the convictions in the Court of the Magistrates were as follows :—

Imprisonment with or without fine	200
Whipping	27
Fine only	1,191
Bound over or otherwise dealt with	240

691

Offence.	*Number of cases.*
Voluntarily causing hurt	163
Assault	159
Other offences against the person	32
Theft	57
Other offences against property	55
Insult	365
Affray	183
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	83
Cruelty to animals	29
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	390
Offences punishable under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act	478
Offences punishable under the Aden Settlement Regulation	161
Offences punishable under other enactments	30

681 The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Courts of the Magistrates were as follows:—

Imprisonment with or without fine	133
Whipping	17
Fine only	813
Bound over or otherwise dealt with	13

691 Eighty-four applications for maintenance were made in the Courts of the Magistrates. Orders for maintenance were granted in 36 cases.

691 The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were:—

692 (1) Theft with 11 previous convictions;

(2) misappropriation of a postal letter while in course of transmission by post; criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of the said letter; and dishonestly using as genuine a receipt in respect of the said letter, knowing it to be forged.

Nine criminal appeals were lodged and 38 proceedings in revision taken in the Supreme Court. Twenty-six of such proceedings arose out of applications and twelve were taken by the Court *suo motu*. In one appeal the case was remanded for retrial, and eight appeals were dismissed. Twenty applications for revision were dismissed. As a result of one such application, sentence was enhanced; as the result of another, sentence was reduced; and in the case of four, convictions were set aside. In revisional proceedings taken by the Court *suo motu*, sentence was enhanced in six cases and varied in one case, no action being taken in the remaining cases.

693 There are five lawyers practising in the Courts of the Colony, three being Hindus, one a Mohammedan, and one a Parsee. Sanads are granted by the Supreme Court under rules made under the Supreme Courts Ordinance. Two of these lawyers are barristers-at-law and the other three have Indian legal qualifications.

The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were:

Sessions Case No.	*Accused No.*	*Nature of Charges*	*Result*
1	4	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused 1, 2 and 3 sentenced to death, and accused 4 acquitted. On appeal, accused 2 and 3 were acquitted, and in the case of accused 1 the conviction was altered to Section 201 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentence to 7 years rigorous imprisonment.
2	1	(1) Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	(1) Acquitted.
		(2) Rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code.	(2) Sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.
3	1	(1) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.	(1) Charges under Sections 304 and 325 withdrawn
		(2) Grievous hurt under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.	(2) Sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment for voluntarily causing hurt under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code.
4	1	(1) Criminal breach of trust under Section 408 of the Indian Penal Code. (2) Forgery under Section 465 of the Indian Penal Code. (3) Falsification of accounts under Section 477A of the Indian Penal Code.	All charges withdrawn and accused discharged
5	1	(1) Voluntarily causing hurt to a public servant under Section 333 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused acquitted on all the four charges.

Sessions Case No.	Accused No.	Nature of Charges	Result
		(2) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. (3) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 332 of the Indian Penal Code. (4) Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension under Section 224 of the Indian Penal Code.	
6	1	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.	Convicted and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment.
7	1	(1) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code. (2) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code. (3) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code.	(1) Convicted and sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment. (2) Convicted and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment. (3) Convicted and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment. Sentences to run concurrently.
8	3	Carnal intercourse against the order of nature with a man under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code.	All accused acquitted and discharged.
9	4	Mischief causing damage under Section 427 of the Indian Penal Code.	On accuseds' application order passed in revision remitting the case for trial by the Divisional Magistrate, Tawahi.
10	2	Robbery under Section 392 of the Indian Penal Code.	No. 1 accused convicted and sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment. No. 2 accused acquitted and discharged.

Sessions Case No.	Accused No.	Nature of Charges	Result
11	1	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Convicted and sentenced to death.

At the beginning of 1947 one criminal appeal was pending and during the year 190 others were filed. Thirty-one appeals were allowed and the appellants acquitted or discharged. One appeal was allowed and retrial ordered. In 28 appeals convictions were sustained but the sentences altered. One hundred and seventeen appeals were dismissed and the remaining 14 were pending at the end of the year and disposed of in January, 1948. The average time taken for the disposal of a criminal appeal is about a fortnight from the filing of the memorandum.

Applications for revision on the criminal side totalled 56, of which 21 were dismissed. Convictions were altered but sentences confirmed in five cases. Proceedings were set aside and retrial ordered in three cases; and in 25 cases convictions and sentences were set aside. The remaining two cases were disposed of early in 1948.

In the Small Causes Court 717 suits were filed and 763 were disposed of during the period under review.

The following table contains a classified summary of the criminal cases decided in the Magistrates' Courts in the year 1947:

Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Convictions*	*Discharged or acquitted*
10,619	378	10,997	6,520	4,477

Seven cases involving 15 persons were committed to the Supreme Court

Offences	*No. of persons*
Offences punishable under Motor Traffic Ordinance and Rules	2,394
Voluntarily causing hurt	264
Assault	298
Other offences against the person	111
Theft	370
Other offences against property	214
Insult	248
Affray	360
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	376
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	1,937
Offences punishable under the Township Rules	738
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	3,683
Offences punishable under the Cruelty to Animals Rules	4
TOTAL	10,997

● 681 The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Magistrates' Courts were as follows:

Imprisonment with or without fine	928
Whipping	23
Fine only	5,513

691 Four hundred and fifty-seven applications for maintenance were made in the magistrates' Courts. In 306 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases maintenance was disallowed.

692 The magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in close touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enables due supervision to be effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

647 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Colony of Aden.

[693] During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during 1947 was 443.

Thirty applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of. The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 39.

Registration of Firms

Nineteen applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of Bills of Exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 30.

Income

651 The total income from registration documents and firms and notarial charges was Rs. 7,984.

POLICE

674 Serious crime remained about the same as in the previous year. The acid-throwing attack in August, 1947, on the Matron of the Civil Hospital,

5;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden M M|

674 reported in detail under "Other Serious Crime" below, is still under active Police investigation. It was the third case of this sort in 1947. [681] In the other cases offenders were arrested and sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment.

The number of petty offences brought before the Courts increased. This increase was largely due to Police action in prosecuting beggars and [685] persons causing obstructions. Thefts in the harbour increased during the first half of the year, but the energetic application of the new Port Rules began to bear fruit and a substantial drop in these offences resulted.

167 The question of deportations of undesirables continued to be a difficult problem for the Police, owing to the absence of effective frontier control. A large number of Yemen Arabs were deported and an almost equally large number re-deported. A number of Yemeni Jews were also deported to the Yemen by sea.

625 The strength of the Armed Police was maintained up to the authorised establishment of 250. Detachments of Armed Police were maintained at Kamaran and Perim.

The Civil Police strength was maintained up to establishment; health and discipline were good and the number of men who passed written examinations and thus gained proficiency pay was satisfactory.

Criminal Investigation Department

647 The department was in charge of a Senior Superintendent. Continuity of command could not be maintained, however, owing to leave requirements, and the department had to function under various officers. Changes had also to be effected in the clerical staff and as a result organisation was somewhat slowed down. It was possible, however, to open a C.R.O. system for criminals and deportees and it is most satisfactory to note that 285 C.R.O. files were opened during the year and 249 criminals and/or deportees photographed.

[679] There were two cases of homicide which required supervision and assistance, and a case of inflicted grievous harm; these cases are more fully described on page 41.

Indexes continue to be built up and expanded.

For a period in December the department had virtually to close down owing to the paramount need for concentrating the whole of the available staff on the immediate task of quelling the riots.

674 The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 1,233, as against 1,122 in 1946, and 1,010 in 1945; an increase of 111 cases in 1947 over 1946. A very large portion of the increase is represented by charges made before the close of the year in connection with the December riots, hence the true increase in Penal Code offences is very small indeed and it is most satisfactory that this should be so.

A total of 4,754 cases were also dealt with by Police under local ordinances and minor acts.

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person under the age of sixteen years. 681

A youthful offender may be dealt with:

(1) by placing him on probation, or
(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or
(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian, or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or
(4) by fine, or
(5) by whipping, or
(6) by ordering his detention.

There are three Magistrates including the Chief Magistrate who 693
individually exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as provided 695
by the Criminal Courts Ordinance 1937, and regular sittings are held at
Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. 427

An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court in 698
all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one
month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed and the Supreme Court 692
has also powers of revision.

During the year Rent Tribunals were set up for the assessment of the standard rent of lettings. The Tribunals are not staffed by the Judicial Department but the Supreme Court can entertain an appeal from the decision of a Tribunal.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there has been an increase of cases in the Magistrates' Courts.

In addition to His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court the Judicial Staff consisted of Mr. Nunn, Chief Magistrate and Messrs. Mansoor and Kazi, Magistrates of the first class. During the year Mr. Nunn was on leave from 2nd June, 1948, to 4th October, 1948, during which period Mr. Mansoor acted as Chief Magistrate and Judge of the Small Causes Court and Mr. Kazi continued to act as Additional Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Although there were seven professional pleaders in the Colony, in the great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay which could be obviated by procedural reform. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. 691
During 1948, 459 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 326 civil suits were finally decided. Six applications for civil revision were filed and all were decided. Twenty-eight civil appeals were lodged in

Applications for revision on the criminal side totalled 19, of which 10 were dismissed. In eight cases convictions and sentences were set aside and appellants acquitted. In one case the conviction was altered and sentence reduced. 695

In the Small Causes Court 896 suits were filed and 853, including 20 cases of the previous year, were disposed of during the period under review. 674

The following table contains a classified summary of the criminal cases decided in the Magistrate's Courts in the year 1948:

Number of Persons

Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Convictions*	*Discharged or acquitted*
11,666	722	12,388	6,804	5,584

Four cases involving six persons were committed to the Supreme Court.

Offences	*No. of persons*
Offences punishable under Motor Traffic Ordinance and Rules	3,801
Voluntarily causing hurt	242
Assault	287
Other offences against the person	603
Theft	340
Other offences against property	149
Insult	395
Affray	419
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	625
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	3,081
Offences punishable under the Township Rules	1,118
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	1,320
Offences punishable under the Cruelty to Animals Rules	8
TOTAL	12,388

The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Courts of the Magistrates were as follows: 681●

Imprisonment with or without fine	1,161
Whipping	30
Fine only	4,799

Five hundred and sixty-one applications for maintenance were made in the Magistrates' Courts. In 320 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases, maintenance was disallowed. 691

The Magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in closer touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enables closer supervision to be 692

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Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	104	92
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	326	378
Offences punishable under the Township Rules and Vagrants and Undesirables Ordinance	502	462
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	6,080	5,749
Offences punishable under Cruelty to Animals Rules..	25	10
Total ..	12,858	12,896

●681 Magistrates Courts imposed the following punishments on convicted persons:

	1949	1950
Imprisonment with or without fine	856	1,064
Whipping	24	15
Fine only	6,499	6,190
Bound over for good behaviour	4	68
Applications for maintenance allowance ..	116	338
Orders granted	68	244

693 659 The Registration Department, under the Judge, maintains the usual register of births, marriages, and deaths, testamentary and other documents, firms, trade marks, patents and designs. The Sub-Registrar performs the duties of Notary Public, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Registrar of Firms, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs.

POLICE

625 The Police Force numbers 777, of which 331 are Armed Police who do not perform any civil police duties. The proportion of civil police to population is 1 to 226. The Civil Police include the Harbour Police, whose duties are chiefly concerned with the protection of shipping and cargo in the extremely busy harbour of Aden.

The force was under the command of the Commissioner throughout 1949 and 1950. The Civil Police perform normal police duties covering the protection of persons and property and the prevention and detection of crime in Aden Colony and in Aden harbour. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration, the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants. In addition the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences, the control and issue of permits to public service vehicles and the licensing of arms.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

000 windows the ground slipping by. We stopped just in time and I expected to be told we would have to wait for a relief aircraft, but no, without more ado, we taxied all the way back and tried again. This time no-one waved at anyone. The spectators were much too interested to see whether the plane succeeded in getting off on this second attempt to think of anything else, and we in the plane were similarly preoccupied with more excuse since we were more closely concerned. Nothing exciting happened, and half an hour later we landed safely in Aden. My luck had held to the end of my Service life. My thirty odd years in the wilder parts of the Middle East and in the more turbulent areas in Pakistan, have been strangely devoid of startling adventure, so much so that I am often envious of the wonderful adventures which seem to befall some travellers in as many weeks, or indeed days.

LAHEJ

636 Down in the western corner of the Protectorate the Sultan
643 of Lahej was drinking heavily and marrying with a frequency
577 which bewildered the local Qadhi who got his registers in a
●682 muddle. Fadl had succeeded his father, His Highness Sultan Sir Abdul Karim bin Fadl, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., some three years before I became Governor, and for a time had devoted himself wholeheartedly to the affairs of his State. When he was about eighteen years of age his father had broken with tradition and named Fadl, his eldest son, as his heir, to the intense irritation of a collateral branch of the Ruling house who considered that their rights had thereby been infringed. There was a plot to murder the heir, and one afternoon Fadl came off the tennis court in Lahej all unsuspecting to speak to a petitioner who had at one time been in his service. As the lad approached, the petitioner drew a revolver and shot him through the left eye and in the groin. He was hurried to the hospital in Aden and later was taken to Newcastle, where thanks to the skill of Professor Gray-Turner he recovered from his wounds, outwardly little affected, but inwardly he had suffered a blow from which he never really recovered. He felt the loss of his

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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left eye terribly, and it impaired not only his actual physical vision, but what was much worse, his mental vision.

By 1951 he had ceased to take any real interest in his State, and had taken to drinking heavily, and my own efforts to persuade him to pull himself together were no more effective than those of my predecessor. He became more and more eccentric and when the worse for liquor he was not responsible for his actions. The end came one wild night when, more than usually irritated by his relatives, he had two of them tied to stakes in his front garden and shot them himself from the flat roof of his house. I immediately called him to account, and on my learning that the night after the murders he had fled to the Yemen, Lahej was occupied by the Aden Protectorate Levies and the Government Guards, and I went out personally and supervised the formation of a Council of Regency to manage the affairs of the State until the Electoral College could be called together in a more reasonable atmosphere to decide on a successor.

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On his way to the Yemen, Fadl passed through the country of his inveterate enemy the Haushabi Sultan, and that gentleman never forgave himself for being fast asleep when the fugitive passed within a few feet of his door. Fadl found no refuge in the Yemen where his deeds had shocked even the Imam, a man whose treatment of some of his own relations had been drastic, though not altogether without reason, and he was forced to move on to Jedda where I believe he still lives. I liked him and I shall always feel very sorry for him because he never really had much of a chance. With sympathetic treatment from his father and others in his youth, his character could have been strengthened, and he would then have made a good and able Ruler. Whatever may have been his faults, he retained the respect and the affection of his people to the end of his short reign, and even after he had gone they continued to speak well of him. He treated them well and never subjected them to the fits of temper which his relations came to dread.

In due course the Electoral College met and Sultan Fadl was formally deposed and the Amir Ali, his young half-brother, was

671 The Exchange Control Ordinance, which supersedes the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941. It follows the United Kingdom Exchange Control Act of 1947.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. There are subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. In addition, there are Magistrates' Courts which hold sessions at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. The Registrar of the Supreme Court is the Chief Magistrate.

The Supreme Court enjoys both an original and an appellate jurisdiction, appeal lying from the Court of Small Causes in civil matters and from the Magistrates' Courts in criminal matters.

From the Supreme Court, exercising its original jurisdiction, there is an appeal, in certain circumstances, to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, provided that, in civil matters, the claim is in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,000 or upwards.

In May, 1949, the acting Judge proceeded into the Western Aden Protectorate in order to try a case of murder. This was the first occasion on which a Judge of the Supreme Court has sat outside the boundaries of the Colony.

During 1950 the Judge of the Supreme Court was invited twice to sit on the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa at Nairobi and Dares Salaam.

695 The following criminal cases were heard by the Supreme Court :

682 1949 :

Charge :	*Result :*
Murder	Convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to 15 months rigorous imprisonment.
Culpable homicide ..	Convicted of simple hurt and sentenced to one day simple imprisonment.
Murder	Convicted and executed after appeal to the Privy Council had been dismissed.
Murder	Convicted ; on appeal to the East African Appeal Court found guilty but insane and detained in custody.

1950:

Attempted Rape	Convicted and sentenced to 5 years rigorous imprisonment. On appeal to the East African Appeal Court sentence reduced to 2 years.

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There were acquittals in two cases, murder and attempted rape; and one case, assaulting a public servant, was withdrawn.

There were 124 appeals from Magistrates Court in criminal cases in 1949 and 98 in 1950. 695

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Civil Cases in the Supreme Court:	1949	1950
Suits filed	421	438
Suits disposed of	365	348
Miscellaneous applications	220	189
Applications for:		
Guardian orders	51	44
Succession certificates	12	16
Heirship certificates	116	70
Letters of administration	10	8
Probate	5	5
Others	26	46
Suits for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages	12	10
Appeals from Court of Small Causes ..	9	22
Applications for revision	3	3
Court of Small Causes:		
Suits filed	812	815
Suits disposed of	778	706
Magistrates Courts:		
Cases filed	9,789	11,075

		1949		1950
Persons charged:	Males	12,416		12,807	
	Females	442		89	
	Total		12,858		12,896

	1949	1950
Convicted	7,387	7,345
Acquitted or discharged	5,471	5,551
Offences against Motor Traffic Laws ..	3,635	3,775
Voluntarily causing hurt	152	178
Assault	612	744
Other offences against the person	89	124
Theft	246	267
Other offences against property	377	365
Insult	362	426
Affray	348	326

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674 reported in detail under "Other Serious Crime" below, is still under
[681] active Police investigation. It was the third case of this sort in 1947.
In the other cases offenders were arrested and sentenced to heavy terms
of imprisonment.

The number of petty offences brought before the Courts increased.
This increase was largely due to Police action in prosecuting beggars and
● [685] persons causing obstructions. Thefts in the harbour increased during
the first half of the year, but the energetic application of the new
Port Rules began to bear fruit and a substantial drop in these offences
resulted.

167 The question of deportations of undesirables continued to be a difficult problem for the Police, owing to the absence of effective frontier control. A large number of Yemen Arabs were deported and an almost equally large number re-deported. A number of Yemeni Jews were also deported to the Yemen by sea.

625 The strength of the Armed Police was maintained up to the authorised establishment of 250. Detachments of Armed Police were maintained at Kamaran and Perim.

The Civil Police strength was maintained up to establishment; health and discipline were good and the number of men who passed written examinations and thus gained proficiency pay was satisfactory.

Criminal Investigation Department

647 The department was in charge of a Senior Superintendent. Continuity of command could not be maintained, however, owing to leave requirements, and the department had to function under various officers. Changes had also to be effected in the clerical staff and as a result organisation was somewhat slowed down. It was possible, however, to open a C.R.O. system for criminals and deportees and it is most satisfactory to note that 285 C.R.O. files were opened during the year and 249 criminals and/or deportees photographed.

[679 There were two cases of homicide which required supervision and assistance, and a case of inflicted grievous harm; these cases are more fully described on page 41.

Indexes continue to be built up and expanded.

For a period in December the department had virtually to close down owing to the paramount need for concentrating the whole of the available staff on the immediate task of quelling the riots.

674 The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 1,233, as against 1,122 in 1946, and 1,010 in 1945; an increase of 111 cases in 1947 over 1946. A very large portion of the increase is represented by charges made before the close of the year in connection with the December riots, hence the true increase in Penal Code offences is very small indeed and it is most satisfactory that this should be so.

A total of 4,754 cases were also dealt with by Police under local ordinances and minor acts.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

172 the hands of Mr. C. H. Inge, Political Officer, Aden Protectorate. Accurate copies are being made of the many valuable ancient inscriptions in the Aden Museum and in private hands in the Colony in order that they may be made available to experts and students throughout the world. • [685] Ancient sites and monuments are now regularly inspected by an Antiquities Guard and this has resulted in two prosecutions of persons accused of stealing materials from public monuments.

BRITISH COUNCIL

000 This was the first year in which it was possible to start planning on a peace-time basis, though modified to some extent by the prevailing financial stringency. The assistant representative lecturer arrived from England to assume duty on 24th June, 1947.

The civil disturbances in Aden during December, 1947, inevitably caused some check to British Council activities, although fortunately they occasioned no serious set-back.

368 The trannsfer of the Library to suitable and capacious quarters on the ground floor of the British Council building was an immense improvement. The whole premises were thoroughly overhauled and redecorated during the quiet period in the hot weather. The Institute still feels the lack of a hall to accommodate fifty or more persons conveniently, and where stage performances, etc., could be held in the cool season.

874 During the period under review the Council maintained 12 scholars from Aden Colony and Protectorate for training as teachers at educational establishments in the Sudan.

English classes in the Women's Section made progress. Owing to the riots, the Council had an interrupted session, yet regular attendances improved.

625 police duties, the protection of persons and property, and the prevention
and detection of crime. They also police the very important and busy
647 harbour of Aden. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible
for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration,
the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants.

494 In addition, the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles,
the issue of driving licences and the control and issue of permits to public
service vehicles.

625 The Armed Police are a semi-military armed force and are responsible
for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where
necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to
provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disturbances.
They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran.

674 Criminal cases for the year 1948 showed a decrease of 344 as compared
with the year 1947, a decrease in Penal Code offences of almost 33⅓ per
cent. This decrease may be considered exceptionally high, but the
figures for 1947 were swollen by cases arising from the 1947 riots. How-
[167] ever, there has been a distinct drop in Penal Code offences in the year
under review by comparison with the years 1946 and 1945 and it is
considered that the reduction is largely due to the implementation in
1947–48 of a closer degree of control over expelled undesirables and the
● 685 readier detection of them on their return to the Colony. In 1948 there
were 522 cases of offences against property compared with 736 such cases
in 1947. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 234,644 of which
property to the value of Rs. 119,439 (just over 50 per cent) was recovered.

625 During the year under review a total of 5,991 cases was also dealt
691 with by Police under local Ordinances. This shows an increase over the
year 1947, but is largely due to the fact that more energetic action has
been taken by Police in the matter of dealing with beggars, street vendors
and other minor offenders.

PRISON.

697 Dr. N. M. Hodivalla, O.B.E., part-time Superintendent, proceeded to India on leave, in October, 1948, and charge of the Prison till the end of the year was taken over by the Jailer.

The Aden Prison is the only Prison in the Colony, and therefore receives all classes of convicted offenders, in addition to persons committed to trial, and deportees and vagrants awaiting deportation.

Approximately 80 per cent of convicted prisoners are from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and other territories. The administration follows closely, modified where desirable by local conditions, the practice adopted in India.

The prison buildings are situated in a walled compound which ensures complete segregation from the general public. They consist of widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, workrooms, store-rooms, kitchens, hospital and office.

Extention to the present office, construction of a range of six superior individual cells for "A" and "B" class prisoners, five cells for the accommodation of lunatic prisoners, and compound walls to four prison

642 178 the weakness of their position so long as they remain isolated the one from the other by jealousy and personal pride with the result that the States of Beihan, the Audhali, Dhala, the Fadli and the central State of Dathina have all intimated their desire to federate together, and discussions are in progress with the Colonial Office and the Governor on the practical implementation of their decision. The Aulaki Sheikh, also, from whose territory so many of the Levies and Guards are recruited, has signified his readiness to join a federation, and I am sure that other States will follow the lead which has been given them and hope that before this year is ended the Protectorate will have taken a major step forward.

642 643 Internally the Protectorate has not been free from disturbance. In Lower Yafa Sultan Muhammed allowed himself to be swayed by Egyptian propaganda and deserted his charge, the lowland reaches of his State embracing the northern half of the rich cotton yielding Abiyan plain. He fled to the Yafa highlands and on into Yemen, taking with him the Lower Yafa Tribal Guards, which were of no moment, and the contents of his father's, the Sultan's Treasury amounting to £10,000 which did matter. The Assistant Adviser on the spot, who was himself an Arab, acted promptly and vigorously and the void left by the Tribal Guards was filled rapidly by Government Guards from Aden. There were no disturbances of any moment and the situation was never out of control. Sultan Mohd's defection was deplorable but understandable for he was ever a wayward and foolish fellow and his country is no worse for his absence.

• 687 669 Over to the West in the Sultanate of Lahej a very unhappy position has arisen. It is nothing to do with the State's frontier with the Yemen which was at one time a continuous worry but recently has been unusually peaceful. The Sultan who was the first to approve federation in principle and the most difficult to deal with in the discussions which followed the 1954 meeting at Government House, in April of this year, left his State, presumably in protest at the arrest by the Governor's order of his Minister for Education, Abdullah bin Ali, one of the Jifri Saiyid. The order for arrest, which was on a charge of

seditious activity, included also the names of his brothers, 687 •
Muhammed bin Ali Jifri, the Sultan's Chief Minister and Alawi 669
bin Ali Jifri, both of whom succeeded in escaping to the Yemen. All three of these men who are Saiyids from Yeshbum in the Aulaki sheikhdom were well known to the Sultan, indeed they could be described as personal friends. Lahej was occupied temporarily by troops, and the Sultan, who was in Aden at the time, left for the United Kingdom shortly afterwards, leaving one of his cousins in charge of the State as his deputy.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Governor's action was fully justified and timely, nor is there any doubt that Lahej has for some time been a centre for pro-Nasser and anti-British propaganda. Shortly after the events recorded above, a raid was made on the Lahej village of Dar Saad, but a stone's throw from Sheikh Othman in the Colony. A detachment of Government Guards surrounded the village and a thorough search resulted in the seizure of no less than several tons of explosives and fireworks and arms and ammunition including automatic rifles. These automatic weapons could not have been obtained from either the Colony or the Protectorate.

In June Yahya Hiosi the Commandant of the Lahej "Army" fled to the Yemen with some of his troops and a considerable sum of money from the State Treasury. In July His Highness, Sir Ali bin Abdul Karim, left London for Rome and a day or two later Her Majesty's Government withdrew recognition from him as Sultan of Lahej.

Now let us turn to local events in the Colony. Shortly after 276
I left Aden in 1956 the question of Qāt began to trouble the minds of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council. Qāt is a shrub cultivated in the Yemen and in Ethiopia and at Dhala in the Protectorate and looks something like a tea bush. The leaves are chewed while fresh and green and the practice is easily habit forming. The precise effect of the drug on the system is hard to explain, and medical opinion is divided about whether it is or is not deleterious. My own view is that taken in moderation it is, like many other stimulants, innocuous, but taken to excess it can be very harmful. It is expensive and

651 The Tobacco Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1951), which allowed a draw-back of tax in the case of export of tobacco by air as well as by sea, defined more clearly the meaning of importation and removed any doubt that it is an offence for any person to deal in tobacco issued to Her Majesty's Forces at duty-free or reduced duty rates.

494 The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 of 1951), which empowered the licensing authority to suspend the registration of a motor vehicle until any defects in such vehicle are satisfactorily remedied. It also made provision for a fixed date for the expiration and renewal of driving licences.

657 The Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1951), which extended the present option of officials to retire or be retired at the age of 45 years for a further period of three years until 31st March, 1955.

651 The Stamp Duty (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1951), which exempted from stamp duty receipts given in respect of sums of money exceeding *Shs.*30 paid by way of salary, wages, pensions or allowances. This exception applies to members of Her Majesty's Forces as well as to persons in civilian employment.

1952

In 1952, 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important :

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1952), which granted additional relief in respect of expenses incurred by a tax-payer in sending a child to school or other training establishment outside the Colony, where no suitable educational institution exists in the Colony.

453 The Banking Ordinance (No. 2 of 1952), which is designed to control the establishment and operation of banks in the Colony. It is a measure intended to protect the public from persons carrying on banking business with inadequate financial resources or of whose financial reliability there may be reasonable doubt.

468 The Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance (No. 4 of 1952), which provided safeguards against the dangers which might arise to the life and health of the community if certain essential services were interrupted. Such services include the provision of water and electricity, health services, etc. It provided that reference of trade disputes in essential services should be made to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision would be binding on both employers and employees, and also that lockouts by employers in such services and strikes by their employees were an offence.

This Ordinance is binding on the Crown as there are essential services in the Colony operated by the Government or by Her Majesty's Forces.

The Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation.

687 The Prevention of Corruption Ordinance (No. 5 of 1952), which introduced more effective measures to combat bribery and corruption.

494 The Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1952), which introduced compulsory insurance of motor vehicles in

in its extent and the Refinery would not have been directly 468
involved. As it was there was general confusion, with neither
side acting rationally. Labour relations, never good, became
chaotic with the employers determined to fight anything in
the nature of a demand, however reasonable it might be; and
many of the Union leaders were equally determined to have
a strike, unjustified though it might be. Members of some
Unions were brought out on strike before any demands had
been put forward by the leaders to the Managements concerned
and without any clear idea of why they were striking.

The only measure of agreement there was between the two 664
parties was their condemnation of the conduct of my Govern- 466
ment. One side, I leave you to guess which, said that the whole 468
trouble was Communist inspired, or if not actually Commun- 641
ist then the work of the Nationalists which was much the
same thing, and anyway the strikes were purely political in
cause and conduct, and were not in any way industrial. In
their view Government were dreadfully weak and lamentably
biased and were doing nothing when they should have been
deporting the rascally political leaders disguised as Trades
Union officials. They had a great deal more to say, but it all
amounted to one thing, that Government was gravely at fault.
The opposite party was just as outspoken and did not hesitate
to describe Government officials as harsh and the police as
overbearing and tyrannical and, in fact, murderers. In their
view the workmen were grossly oppressed and there was a
distressing lack of sympathy for the downtrodden and so on
and so forth. They considered that Government should force
the employers to grant every single Union demand, reasonable
or unreasonable, simply because it was a Trades Union demand.

In fact, of course, we did everything we could to prevent 468
the strikes and to stop them spreading when once they started.
The Labour Commissioner worked day and night to bring
the parties together and try and solve their difficulties which
were, whatever anyone may say, fundamentally industrial
in origin. I, myself, met both sides time and time again, but 579
to no avail. They were beyond rational thought.

At the same time the first essential was to maintain law and 689

579 order in the Colony, and this was done with the minimum
•689 of force by the police supported by the military forces in the Colony. The fact that on two occasions the police were forced to open fire on rioters indicates how serious the situation was. It also indicates our determination to let nothing hinder us in the execution of our duty. Mercifully there were only two or three casualties, one of whom was a schoolboy who was killed by a stray shot while watching a crowd being prevented from storming the Tawahi Police Station in order to release a workman who, very properly, had been arrested. It was a tragic business. Some innocent person almost inevitably suffers on these occasions. I was, by chance, in Tawahi when the boy's funeral procession passed along the road and after it had gone by an elderly man, an Arab, walked up to me and said:

"You are responsible. It was murder."

Emotion had distorted his judgment, poor fellow, and I mention the incident only to indicate the unreasonableness that prevailed.

468 The Refinery Management kept their heads and showed good sense, as did some of the leading members of the Aden Trades Union Congress, several of whom worked indefatigably to end the strikes. Without their help and understanding things would have been very much worse. As it was, normal conditions at the Refinery were restored in a comparatively short space of time, and then the pieces all fell into place again and the strikes were over, except in one or two cases where one side or the other was particularly stupid and unyielding.

625 In my opinion it was the Civil and Military security forces who came best out of this sorry affair. They were firm at the right time and lenient at the right time and their patience was admirable at all times. It was due to them that the situation did not become very much worse. It is only right that I should say so and that they should receive a few halfpence when they deserve them—they get enough kicks when they don't.

467 I ordered a Commission to be set up to inquire into the
466 cause of the strikes and to make recommendations for the

671 692 Statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal law of Mohamedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees are applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance, etc.

The enactments in force in the Colony on the 31st December, 1938, include sixty-three Ordinances, thirty-eight of which were enacted during the period under review, and all Indian and Bombay Acts and Regulations in force in the Colony on 31st March, 1937, not expressly repealed thereafter.

692 The Supreme Court is the only Criminal Court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment exceeding two years or fine exceeding one thousand rupees. All trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans, the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans. The other Criminal Courts of the Colony are those of—

(1) The Chief Magistrate,

(2) The Divisional Magistrates at Tawahi, Crater, Sheikh Othman and Perim.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court in all cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or of fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed. The Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

695 681 No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a youthful offender. Save in exceptional cases, a youthful offender is dealt with—

(1) by placing him on probation, or

(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or

(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or

(4) by a fine, or

(5) by whipping, or

(6) by ordering his detention.

691 There is a considerable amount of petty civil litigation in the Colony. During the period under review, 59 suits of value Rs. 1,55,304–5–2 were filed in the Supreme Court, 315 suits of value Rs. 45,062–15–9 in the Court of the Registrar and 1,525 suits of value Rs. 58,272–7–1 in the Court of Small Causes. 37, including seven of previous years' suits of value Rs. 99,827–13–0 were disposed of by the Supreme Court, 265 suits of value Rs. 31,747–5–9 by the Court of the Registrar, and 1,376 suits of value Rs. 49,439–7–7 by the Court of Small Causes. 28 applications for revision were filed and 43 appeals lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of 28 such applications and 35 appeals. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 46 applications concerning guardianship matters, 15 applications for succession certificate, and 52

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applications concerning other matters. The corresponding disposals 691 were 45 (including three of the previous year), 15 and 48 respectively. No insolvency proceeding was before the Supreme Court. 14 estates of minors and dead persons and one estate of a lunatic were in charge of the Supreme Court. 14 divorce cases were filed in the Supreme Court, all brought by Mohamedan women. Decrees were granted in six cases, six cases were dismissed and two cases remained pending at the close of the year.

The following number of criminal cases were heard and determined in the Courts of the Magistrates during the period under review :—

Number of persons.			*Convictions.*	*Discharged or acquitted.*
Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*		
2,690	335	3,025	1,658	1,306

Six cases were committed to the Supreme Court, 5 resulting in convictions and one remained pending. The majority of criminal cases heard in the Courts of the Magistrates were for minor offences against the person, insult, affray, minor offences punishable under the Aden Settlement Regulation or the Police Ordinance, and minor traffic offences.

Offence.	*No. of cases.*
Voluntarily causing hurt	116
Assault	209
Other offences against the person	72
Theft	69
Other offences against property	69
Insult	443
Affray	368
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	97
Cruelty to Animals	20
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	459
Offences punishable under the Indian Motor Vehicle Act	679
Offences punishable under the Aden Settlement Regulation	371
Offences punishable under other enactments	53

The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of 681 the convictions in the Court of the Magistrates were as follows :—

Imprisonment with or without fine	200
Whipping	27
Fine only	1,191
Bound over or otherwise dealt with	240

691 107 applications for maintenance were made in the Courts of the Magistrates. In 47 cases orders for maintenance were granted.

The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were—

(1) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder,
(2) Forgery of a cheque and cheating,
(3) Murder,
(4) House trespass and outraging the modesty of a woman,
(5) Forging a Court document.

695 58 criminal appeals were lodged and 62 proceedings in revision taken in the Supreme Court. In 11 appeals the cases were remanded for retrial, and 23 appeals were dismissed. In 14 cases appeals were allowed and in 6 cases sentences were reduced. 51 applications for revision were dismissed. In one case sentence was enhanced, in 2 cases sentences were reduced, and in 5 cases convictions were set aside and 3 cases were ordered to be retried.

693 There are 6 lawyers practising in the Courts of the Colony, three being Hindus, two Mohamedans and one a Parsee. Sanads are granted by the Supreme Court under rules made under the Supreme Court Ordinance. Two of these lawyers are Barristers-at-Law and the other four have Indian legal qualifications.

Police

625 The police under the control of a Commissioner of Police and a Deputy Commissioners of Police consist of two forces, an unarmed and an armed force. The strength of the former is 9 Inspectors, 4 Jamadars and 306 men. The strength of the armed force is 4 Inspectors, 1 Jamadar and 200 men. Details of the strength are as follows :—

UNARMED POLICE

	Inspectors.	*Jamadars.*	*Head Constables and Constables.*
Aden Land and Sheikh Othman Foot Police.	5	2	225
Perim Land Police	—	—	18
Sheikh Othman Mounted Police	—	1	26
Aden Harbour Police ...	4	1	37
Total	9	4	306

ARMED POLICE

At Aden	2	1	138
At Perim	1	—	32
At Kamaran	1	—	30
Total	4	1	200

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a youthful offender. Save in exceptional cases a youthful offender is dealt with—

(1) by placing him on probation, or

(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or

(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or

(4) by fine, or

(5) by whipping, or

(6) by ordering his detention.

There is a considerable amount of petty civil litigation in the Colony. During the period under review, 22 suits of value Rs.79,957-10-0 were filed in the Supreme Court, 275 suits of value Rs.41,736-13-3 in the Court of Registrar, and 1,242 suits of value Rs.55,063-2-11 in the Court of Small Causes. Twenty-seven suits of value Rs.88,373-14-9 were disposed of by the Supreme Court, 285 suits of value Rs.44,529-3-9 by the Court of the Registrar, and 1,150 suits of value Rs.53,936-5-6 by the Court of Small Causes. Thirty-two applications for revision were filed and three appeals lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of thirty-one such applications and three appeals. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included thirty-two applications concerning guardianship matters, five applications for succession certificates, and sixteen applications concerning other matters. The corresponding disposals were 29, 5, and 16 respectively. Eight insolvency proceedings were before the Supreme Court. Eleven estates of minors and one estate of a lunatic were in charge of the Supreme Court. Ten divorce cases were heard by the Courts, all brought by Mohammedan women and decrees were granted in five cases. 691

The following number of criminal cases were heard and determined in the Courts of the Magistrates during the period under review:—

Number of persons.			*Convictions.*	*Discharged or acquitted.*
Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*		
1,737	348	2,085	979	1,042

Two cases were committed to the Supreme Court, one resulting in a conviction, and one in acquittal. The majority of criminal cases heard in the Courts of the Magistrates were for minor offences against the person, insult, affray, minor offences punishable under the Aden Settlement Regulation or the Police Ordinance, and minor traffic offences.

691

Offence.	*Number of cases.*
Voluntarily causing hurt	163
Assault	130
Other offences against the person	31
Theft	37
Other offences against property	33
Insult	365
Affray	183
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code ...	83
Cruelty to animals	20
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	300
Offences punishable under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act...	478
Offences punishable under the Aden Settlement Regulation	161
Offences punishable under other enactments	30

681 The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Courts of the Magistrates were as follows:—

Imprisonment with or without fine	133
Whipping	17
Fine only	803
Bound over or otherwise dealt with	13

691 Eighty-four applications for maintenance were made in the Courts of the Magistrates. Orders for maintenance were granted in 36 cases.

691 The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were:—

692

(1) Theft with 11 previous convictions;

(2) misappropriation of a postal letter while in course of transmission by post; criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of the said letter; and dishonestly using as genuine a receipt in respect of the said letter, knowing it to be forged.

Nine criminal appeals were lodged and 38 proceedings in revision taken in the Supreme Court. Twenty-six of such proceedings arose out of applications and twelve were taken by the Court *suo motu*. In one appeal the case was remanded for retrial, and eight appeals were dismissed. Twenty applications for revision were dismissed. As a result of one such application, sentence was enhanced; as the result of another, sentence was reduced; and in the case of four, convictions were set aside. In revisional proceedings taken by the Court *suo motu*, sentence was enhanced in six cases and varied in one case, no action being taken in the remaining cases.

693 There are five lawyers practising in the Courts of the Colony, three being Hindus, one a Mohammedan, and one a Parsee. Sanads are granted by the Supreme Court under rules made under the Supreme Courts Ordinance. Two of these lawyers are barristers-at-law and the other three have Indian legal qualifications.

693 individually exercise the powers of a magistrate of the first class as provided by the Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1937, and regular sittings are held at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

692 695 An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed, and the Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person under the age of 16 years.

A youthful offender may be dealt with by placing him on probation, or by discharging him after due admonition, or by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or by fine, or by whipping, or by ordering his detention.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there was an increase of cases both in the Supreme Court and in the Magistrates' Courts. In the Lower Courts there was a very considerable increase in petty offences such as infringements of the Port Rules and minor infringements of the Traffic Ordinance and Rules.

[693] 694 Although there were eight professional pleaders in the Colony, in the great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

Owing to the increase of work, Government agreed to the appointment of a second magistrate of the first class on a contractual basis.

● 691 There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. During the year 1947, 304 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 318 civil suits were finally decided. Ten applications for civil revision were filed and decided. Twenty-three civil appeals were lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of all. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 30 applications concerning guardianship matters, 10 for succession certificates, 58 for heirship certificates, two for letters of administration, one for probate; and excluding execution proceedings and interlocutory applications, there were 22 other applications, making in all 123. The corresponding disposals were 34, 10, 63, 1, 1, and 23 respectively, making in all 132.

Twenty-six estates were in charge of the Supreme Court.

586 All six cases for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages filed during the year were disposed of.

674 Eleven criminal cases were committed to the Supreme Court during 1947 for trial, out of which nine were disposed of during the year and the remaining two were heard and decided in January, 1948.

681 The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Magistrates' Courts were as follows:

Imprisonment with or without fine	928
Whipping	23
Fine only	5,513

691 Four hundred and fifty-seven applications for maintenance were made in the magistrates' Courts. In 306 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases maintenance was disallowed.

692 The magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in close touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enables due supervision to be effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

617 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Colony of Aden.

693 During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during 1947 was 443. Thirty applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of. The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 39.

Registration of Firms

Nineteen applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of Bills of Exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 30.

Income

651 The total income from registration documents and firms and notarial charges was Rs. 7,984.

POLICE

674 Serious crime remained about the same as in the previous year. The acid-throwing attack in August, 1947, on the Matron of the Civil Hospital,

6: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person under the age of sixteen years. 681

A youthful offender may be dealt with:

(1) by placing him on probation, or
(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or
(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian, or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or
(4) by fine, or
(5) by whipping, or
(6) by ordering his detention.

There are three Magistrates including the Chief Magistrate who 693
individually exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as provided 695
by the Criminal Courts Ordinance 1937, and regular sittings are held at
Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. 427

An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court in 698
all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one
month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed and the Supreme Court 692
has also powers of revision.

During the year Rent Tribunals were set up for the assessment of the standard rent of lettings. The Tribunals are not staffed by the Judicial Department but the Supreme Court can entertain an appeal from the decision of a Tribunal.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there has been an increase of cases in the Magistrates' Courts.

In addition to His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court the Judicial Staff consisted of Mr. Nunn, Chief Magistrate and Messrs. Mansoor and Kazi, Magistrates of the first class. During the year Mr. Nunn was on leave from 2nd June, 1948, to 4th October, 1948, during which period Mr. Mansoor acted as Chief Magistrate and Judge of the Small Causes Court and Mr. Kazi continued to act as Additional Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Although there were seven professional pleaders in the Colony, in the great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay which could be obviated by procedural reform. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. 691
During 1948, 459 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 326
civil suits were finally decided. Six applications for civil revision were
filed and all were decided. Twenty-eight civil appeals were lodged in

691 the Supreme Court which disposed of 23 such appeals in 1948, three were decided in 1949 and two are still pending. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 50 applications concerning guardianship matters, 11 applications for succession certificates, 65 applications for heirship certificates, 12 applications for letters of administration, three applications for probate and there were 58 other applications, excluding execution proceedings and interlocutory applications, making in all 199. The corresponding disposals were 46, 11, 63, 12, 3 and 43 respectively, making in all 178.

Eighteen estates were in charge of the Supreme Court.

586 Twelve cases for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages were filed during the year. Five were decided and seven are still pending.

674 Four criminal cases were committed to the Supreme Court for trial, out of which three were disposed of during the year and the remaining one was heard and decided in January, 1949.

The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were:

Sessions case No.	*Accused No.*	*Nature of charges*	*Result*
1	1. Gabber Abdulla Al-Buderi. 2. Mohamed Ahmed Al-Haidi. 3. Nasser Attick Abdo Badi.	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused 1 sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment for voluntarily causing hurt contrary to section 323 of the I.P.C. Accused 2 acquitted. Accused 3 acquitted.
2	Mohamed Gaileh Awad Somali.	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused sentenced to penal servitude for life for culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.
3	Khaled Salem Mubarak.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.	Nolle prosequi entered. Accused discharged.
6	Mohamed Abdulla Sanani.	Attempt to commit carnal intercourse against the nature of law under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code.	do.

At the beginning of 1948, 14 criminal appeals were pending and during the year 294 others were filed. Of these, 233 were dismissed, retrial was ordered in two appeals, 43 appeals were allowed and in 30 appeals convictions were sustained but the sentences were altered. No appeal was left pending at the end of the year. The average time taken for the disposal of a criminal appeal is about a fortnight from the filing of the memorandum.

Applications for revision on the criminal side totalled 19, of which 10 were dismissed. In eight cases convictions and sentences were set aside and appellants acquitted. In one case the conviction was altered and sentence reduced. 695

In the Small Causes Court 896 suits were filed and 853, including 20 cases of the previous year, were disposed of during the period under review. 674

The following table contains a classified summary of the criminal cases decided in the Magistrate's Courts in the year 1948:

Number of Persons

Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Convictions*	*Discharged or acquitted*
11,666	722	12,388	6,804	5,584

Four cases involving six persons were committed to the Supreme Court.

Offences	*No. of persons*
Offences punishable under Motor Traffic Ordinance and Rules	3,801
Voluntarily causing hurt	242
Assault	287
Other offences against the person	603
Theft	340
Other offences against property	149
Insult	395
Affray	419
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	625
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	3,081
Offences punishable under the Township Rules	1,118
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	1,320
Offences punishable under the Cruelty to Animals Rules	8
TOTAL	12,388

The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Courts of the Magistrates were as follows: 631

Imprisonment with or without fine	1,161
Whipping	30
Fine only	4,799

Five hundred and sixty-one applications for maintenance were made in the Magistrates' Courts. In 320 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases, maintenance was disallowed. 691

The Magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in closer touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enables closer supervision to be 692

625 police duties, the protection of persons and property, and the prevention
and detection of crime. They also police the very important and busy
647 harbour of Aden. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible
for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration,
the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants.

494 In addition, the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles,
the issue of driving licences and the control and issue of permits to public
service vehicles.

625 The Armed Police are a semi-military armed force and are responsible
for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where
necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to
provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disturbances.
They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran.

674 Criminal cases for the year 1948 showed a decrease of 344 as compared
with the year 1947, a decrease in Penal Code offences of almost 33⅓ per
cent. This decrease may be considered exceptionally high, but the
[167] figures for 1947 were swollen by cases arising from the 1947 riots. However,
there has been a distinct drop in Penal Code offences in the year
under review by comparison with the years 1946 and 1945 and it is
considered that the reduction is largely due to the implementation in
1947–48 of a closer degree of control over expelled undesirables and the
685 readier detection of them on their return to the Colony. In 1948 there
were 522 cases of offences against property compared with 776 such cases
in 1947. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 234,644 of which
property to the value of Rs. 119,439 (just over 50 per cent) was recovered.

625 During the year under review a total of 3,991 cases was also dealt
with by Police under local Ordinances. This shows an increase over the
● 691 year 1947, but is largely due to the fact that more energetic action has
been taken by Police in the matter of dealing with beggars, street vendors
and other minor offenders.

PRISON.

697 Dr. N. M. Hodivalla, O.B.E., part-time Superintendent, proceeded to India on leave, in October, 1948, and charge of the Prison till the end of the year was taken over by the Jailer.

The Aden Prison is the only Prison in the Colony, and therefore receives all classes of convicted offenders, in addition to persons committed to trial, and deportees and vagrants awaiting deportation.

Approximately 80 per cent of convicted prisoners are from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and other territories. The administration follows closely, modified where desirable by local conditions, the practice adopted in India.

The prison buildings are situated in a walled compound which ensures complete segregation from the general public. They consist of widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, workrooms, storerooms, kitchens, hospital and office.

Extension to the present office, construction of a range of six superior individual cells for "A" and "B" class prisoners, five cells for the accommodation of lunatic prisoners, and compound walls to four prison

1950 :

Attempted Rape .. .. Convicted and sentenced to 5 695
years rigorous imprisonment. On 684
appeal to the East African Appeal
Court sentence reduced to 2 years. 682

There were acquittals in two cases, murder and attempted rape; and one case, assaulting a public servant, was withdrawn.

There were 124 appeals from Magistrates Court in criminal cases in 1949 and 98 in 1950. 695

691

Civil Cases in the Supreme Court:		1949		1950
Suits filed		421		438
Suits disposed of		365		348
Miscellaneous applications		220		189
Applications for :				
Guardian orders		51		44
Succession certificates		12		16
Heirship certificates		116		70
Letters of administration		10		8
Probate		5		5
Others		26		46
Suits for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages		12		10
Appeals from Court of Small Cases ..		9		22
Applications for revision		3		3
Court of Small Causes :				
Suits filed		812		815
Suits disposed of		778		706
Magistrates Courts :				
Cases filed		9,789		11,075
Persons charged : Males	12,416		12,807	
Females	442		89	
Total		12,858		12,896
Convicted		7,387		7,345
Acquitted or discharged		5,471		5,551
Offences against Motor Traffic laws ..		3,635		3,775
Voluntarily causing hurt		152		178
Assault		612		744
Other offences against the person		89		124
Theft		246		267
Other offences against property		377		365
Insult		362		426
Affray		348		326

691

Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	104	92
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	326	378
Offences punishable under the Township Rules and Vagrants and Undesirables Ordinance	502	462
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	6,080	5,749
Offences punishable under Cruelty to Animals Rules	25	10
TOTAL ..	12,858	12,896

681 Magistrates Courts imposed the following punishments on convicted persons :

	1949	1950
Imprisonment with or without fine	856	1,064
Whipping	24	15
Fine only	6,499	6,190
Bound over for good behaviour	4	68
Applications for maintenance allowance ..	116	338
Orders granted	68	244

693
659 The Registration Department, under the Judge, maintains the usual register of births, marriages, and deaths, testamentary and other documents, firms, trade marks, patents and designs. The Sub-Registrar performs the duties of Notary Public, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Registrar of Firms, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs.

POLICE

625 The Police Force numbers 777, of which 331 are Armed Police who do not perform any civil police duties. The proportion of civil police to population is 1 to 226. The Civil Police include the Harbour Police, whose duties are chiefly concerned with the protection of shipping and cargo in the extremely busy harbour of Aden.

The force was under the command of the Commissioner throughout 1949 and 1950. The Civil Police perform normal police duties covering the protection of persons and property and the prevention and detection of crime in Aden Colony and in Aden harbour. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration, the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants. In addition the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences, the control and issue of permits to public service-vehicles and the licensing of arms.

000 which provided mainly for the better enforcing of discipline in the Force.

652 The General Loan and Stock Ordinance (No. 20 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised by the Government of Aden Colony under separate legislation and provided for the creation of Aden Colony stock. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The General Local Loan Ordinance (No. 21 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised locally in the Colony by the issue of debentures by the Government of the Colony under separate legislation. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The Trustee Investment in Aden Government Securities Ordinance (No. 22 of 1952), which provided safeguards to facilitate the investment of trust and other funds in the United Kingdom in Aden Government securities.

871 The Education Ordinance (No. 23 of 1952), which made provision for control of education in the Colony. This legislation was necessitated by the expansion of both Government and private education.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

692 Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Appeals from the Supreme Court are heard by Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

There are subordinate civil and criminal courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. This Court is presided over by the Chief Magistrate, who is the Judge of the Small Causes Court, assisted by one of the other two Magistrates as additional Judge. In addition, there are Magistrate's Courts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

671 The criminal system of law is based on that of India, modified by local ordinances. The Indian Penal Code is in force in the Colony.

691 The commonest type of litigation is that between landlord and tenant under the Aden Rent Restriction Ordinance and the majority of the suits under this head are claims by landlords for possession against their tenants.

674 691 The numbers of the civil and criminal cases filed in the Courts of the Colony during the years 1951 and 1952 were as follows:

Supreme Court

	1951	1952
Original Criminal . . .	3	5
Criminal Appeals . . .	77	123
Criminal Revision . . .	22	15
Original Civil	476	566
Civil Appeals	19	22

8;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden/M/M|

In addition the Supreme Court disposed of a large number of matters 679 dealing with personal status where in the case of Muslims Sharia 691 Law is applied.

Magistrates' Courts

	1951	1952
Criminal Cases	10,172	9,262
Civil Cases	758	840

POLICE

Establishment

The responsibility for the maintenance of law and order within the 625 Colony and the islands of Perim and Kamaran is vested in a Commissioner of Police and the following was the approved establishment of his Force for 1952 :

	Officers	*Ch. Inspectors, Inspectors & Sub-Insps.*	*Cadets*	*Other Ranks*
Civil Police . . .	8	20	4	369
Armed Police . . .	2	12	—	321
Little Aden Refinery detachment	14	18	—	112
Total Establishment . .	24	50	4	802

The Civil Police are employed on the prevention and detection of crime. The Armed Police is a task force and is available for any duties which are outside the scope of the Civil Police. Civil Police are trained in normal police duties but the Armed Police are trained more as soldiers than policemen.

Approval was given in the latter part of the year for the provision of additional police for the Aden Petroleum Refinery project at Little Aden where over 10,000 people of all races are expected to be employed during construction, which started in November, 1952, and is expected to continue for about two and a half years.

Organisation

The Colony is divided into four Police Divisions each under the command of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police with Chief Inspectors or Inspectors in charge of Police Stations.

The Commissioner deals with Divisions direct assisted by a Deputy Commissioner, who is responsible for the administration of the Force, and a Superintendent who is responsible for crime investigation and collection of intelligence.

The Armed Police occupy barracks strategically situated in the old town of Crater. They are commanded by a Superintendent who is responsible for their administration, discipline and training, assisted by an Assistant Superintendent. The Armed Police provide detachments for duty on the islands of Kamaran and Perim.

Recruitment and Training

Vacancies in the rank of constable are filled mainly by recruiting either local Arabs or Arabs from the Protectorate. The training course lasts for three months.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

all talking at once, who squatted in what little space there was 645
inside the room and overflowed into the passage outside. The
work these three men did was incredibly difficult and yet they
were successful to a remarkable degree, and succeeded in
maintaining not only security on the trade routes in the
Protectorate, but at the same time they were able to strengthen
the ties between Government and the Rulers.

Outside the Secretariat there were only three European
officers of the Government. The senior was the Chairman of
the Port Trust Board and of the Settlement Board, and at the
time of which I am writing the appointment was held by an
officer of the Royal Engineers who had been seconded to the
civil engineering side of the Government of India. He presided
over the Board of Trustees of the Port and was also the Chief
Executive Officer, and in addition he managed the affairs of
the Settlement. The Settlement, as I have already indicated,
was a term which included all the British territory which is
now the Colony, and the Settlement Board was the successor
of what in fact had been a Municipal Committee. A munici- 6.32
pality was formed some while after our occupation of Aden
in 1839, but it was not until 1882 that any attempt seems to
have been made to produce a set of municipal rules. In 1900
the local authority ceased to be called a Municipal Committee
and became known as the Aden Settlement. As such it, in fact,
did everything, and rather more, that an ordinary municipality
does in this country. The "rather more" being control of the [648]
electric light supply and also the water supply, both profitable
undertakings which were wrested from it when in 1937 Aden
became a Crown Colony and the new Colonial Government
was in search of funds.

The next important European officer was the Judicial Assis- 692 •
tant, who succeeded in combining with a reasonable degree of
success the duties of legal adviser to the Resident and Judge of
the District and Sessions Court. The last, but by no means 625
least important of the European officers, was the Commissioner
of Police who was seconded from the Indian Police and under
the District Magistrate was responsible for the maintenance of
law and order.

206 The present rates for direct connections are :—

	Rs.
Within a radius of 3 miles of the exchange	300 per annum.
For each additional half mile or fraction thereof	40 " "
An extension in the same building costs	120 " "

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS

653 Public Works in Aden are managed by the Aden Port Trust who maintain a separate staff for this Department. For this service the Port Trust are paid the actual expenditure of this department plus 7½ per cent. for office accommodation, and other incidental expenses.

Works in connection with roads, the development of the water supply and the electricity supply are carried out by the Aden Settlement.

The harbour and wharves are under the control of the Aden Port Trust.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

Justice and Crime

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal
695 jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High
681 Court of Judicature at Bombay—

(a) in civil cases—

(i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject matter in dispute in appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards,

(ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted ; and

(b) in criminal cases, from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not, is deemed to have been lodged and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council—

(a) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when the value of the subject-matter in dispute in such second appeal is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, provided that, in case the judgment appealed from affirms the decision of the Supreme Court, the second appeal involves some substantial question of law ; and 692 695 681

(*b*) at the discretion of the High Court, from any other judgment, whether final or interlocutory, if in the opinion of the High Court, the question involved in the second appeal is one of great general or public importance.

The Supreme Court is presided over by a Chief Justice. It is the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers of revision. 692

The other Civil Courts in the Colony are :—

(1) The Court of the Registrar, and
(2) The Court of Small Causes.

The Registrar of the Supreme Court is the Judge of both these Courts.

The jurisdiction of the Court of the Registrar extends to all original suits wherein the value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ; but certain suits of a prescribed nature are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Court, e.g.—

Suits concerning acts or orders done or made by officers of Government in their official capacity ;

Suits for specific performance or rescission of a contract, rectification or cancellation of an instrument, or an injunction ;

Suits relating to a trust ;

Suits upon foreign judgments ;

Suits for a general average loss or salvage, or compensation in respect of collision between ships ;

Suits for restitution of conjugal rights, divorce, or the custody of a minor.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognisance, provided the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of the Registrar and from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rs. 50.

Subject to the provisions of any Statute in force in England which expressly applies in the Colony or has been extended thereto by Order in Council and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony, and so far as the said Statute or enactment shall not extend or apply the Civil Courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and, in the absence of usage in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity, and the Statutes of general application in force in England on 1st of April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and 671 692

R.G. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1938) 1940 MAG Aden MAG

671 692 Statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal law of Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees are applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance, etc.

The enactments in force in the Colony on the 31st December, 1938, include sixty-three Ordinances, thirty-eight of which were enacted during the period under review, and all Indian and Bombay Acts and Regulations in force in the Colony on 31st March, 1937, not expressly repealed thereafter.

692 The Supreme Court is the only Criminal Court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment exceeding two years or fine exceeding one thousand rupees. All trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans, the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans. The other Criminal Courts of the Colony are those of—

(1) The Chief Magistrate,

(2) The Divisional Magistrates at Tawahi, Crater, Sheikh Othman and Perim.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court in all cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or of fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed. The Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

695 691 No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a youthful offender. Save in exceptional cases, a youthful offender is dealt with—

(1) by placing him on probation, or

(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or

(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or

(4) by a fine, or

(5) by whipping, or

(6) by ordering his detention.

691 There is a considerable amount of petty civil litigation in the Colony. During the period under review, 39 suits of value Rs. 1,95,304-7-0 were filed in the Supreme Court, 315 suits of value Rs. 45,062-13-9 in the Court of the Registrar and 1,525 suits of value Rs. 58,272-7-1 in the Court of Small Causes. 37, including seven of previous years' suits of value Rs. 99,827-13-0 were disposed of by the Supreme Court, 265 suits of value Rs. 32,747-5-9 by the Court of the Registrar, and 1,376 suits of value Rs. 49,439-7-7 by the Court of Small Causes. 28 applications for revision were filed and 43 appeals lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of 28 such applications and 35 appeals. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 46 applications concerning guardianship matters, 15 applications for succession certificate, and 52

Telephones.

206 655 The Government Telephone Exchange is worked on the central battery system and has a capacity of 200 exchange lines.

Early telephone developments in Aden were associated with the defence of the fortress. The first system (a magneto one) was installed and operated by the military authorities and later, when the Air Ministry became responsible for defence, the control of the telephones naturally passed to that Ministry.

From 1927 onwards endeavours were made to get the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department to accept responsibility for the system, but it was not till 1932 that the Indian Authorities took it over. By that time the magneto exchange and the overhead lines had reached the end of their useful life. The old system was therefore discontinued and a new central battery system constructed at a cost (including buildings) of about Rupees 1,50,000.

The present rates for direct connections are:—

	Rs.
Within a radius of 3 miles of the exchange ...	300 per annum.
For each additional half mile or fraction thereof ...	40 ,,

An extension in the same building costs Rs. 120/- per annum.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

653 The public works in Aden are managed by the Aden Port Trust who maintain a separate staff for this department. For this service the Port Trust are paid the actual expenditure of this department plus 7½ per cent. for office accommodation and other incidental expenses.

A general programme of minor works was carried out. Provision was also made for the construction of quarters for the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and the Education Officer, but these houses were only partially complete at the end of the year.

Two of the Political Officers' bungalows, started in December, 1936, were completed and occupied and the bungalow for the third Political Officer was started.

Works in connection with roads, the development of the water supply and the electricity supply were undertaken by the Aden Settlement.

The harbour and wharves are under the control of the Aden Port Trust. General works of improvement were carried out during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice and Crime.

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—

(*a*) in civil cases—

(i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject-matter in dispute in appeal is Rs.5,000 or upwards,

(ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted; and

(*b*) in criminal cases, from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs.500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not, is deemed to have been lodged and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council—

(*a*) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when the value of the subject matter in dispute in such second appeal is Rs.10,000 or upwards, provided that, in case the judgment appealed from affirms the decision of the Supreme Court, the second appeal involves some substantial question of law; and

(*b*) at the discretion of the High Court, from any other judgment, whether final or interlocutory if in the opinion of the High Court, the question involved in the second appeal is one of great general or public importance.

The Supreme Court is presided over by a Chief Justice. It is the only Court of appeal in the Colony and also has powers of revision.

The other Civil Courts in the Colony are:—

(1) the Court of the Registrar, and

(2) the Court of Small Causes.

The Registrar of the Supreme Court is the Judge of both these Courts.

The jurisdiction of the Court of the Registrar extends to all original suits wherein the value of the claim does not exceed Rs.1,000; but certain suits of a prescribed nature are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Court, e.g.,

Suits concerning acts or orders done or made by officers of Government in their official capacity;

suits for specific performance or rescission of a contract, rectification or cancellation of an instrument, or an injunction;

suits relating to a trust;

suits upon foreign judgments;

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

692 suits for a general average loss or salvage, or compensation in respect of collision between ships;

suits for restitution of conjugal rights, divorce, or the custody of a minor.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, provided the value of the subject matter does not exceed Rs.500.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of the Registrar and from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rs.50.

Subject to the provisions of any Statute in force in England which expressly applies in the Colony or has been extended thereto by Order in Council and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony, and so far as the said Statute or enactment shall not extend or apply, the Civil Courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and, in the absence of usage, in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity, and the Statutes of general application in force in England on the 1st April, 1937.
671 692 The common law, doctrines of equity and Statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal laws of Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees are applied, save in so far as these laws have been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance, etc.

671 The enactments in force in the Colony on the 31st December, 1937, include twenty-five Ordinances enacted during the period under review and all Indian and Bombay Acts and Regulations in force in the Colony on the 31st March, 1937, not expressly repealed thereafter.

692 The Supreme Court is the only Criminal Court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment exceeding two years or fine exceeding one thousand rupees. All trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans, the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans. The other Criminal Courts of the Colony are those of—

(1) the Chief Magistrate,

(2) Divisional Magistrates at Tawahi, Crater, Sheikh Othman and Perim.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court in all cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or of fine exceeding Rs.50 has been passed. The Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

691

Offences.	*Number of cases.*
Voluntarily causing hurt	163
Assault	130
Other offences against the person	32
Theft	57
Other offences against property	35
Insult	365
Affray	163
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code ...	63
Cruelty to animals	[illegible]
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	390
Offences punishable under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act...	478
Offences punishable under the Aden Settlement Regulation	161
Offences punishable under other enactments	30

681 The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Courts of the Magistrates were as follows:—

Imprisonment with or without fine	133
Whipping	17
Fine only	813
Bound over or otherwise dealt with	13

691 Eighty-four applications for maintenance were made in the Courts of the Magistrates. Orders for maintenance were granted in 36 cases.

691 The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were:—

692 (1) Theft with 11 previous convictions;

(2) misappropriation of a postal letter while in course of transmission by post; criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of the said letter; and dishonestly using as genuine a receipt in respect of the said letter, knowing it to be forged.

Nine criminal appeals were lodged and 38 proceedings in revision taken in the Supreme Court. Twenty-six of such proceedings arose out of applications and twelve were taken by the Court *suo motu*. In one appeal the case was remanded for retrial, and eight appeals were dismissed. Twenty applications for revision were dismissed. As a result of one such application, sentence was enhanced; as the result of another, sentence was reduced; and in the case of four, convictions were set aside. In revisional proceedings taken by the Court *suo motu*, sentence was enhanced in six cases and varied in one case, no action being taken in the remaining cases.

693 There are five lawyers practising in the Courts of the Colony, three being Hindus, one a Mohammedan, and one a Parsee. Sanads are granted by the Supreme Court under rules made under the Supreme Courts Ordinance. Two of these lawyers are barristers-at-law and the other three have Indian legal qualifications.

b57 Government which contributes Rs. 30,000 per annum, dispenses relief
735 to the aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare. Provision is made in the Colony Estimates for Rs. 13,000 on welfare staff and Rs. 3,000 on transport, etc.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An assistant welfare officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

b46 The year 1947 saw the first session of Legislative Council in this Colony. Four sittings were held, in January and April respectively. Thirteen Bills were passed, which included two important new measures, the Rent Restrictions Ordinance and the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance.

For approximately the first nine months of the year the post of Attorney-General was vacant. This threw a great deal of extra work on the Crown Counsel and unavoidably affected the drafting of new legislation.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

b92
+95 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay*:

(a) in civil cases:

(i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject-matter in dispute in appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards;

(ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted; and

(b) in criminal cases from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not is deemed to have been lodged, and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council:

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* Appeal to the High Court at Bombay has since been abolished and appeal to the Court of Appeal in Nairobi has been substituted.

[Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1947) 1949 MML Aden 48-56]

(a) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when the value of the subject-matter in dispute in such second appeal is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, provided that, in case the judgment appealed from affirms the decision of the Supreme Court, the second appeal involves some substantial question of law; and 692 695

(b) at the discretion of the High Court, from any other judgment, whether final or interlocutory, if in the opinion of the High Court the question involved in the second appeal is one of great general or public importance.

The Supreme Court is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers of revision. 693 692

The other Civil Court in the Colony is the Court of Small Causes, presided over by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, who is *ex officio* the Judge of the Court of Small Causes and is also the Chief Magistrate. Provision is also made for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes. In practice the Chief Magistrate and one of the other magistrates sit separately as Judge or additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, if the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rs. 50.

Subject to the provisions of any statute in force in England expressly applied to the Colony, or which has been extended thereto by Order in Council, and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony, and so far as the said statute or enactment does not extend or apply, the civil courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and in the absence of usage in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity and statutes of general application in force in England on 1st April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal law of Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees is applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance and certain other matters. 671

On both the civil and criminal sides the procedure of the Courts is governed by ordinances which are based on Indian models.

The Supreme Court is the only criminal court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding two years or fine exceeding Rs. 1,000. All criminal trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans. 692 695

There are three magistrates, including the Chief Magistrate, who 693

S.O. Bib., Colonial Office G-8 (1947) 1948 MMCI Aden 68/48

693 individually exercise the powers of a magistrate of the first class as provided by the Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1937, and regular sittings are held at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

•692 695 An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed, and the Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person under the age of 16 years.

A youthful offender may be dealt with by placing him on probation, or by discharging him after due admonition, or by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or by fine, or by whipping, or by ordering his detention.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there was an increase of cases both in the Supreme Court and in the Magistrates' Courts. In the Lower Courts there was a very considerable increase in petty offences such as infringements of the Port Rules and minor infringements of the Traffic Ordinance and Rules.

[693] 694 Although there were eight professional pleaders in the Colony, in the great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

Owing to the increase of work, Government agreed to the appointment of a second magistrate of the first class on a contractual basis.

691 There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. During the year 1947, 304 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 316 civil suits were finally decided. Ten applications for civil revision were filed and decided. Twenty-three civil appeals were lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of all. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 30 applications concerning guardianship matters, 10 for succession certificates, 58 for heirship certificates, two for letters of administration, one for probate; and excluding execution proceedings and interlocutory applications, there were 22 other applications, making in all 123. The corresponding disposals were 34, 10, 63, 1, 1, and 23 respectively, making in all 132.

Twenty-six estates were in charge of the Supreme Court.

586 All six cases for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages filed during the year were disposed of.

674 Eleven criminal cases were committed to the Supreme Court during 1947 for trial, out of which nine were disposed of during the year and the remaining two were heard and decided in January, 1948.

S:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMl Aden MM|

681 The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Magistrates' Courts were as follows:

Imprisonment with or without fine	908
Whipping	83
Fine only	5,513

691 Four hundred and fifty-seven applications for maintenance were made in the magistrates' Courts. In 306 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases maintenance was disallowed.

692 The magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in close touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enables due supervision to be effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

617 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Colony of Aden.

[693] During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during 1947 was 443.

Thirty applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of. The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 39.

Registration of Firms

Nineteen applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of Bills of Exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 30.

Income

651 The total income from registration documents and firms and notarial charges was Rs. 7,984.

POLICE

674 Serious crime remained about the same as in the previous year. The acid-throwing attack in August, 1947, on the Matron of the Civil Hospital,

S.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1948 MMI Aden

b46 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

b43 The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

● b92 The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

b32 During 1947 the local government of the Colony remained vested in the two Township Authorities, the larger being vested in the Fortress Township Authority and the area covered by it embracing the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. [7/2] The Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European, [361 situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area covered by it includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to 438] be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood mainly by fishing, basket-making and lime-burning, and who look to the built-up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre. The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

[b43] The members of the Boards which administer the local government of these two areas are at present appointed by the Governor. The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend the various municipal services such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services and roads, the provision of recreational facilities for the public and the control of building operations. [43-5] It has still been found necessary to maintain foodstuff stalls in the public markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

443 368 231 During the year the Authorities opened a new market for petty traders and hawkers, a new public bathing-place where baths, with soap and towels provided, can be secured at a nominal fee, and a new cattle stable to accommodate 350 milk cows at Sheikh Othman.

B/Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MDG Aden [illegible]

tary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 362
1943, and this policy is being continued by Government.

During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics [744]
these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow progress.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

745
There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony.

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, 657
but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, 735
financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through Government which contributes Rs. 30,000 per annum, dispenses relief to the 747
aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; 647
the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An Assistant Welfare Officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1948, of which the following are the more important:

Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 3, which 651
gives family relief in respect of one wife and not more than four children. 746
The loss involved by this concession has been provided against by increasing taxation in the higher grades.

Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 4, which carries out the 697
recommendation of a locally appointed Prison Reform Committee by reducing the number of prison offences which are punishable with whipping.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance 657
1948, No. 19, which provides *inter alia* that a certain class of employee of the Aden Port Trust shall be eligible to contribute.

Aden Protectorate Levies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 20, which provides for the grant of pensions to native officers and enlisted clerks.

Appeals to the Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1948, No. 22, which 692

692 provides for appeals from the Supreme Court to be heard by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. Prior thereto appeals lay, under Article 20 of the Aden Colony Order, 1936, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Before the introduction of this Ordinance that Article was revoked, and Orders in Council were made which extended to Aden the provisions of the Eastern African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council, 1921, and included Aden with the East African territories in the right of final appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Criminal Court (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1948, No. 23, which contains amendments consequential on the change in the Appeal Court; and in particular prescribes more fully than previously the procedure to be followed after a sentence of death.

657 Antiquities Ordinance, 1948, No. 24, which repeals the Antiquities Ordinance, 1940, and makes more comprehensive provision for the preservation of objects of archaeological interest, proper and scientific excavation, the control of export and import of antiquities and for the ultimate disposal of those found by licensed excavators.

278 Penicillin Ordinance, 1948, No. 25, which is to ensure that penicillin is used only on the advice of qualified persons.

362 A Bill entitled an Ordinance to make provision for Town Planning was introduced in the final session of Legislative Council and passed its second reading. It was referred to a Select Committee for reporting back to the Council in the first session of 1949. The Bill is a comprehensive one, there being no town planning legislation at the present time.

579 The normal work of the Legal Department was hampered during the
647 early months of the year as a result of the aftermath of the riots which took
692 place in December, 1947. In particular there was an official enquiry conducted by Sir Harry Trusted, K.C.M.G., K.C., at which the Department was represented; there were a large number of prosecutions for offences during the riots, and into appeals following thereon; and there was an enquiry by the Crown Counsel, appointed a Special Magistrate for the purpose, into some 800 claims under section 16 of the Police Ordinance, 1937, for damage suffered by members of the public during the riots. The investigation of these claims alone took approximately five months.

000 The Revised Edition of the Ordinances which was referred to in the Report for 1946 as being ready for printing in January, 1946, is still not ready for publication owing to the pressure of work on the persons concerned in the United Kingdom in indexing and printing. It is understood however that more than half of the work has been completed and it is hoped that the publication will be possible in the near future.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Up to 30th September, 1948, an appeal lay from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. As from

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1st October, 1948, appeals lie from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa instead of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

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Since 1st October, 1948, the extent of the right of appeal is as follows:

In criminal cases:

1. Any person convicted on a trial held by the Supreme Court may appeal to the Court of Appeal

- (*a*) on a matter of law; provided that for the purposes of this section a matter of law shall not be taken to include severity of sentence, and
- (*b*) with the leave of the Court of Appeal or upon the certificate of the Judge who tried the case that it is a fit case for appeal on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone or a question of mixed law and fact or any other ground which appears to the Supreme Court to be a sufficient ground of appeal, and
- (*c*) with the leave of the Court of Appeal against the sentence passed on conviction unless such sentence is one fixed by law.

2. Any party to criminal proceedings held before the Supreme Court in its appellate jurisdiction may appeal to the Court of Appeal on a matter of law but not on a matter of fact; provided that for the purposes of this section a matter of law shall not be taken to include severity of sentence.

3. In the case of a sentence of death

- (*a*) the sentence shall not be executed until after the expiration of the time within which a memorandum of appeal against the sentence may be presented;
- (*b*) if a memorandum of appeal is filed the sentence shall not be executed until the appeal has been disposed of or abandoned;
- (*c*) if a petition for leave to appeal or for leave to file a memorandum of appeal out of time is presented the sentence shall not be executed until leave to appeal or to file the memorandum of appeal out of time has been refused or the appeal has been disposed of or abandoned.

Provided that if the sentence has been confirmed by the Governor it may be executed without further extension notwithstanding that a petition for leave to appeal or to file a memorandum of appeal out of time may have been presented after the time for appeal has expired.

In civil cases:

1. Subject to any rules which may be made, an appeal shall lie in civil cases from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeal

- (*a*) as the right, from any final judgment of the Supreme Court where the appeal involves, directly or indirectly, some claim or question respecting property or some civil right of the value of two thousand rupees or upwards;
- (*b*) with the leave of the Supreme Court, from any other judgment of the Supreme Court, whether final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or other-

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wise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted;

(c) with the leave of the Court of Appeal where the Supreme Court has refused to give leave to appeal under paragraph (b) of this sub-section and the Court of Appeal considers that leave to appeal ought to be granted.

2. The Governor in Council may by Rules prescribe, or enable Rules of Court to be made prescribing the imposition upon rights of appeal of conditions as to the giving of security or otherwise.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council in certain cases.

692 The Supreme Court is presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court. It is the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers of revision.

The other Civil Court in the Colony is the Court of Small Causes, presided over by the Registrar of the Supreme Court who is *ex officio* the Judge of the Court of Small Causes and also the Chief Magistrate. Provision is also made for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes. In practice the Chief Magistrate and one of the other Magistrates sit separately as Judge and Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, if the value of the subject matter does not exceed Rupees 50. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rupees 50.

Subject to the provisions of any statute in force in England expressly applied to the Colony or which has been extended thereto by Order-in-Council and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony and so far as the said statute or enactment does extend or apply, the civil courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and in the absence of usage, in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity, and statutes of general application in force in England on 1st April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular the personal law of Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsis is applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance and certain other matters.

[671] On both the civil and criminal sides the procedure of the Courts is governed by Ordinances which are based on Indian models.

The Supreme Court is the only criminal court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding two years or fine exceeding Rs. 1,000. All criminal trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans, the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans.

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No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person 681 under the age of sixteen years.

A youthful offender may be dealt with:

(1) by placing him on probation, or
(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or
(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian, or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or
(4) by fine, or
(5) by whipping, or
(6) by ordering his detention.

There are three Magistrates including the Chief Magistrate who 693
individually exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as provided 695
by the Criminal Courts Ordinance 1937, and regular sittings are held at
Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. 427

An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court in 698
all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one
month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed and the Supreme Court 692
has also powers of revision.

During the year Rent Tribunals were set up for the assessment of the standard rent of lettings. The Tribunals are not staffed by the Judicial Department but the Supreme Court can entertain an appeal from the decision of a Tribunal.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there has been an increase of cases in the Magistrates' Courts.

In addition to His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court the Judicial Staff consisted of Mr. Nunn, Chief Magistrate and Messrs. Mansoor and Kazi, Magistrates of the first class. During the year Mr. Nunn was on leave from 2nd June, 1948, to 4th October, 1948, during which period Mr. Mansoor acted as Chief Magistrate and Judge of the Small Causes Court and Mr. Kazi continued to act as Additional Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Although there were seven professional pleaders in the Colony, in the great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay which could be obviated by procedural reform. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. 691
During 1948, 459 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 326 civil suits were finally decided. Six applications for civil revision were filed and all were decided. Twenty-eight civil appeals were lodged in

Applications for revision on the criminal side totalled 19, of which 10 were dismissed. In eight cases convictions and sentences were set aside and appellants acquitted. In one case the conviction was altered and sentence reduced. 688

In the Small Causes Court 896 suits were filed and 833, including 20 cases of the previous year, were disposed of during the period under review. 689

The following table contains a classified summary of the criminal cases decided in the Magistrate's Courts in the year 1948:

Number of Persons

Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Convictions*	*Discharged or acquitted*
11,666	722	12,388	6,804	5,584

Four cases involving six persons were committed to the Supreme Court.

Offences	*No. of persons*
Offences punishable under Motor Traffic Ordinance and Rules	3,801
Voluntarily causing hurt	242
Assault	187
Other offences against the person	603
Theft	340
Other offences against property	149
Insult	395
Affray	419
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	625
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	3,081
Offences punishable under the Township Rules	1,118
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	1,320
Offences punishable under the Cruelty to Animals Rules	8
TOTAL	12,388

The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Courts of the Magistrates were as follows: 690

Imprisonment with or without fine	1,161
Whipping	30
Fine only	4,799

Five hundred and sixty-one applications for maintenance were made in the Magistrates' Courts. In 320 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases, maintenance was disallowed. 691

The Magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in closer touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enables closer supervision to be 692

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 Mfd Aden M#1

692 effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

659 656 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Colony of Aden.

During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during the year under report was 373.

Sixty-seven applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of.

The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 42.

Registration of Firms

Twenty applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of bills of exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 55.

Powers of Attorney

The total number of powers of attorney attested or authenticated was seven.

Income

651 The total income for registration of documents, firms and notarial charges was Rs. 6,926.

Duties Performed by the Sub-Registrar

The Sub-Registrar performs the duties of Notary Public, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Registrar of Firms, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs, and acts as a Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Documents and the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

POLICE

625 The Police Force has a total strength of 640. The proportion of Police to population is approximately 1 in 125. The Force comprises Aden Arabs, Aden Protectorate Arabs, Indians and Somalis and is officered by members of the Colonial Police Service. It is divided into two distinct units, the Civil Police and the Armed Police. The former perform normal

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken. 631 161 226

There is a small Police detachment in the island together with medical staff and lighthouse staff. 625 787

There is no natural water supply on the island; sea-water distilling plant provides sufficient water for the supply of the population and for the occasional ship which comes in for emergency water supplies. 312

Up to the end of 1948 Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden. 206

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them. 647 000

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees. [692]

During 1948 the local government of the Colony remained vested in two Township Authorities. The larger is known as the Fortress Township Authority and the area covered by it embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed by it includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood mainly by fishing, basket making and lime burning, using shells collected on the sea shore for this last purpose, and who look on the built up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre and the place in which they find their simple means of recreation. The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000. 632 161 [212] 361 463

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings in the exercise of their functions of superintending various services of municipal character, such as control of markets, maintenance of public health and sanitary 632

671 The Exchange Control Ordinance, which supersedes the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941. It follows the United Kingdom Exchange Control Act of 1947.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

● 692 Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. There are subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. In addition, there are Magistrates' Courts which hold sessions at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. The Registrar of the Supreme Court is the Chief Magistrate.

The Supreme Court enjoys both an original and an appellate jurisdiction, appeal lying from the Court of Small Causes in civil matters and from the Magistrates' Courts in criminal matters.

From the Supreme Court, exercising its original jurisdiction, there is an appeal, in certain circumstances, to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, provided that, in civil matters, the claim is in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,000 or upwards.

In May, 1949, the acting Judge proceeded into the Western Aden Protectorate in order to try a case of murder. This was the first occasion on which a Judge of the Supreme Court has sat outside the boundaries of the Colony.

During 1950 the Judge of the Supreme Court was invited twice to sit on the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa at Nairobi and Dar es Salaam.

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692 The following criminal cases were heard by the Supreme Court: 1949:

Charge:	*Result:*
Murder	Convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to 15 months rigorous imprisonment.
Culpable homicide ..	Convicted of simple hurt and sentenced to one day simple imprisonment.
Murder	Convicted and executed after appeal to the Privy Council had been dismissed.
Murder	Convicted; on appeal to the East African Appeal Court found guilty but insane and detained in custody.

ADEN COLONY

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Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

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Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

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The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

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The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari' a code of Muslim law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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There are two local government bodies in the Colony: the larger is known as the Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 70,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this Township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

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In 1949 the principle of election was first introduced into the constitution of the Fortress Township Authority, so as to provide three elected members in addition to the existing four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. In Crater ward there were elections, resulting in the success of one Arab merchant and one Pakistani advocate who was previously a nominated member of the Authority. In the other ward objections were raised against two Arab candidates, who were found not to be of British birth, and a

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 Mfil. Aden MM1

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1952

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	Number	Amount of Compensation
Fatal Accident Cases:		
Claimed and settled in Court	5	Sh. 17,584
Pending	4	—
No claim by dependents	7	—
Permanent Partial Disability Cases:		
Settled in Court	17	20,453
Settled out of Court	27	14,879
Closed without award (no permanent injury and other reasons)	101	—
Pending	43	—

Classification by Trades

Accidents on wharfs, on lighters, etc.	85
" in factories and workshops	63
" on buildings under construction	56

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1952

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Types of employment	*Date*	*Period of Stoppage*	*Number of men*	*Man days lost*
Factory	January	8 days	144	1,152
Dock Labour	February	2 "	500	1,000
Factory	March	2 "	50	100
Factory	May	1 day	50	50
Dock Labour	June	3 hours	250	90
Dock Labour	October	3 days	150	450
Building Construction	October	3 "	50	150
Building Construction	December	1 day	24	24
			TOTAL	3,016

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

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STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR 1949–50 TO 1951–52

	1951–52 £	1950–51 £	1949–50 £
1. Direct Taxation	702,716	418,607	316,351
2. Customs and Excise	295,206	246,179	215,012
3. Stamps, Licences, etc.	43,871	47,275	41,374
4. Receipt for or in aid of specific Government Services	129,899	44,854	38,230
5. Contributions and Local Reimbursements	27,372	20,784	15,931

000 which provided mainly for the better enforcing of discipline in the Force.

652 The General Loan and Stock Ordinance (No. 20 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised by the Government of Aden Colony under separate legislation and provided for the creation of Aden Colony stock. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The General Local Loan Ordinance (No. 21 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised locally in the Colony by the issue of debentures by the Government of the Colony under separate legislation. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The Trustee Investment in Aden Government Securities Ordinance (No. 22 of 1952), which provided safeguards to facilitate the investment of trust and other funds in the United Kingdom in Aden Government securities.

871 The Education Ordinance (No. 23 of 1952), which made provision for control of education in the Colony. This legislation was necessitated by the expansion of both Government and private education.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

692 Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Appeals from the Supreme Court are heard by Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

There are subordinate civil and criminal courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. This Court is presided over by the Chief Magistrate, who is the Judge of the Small Causes Court, assisted by one of the other two Magistrates as additional Judge. In addition, there are Magistrate's Courts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

671 The criminal system of law is based on that of India, modified by local ordinances. The Indian Penal Code is in force in the Colony.

691 The commonest type of litigation is that between landlord and tenant under the Aden Rent Restriction Ordinance and the majority of the suits under this head are claims by landlords for possession against their tenants.

674 The numbers of the civil and criminal cases filed in the Courts of
691 the Colony during the years 1951 and 1952 were as follows :

Supreme Court

	1951	1952
Original Criminal	3	5
Criminal Appeals	77	123
Criminal Revision	22	15
Original Civil	476	566
Civil Appeals	19	22

18: U. S. Dept. of State G-4 (no date) ca. 1946 MJ1 Saudi Arabia

Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2/

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101 The city of Aden together with the peninsula of Little Aden, the territory of Sheikh Othman, and the Island of Perim thus form a Crown Colony under direct British rule. (5)

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5. The British distinguish between two basic types of colonial administration: direct rule and indirect rule. The former means that the area is administered directly by British colonial officials without any native governmental machinery as is the case in Aden Colony. In the latter case use is made of existing native institutions and many of the actual administrative functions are in the hands of native governments under the control of British colonial officials.

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The islands of Kuria Muria, and Kamaran are also British possessions administered under the control of the Governor of Aden.

This means that no native government whatsoever functions in the area. As a colony, Aden is part of the British national territory and its inhabitants are British subjects. In spite of the transfer of administrative control over Aden to the Colonial Office, the ties with India have not been completely broken. A large amount of British Indian legislation, which had been made applicable to Aden, continues in force. The judicial organization, moreover, is still closely linked with India since appeals from the Aden Supreme Court lie in the High Court in Bombay. In dealing with any legal case centered in Aden, British Indian substantive and procedural laws have, therefore, to be taken into account.

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2. The Aden Protectorate. The present organization of the Protectorate is based upon the Aden Protectorate Order in Council of 18 March 1937. (6) Under it the Governor of the Colony is at the

6. S. R. & O. 1937, pp. 750-57; amended 10 July 1940, S. R. & O. 1940, pp. 397-98.

same time Governor of the Protectorate. (7) The functions exercised

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7. A protectorate, even one very closely resembling a colony, is not part of the national territory of the protecting state but

speaking teachers of our own language we shall make no progress. One of my sons, who is in Edinburgh, has just failed an examination and of all things he has failed in Arabic. It is a disgrace and for that disgrace we have India to thank. We are not part of that country geographically and we are not the same people and we do not speak the same language." 002

He paused again, and then with an abrupt change of subject went on:

"We have no newspapers, but unfortunately we have got lawyers. Newspapers, properly managed, can be useful and let the Government know how the people think and make the people think in the right way, but they can be dangerous unless they are in the hands of experienced and honest men, and we have none. Where is the experience to come from? Maybe it is as well that we have no newspapers, but the lawyers, well, that was a serious mistake, they should never have been allowed to practise until the people were better educated; they are a plague, they are worse than locusts, they make mischief and they encourage people to go to courts. At the present time they are too busy making money to think of other things, but they will once they have grown fat and then they will talk politics to the people and this before the people are properly awake. It will be dangerous and Government must take the necessary measures." [204] [693]

He had an irritating habit, as I was to realise later, of saying that Government must take "the necessary measures" and not saying what form the "measures" should take. So often in the future was he to diagnose the distemper, but unfortunately not very often was he able to suggest the remedy. His reference to the lawyers was to be repeated from time to time through the years that I knew him. They had been allowed to practise in the courts in Aden in 1928; before that they were prohibited from appearing in court, although there had been no prohibition on their acting as legal advisers out of court. At that time the Bar was approximately one hundred per cent. Indian and was to remain so for nearly twenty years, and it is probably this monopoly of the Bar by Indians which accounted to some extent for Mackawwi's dislike of lawyers, but it was not the 693 [563]

693 whole reason, because there was a great deal in what he had said. In the early days certainly, there was a tendency for some of the less scrupulous legal practitioners not to attempt too seriously to dissuade their clients from going to court when they had no case.

000 Mackawwi now turned to the Protectorate, and said:

"You have not seen the Protectorate yet?"

"No," I replied.

"They are ignorant and poor people and something should be done for them," he said.

"What should be done?" I inquired. It was a question I was often to ask him and sometimes he did give me an answer, but more often than not the reply came,

"I do not know, but something should be done, something should be done before it is too late."

At this point the bell rang from the Resident's room and Mackawwi, unfolding his legs—he had been sitting with one thrown over the other—rose to his feet and with a particularly charming smile shook hands, and drifted through the door and away as if carried by the light breeze that blew that morning from the sea.

648 668 From the time that Aden was first acquired by us it formed part of the Bombay Presidency, but by 1932 political developments in India had reached a stage which made a break with Bombay inevitable. The Resident had been consulted, and it had been made clear to the authorities in India and London that the Arabs, who formed the majority of the population of the Settlement, would react most unfavourably to any suggestion that Aden should continue to be under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government once provincial autonomy had become a fact in India./We took the view in Aden at that time that it would not be practicable for Aden to continue under control which had passed into the hands of the Indians themselves. Aden was not an Indian Colony, and over the years the Arabs had learnt one thing very clearly and that was not to expect generous treatment from India.

648 563 668 To understand the attitude of the Arabs to other races it must be realised that they consider themselves and always have,

691 107 applications for maintenance were made in the Courts of the Magistrates. In 47 cases orders for maintenance were granted.

The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were—

(1) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder,
(2) Forgery of a cheque and cheating,
(3) Murder,
(4) House trespass and outraging the modesty of a woman,
(5) Forging a Court document.

695 58 criminal appeals were lodged and 62 proceedings in revision taken in the Supreme Court. In 11 appeals the cases were remanded for retrial, and 23 appeals were dismissed. In 14 cases appeals were allowed and in 6 cases sentences were reduced. 51 applications for revision were dismissed. In one case sentence was enhanced, in 2 cases sentences were reduced, and in 5 cases convictions were set aside and 3 cases were ordered to be retried.

693 There are 6 lawyers practising in the Courts of the Colony, three being Hindus, two Mohamedans and one a Parsee. Sanads are granted by the Supreme Court under rules made under the Supreme Court Ordinance. Two of these lawyers are Barristers-at-Law and the other four have Indian legal qualifications.

Police

625 The police under the control of a Commissioner of Police and a Deputy Commissioners of Police consist of two forces, an unarmed and an armed force. The strength of the former is 9 Inspectors, 4 Jamadars and 306 men. The strength of the armed force is 4 Inspectors, 1 Jamadar and 200 men. Details of the strength are as follows:—

UNARMED POLICE

	Inspectors.	*Jamadars.*	*Head Constables and Constables.*
Aden Land and Sheikh Othman Foot Police.	5	2	225
Perim Land Police	—	—	12
Sheikh Othman Mounted Police	—	1	12
Aden Harbour Police ...	4	1	57
Total	9	4	306

ARMED POLICE

At Aden	2	1	138
At Perim	1	—	32
At Kamaran	1	—	30
Total	4	1	200

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Offence.	*Number of cases.*
Voluntarily causing hurt	163
Assault	159
Other offences against the person	32
Theft	57
Other offences against property	55
Insult	365
Affray	183
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	83
Cruelty to animals	29
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	390
Offences punishable under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act	478
Offences punishable under the Aden Settlement Regulation	161
Offences punishable under other enactments	30

681 The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Courts of the Magistrates were as follows:—

Imprisonment with or without fine	133
Whipping	17
Fine only	813
Bound over or otherwise dealt with	13

691 Eighty-four applications for maintenance were made in the Courts of the Magistrates. Orders for maintenance were granted in 36 cases.

691 The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were:—

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(1) Theft with 11 previous convictions;

(2) misappropriation of a postal letter while in course of transmission by post; criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of the said letter; and dishonestly using as genuine a receipt in respect of the said letter, knowing it to be forged.

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Nine criminal appeals were lodged and 38 proceedings in revision taken in the Supreme Court. Twenty-six of such proceedings arose out of applications and twelve were taken by the Court *suo motu*. In one appeal the case was remanded for retrial, and eight appeals were dismissed. Twenty applications for revision were dismissed. As a result of one such application, sentence was enhanced; as the result of another, sentence was reduced; and in the case of four, convictions were set aside. In revisional proceedings taken by the Court *suo motu*, sentence was enhanced in six cases and varied in one case, no action being taken in the remaining cases.

693 There are five lawyers practising in the Courts of the Colony, three being Hindus, one a Mohammedan, and one a Parsee. Sanads are granted by the Supreme Court under rules made under the Supreme Courts Ordinance. Two of these lawyers are barristers-at-law and the other three have Indian legal qualifications.

(*a*) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when 692
the value of the subject-matter in dispute in such second appeal 695
is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, provided that, in case the judgment appealed from affirms the decision of the Supreme Court, the second appeal involves some substantial question of law; and

(*b*) at the discretion of the High Court, from any other judgment, whether final or interlocutory, if in the opinion of the High Court the question involved in the second appeal is one of great general or public importance.

The Supreme Court is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme 693
Court. It is the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers 692
of revision.

The other Civil Court in the Colony is the Court of Small Causes, presided over by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, who is *ex officio* the Judge of the Court of Small Causes and is also the Chief Magistrate. Provision is also made for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes. In practice the Chief Magistrate and one of the other magistrates sit separately as Judge or additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, if the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rs. 50.

Subject to the provisions of any statute in force in England expressly 671
applied to the Colony, or which has been extended thereto by Order in Council, and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony, and so far as the said statute or enactment does not extend or apply, the civil courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and in the absence of usage in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity and statutes of general application in force in England on 1st April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal law of Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees is applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance and certain other matters.

On both the civil and criminal sides the procedure of the Courts is governed by ordinances which are based on Indian models.

The Supreme Court is the only criminal court having power to pass 692
a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding two years or fine exceed- 695
ing Rs. 1,000. All criminal trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans.

There are three magistrates, including the Chief Magistrate, who 693

693 individually exercise the powers of a magistrate of the first class as provided by the Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1937, and regular sittings are held at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

692 An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court
in all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one
695 month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed, and the Supreme Court
has also powers of revision.

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person under the age of 16 years.

A youthful offender may be dealt with by placing him on probation, or by discharging him after due admonition, or by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or by fine, or by whipping, or by ordering his detention.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there was an increase of cases both in the Supreme Court and in the Magistrates' Courts. In the Lower Courts there was a very considerable increase in petty offences such as infringements of the Port Rules and minor infringements of the Traffic Ordinance and Rules.

[693] Although there were eight professional pleaders in the Colony, in the
great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties
694 appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

Owing to the increase of work, Government agreed to the appointment of a second magistrate of the first class on a contractual basis.

691 There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. During the year 1947, 304 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 328 civil suits were finally decided. Ten applications for civil revision were filed and decided. Twenty-three civil appeals were lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of all. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 30 applications concerning guardianship matters, 10 for succession certificates, 58 for heirship certificates, two for letters of administration, one for probate; and excluding execution proceedings and interlocutory applications, there were 22 other applications, making in all 123. The corresponding disposals were 34, 10, 63, 1, 1, and 23 respectively, making in all 132.

Twenty-six estates were in charge of the Supreme Court.

586 All six cases for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages filed during the year were disposed of.

674 Eleven criminal cases were committed to the Supreme Court during 1947 for trial, out of which nine were disposed of during the year and the remaining two were heard and decided in January, 1948.

681 The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Magistrates' Courts were as follows:

Imprisonment with or without fine	928
Whipping	23
Fine only	5,513

691 Four hundred and fifty-seven applications for maintenance were made in the magistrates' Courts. In 306 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases maintenance was disallowed.

692 The magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in close touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enables due supervision to be effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

647 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Colony of Aden.

[693] During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during 1947 was 443.

Thirty applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of. The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 39.

Registration of Firms

Nineteen applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of Bills of Exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 30.

Income

651 The total income from registration documents and firms and notarial charges was Rs. 7,984.

POLICE

674 Serious crime remained about the same as in the previous year. The acid-throwing attack in August, 1947, on the Matron of the Civil Hospital,

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person under the age of sixteen years. 681

A youthful offender may be dealt with:

(1) by placing him on probation, or
(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or
(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian, or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or
(4) by fine, or
(5) by whipping, or
(6) by ordering his detention.

There are three Magistrates including the Chief Magistrate who 693
individually exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as provided 695
by the Criminal Courts Ordinance 1937, and regular sittings are held at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. 427

An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court in 698
all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed and the Supreme Court 692
has also powers of revision.

During the year Rent Tribunals were set up for the assessment of the standard rent of lettings. The Tribunals are not staffed by the Judicial Department but the Supreme Court can entertain an appeal from the decision of a Tribunal.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there has been an increase of cases in the Magistrates' Courts.

In addition to His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court the Judicial Staff consisted of Mr. Nunn, Chief Magistrate and Messrs. Mansoor and Kazi, Magistrates of the first class. During the year Mr. Nunn was on leave from 2nd June, 1948, to 4th October, 1948, during which period Mr. Mansoor acted as Chief Magistrate and Judge of the Small Causes Court and Mr. Kazi continued to act as Additional Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Although there were seven professional pleaders in the Colony, in the great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay which could be obviated by procedural reform. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. 691
During 1948, 459 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 326 civil suits were finally decided. Six applications for civil revision were filed and all were decided. Twenty-eight civil appeals were lodged in

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Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	104	92
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	326	378
Offences punishable under the Township Rules and Vagrants and Undesirables Ordinance	502	462
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	6,080	5,749
Offences punishable under Cruelty to Animals Rules	25	10
TOTAL ..	12,858	12,896

681 Magistrates Courts imposed the following punishments on convicted persons :

	1949	1950
Imprisonment with or without fine	856	1,064
Whipping	24	15
Fine only	6.499	6.190
Bound over for good behaviour	4	68
Applications for maintenance allowance ..	116	338
Orders granted	68	244

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659 The Registration Department, under the Judge, maintains the usual register of births, marriages, and deaths, testamentary and other documents, firms, trade marks, patents and designs. The Sub-Registrar performs the duties of Notary Public, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Registrar of Firms, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs.

POLICE

625 The Police Force numbers 777, of which 331 are Armed Police who do not perform any civil police duties. The proportion of civil police to population is 1 to 226. The Civil Police include the Harbour Police, whose duties are chiefly concerned with the protection of shipping and cargo in the extremely busy harbour of Aden.

The force was under the command of the Commissioner throughout 1949 and 1950. The Civil Police perform normal police duties covering the protection of persons and property and the prevention and detection of crime in Aden Colony and in Aden harbour. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration, the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants. In addition the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences, the control and issue of permits to public service vehicles and the licensing of arms.

2: Hickinbotham, G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1 ●
Yemen ML1

[illegible] more justified than this air attack which heartened our [illegible]ds as much as it dismayed their enemies.

Yet while it would be dangerous to underestimate the gravity of the situation on the Aden-Yemen frontier, it would be most unwise to lose a proper sense of proportion and exaggerate unduly the magnitude of the operations which have so far taken place. Operations which had they occurred between the two World Wars on the north-west frontier of India would have received but the most cursory attention from the Press of this country. Nor must we disregard the internal condition
Y of the Yemen which must cause the Imam greater worry than
669 does that of the Protectorate the Governor of Aden. Only
recently has there been a disturbance in the neighbourhood of Sana which the Imam is reported to have suppressed with his usual vigour and that lonely man, who can place his trust in so few, must realise how grave are the risks of serious internal strife in his country which may result in his death or deriving
Y from his death.

648 Arms and ammunition are not the only things that the Yemen
411 has obtained from Russia and her satellites. Money and tech-
504 nicians for the development of the port at Hodeidah have been
439 provided, and rumour has linked Russia and Egypt with the
alleged building of a submarine base farther south and the fortification of Sheikh Said overlooking the island of Perim which is part of the Colony of Aden. Hodeidah will cost a tremendous amount to develop into a safe harbour, and when this has been done it will be years before there will be sufficient trade to attract shipping in any quantity. Even though a port is on a main trade route, shipowners will not put their vessels in unless there are very substantial attractions such as cargo
A in quantities or, as at Aden, cheap bunkers.

Y It will be a long time, if ever, before Aden need fear a serious
504 set-back from Hodeidah's competition, though undoubtedly
648 some of the present coastal trade will be affected and the land
● 694 route from Aden to Taiz may feel the effect when the new road
Y from Taiz to Hodeidah is completed.

Sheikh Said may have been fortified to the extent of a
712 battery or so of guns, but their only value is in their effect

693 individually exercise the powers of a magistrate of the first class as provided by the Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1937, and regular sittings are held at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

692 An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court
695 in all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed, and the Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person under the age of 16 years.

A youthful offender may be dealt with by placing him on probation, or by discharging him after due admonition, or by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or by fine, or by whipping, or by ordering his detention.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there was an increase of cases both in the Supreme Court and in the Magistrates' Courts. In the Lower Courts there was a very considerable increase in petty offences such as infringements of the Port Rules and minor infringements of the Traffic Ordinance and Rules.

[693] Although there were eight professional pleaders in the Colony, in the great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties
694 appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

Owing to the increase of work, Government agreed to the appointment of a second magistrate of the first class on a contractual basis.

691 There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. During the year 1947, 304 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 328 civil suits were finally decided. Ten applications for civil revision were filed and decided. Twenty-three civil appeals were lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of all. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 30 applications concerning guardianship matters, 10 for succession certificates, 58 for heirship certificates, two for letters of administration, one for probate; and excluding execution proceedings and interlocutory applications, there were 22 other applications, making in all 123. The corresponding disposals were 34, 10, 63, 1, 1, and 23 respectively, making in all 132.

Twenty-six estates were in charge of the Supreme Court.

586 All six cases for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages filed during the year were disposed of.

674 Eleven criminal cases were committed to the Supreme Court during 1947 for trial, out of which nine were disposed of during the year and the remaining two were heard and decided in January, 1948.

206

The present rates for direct connections are :—

	Rs.
Within a radius of 3 miles of the exchange	300 per annum.
For each additional half mile or fraction thereof	40 ,, ,,
An extension in the same building costs	120 ,, ,,

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS

653 Public Works in Aden are managed by the Aden Port Trust who maintain a separate staff for this Department. For this service the Port Trust are paid the actual expenditure of this department plus 7½ per cent. for office accommodation, and other incidental expenses.

Works in connection with roads, the development of the water supply and the electricity supply are carried out by the Aden Settlement.

The harbour and wharves are under the control of the Aden Port Trust.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

Justice and Crime

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The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—

(*a*) in civil cases—

(i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject matter in dispute in appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards,

(ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted ; and

(*b*) in criminal cases, from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not, is deemed to have been lodged and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council—

(*a*) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when the value of the subject-matter in dispute in such second

appeal is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, provided that, in case the 692
judgment appealed from affirms the decision of the Supreme 695
Court, the second appeal involves some substantial question of 681
law; and

(*b*) at the discretion of the High Court, from any other judgment, whether final or interlocutory, if in the opinion of the High Court, the question involved in the second appeal is one of great general or public importance.

The Supreme Court is presided over by a Chief Justice. It is 692 the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers of revision.

The other Civil Courts in the Colony are :—

(1) The Court of the Registrar, and

(2) The Court of Small Causes.

The Registrar of the Supreme Court is the Judge of both these Courts.

The jurisdiction of the Court of the Registrar extends to all original suits wherein the value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000; but certain suits of a prescribed nature are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Court, e.g.—

Suits concerning acts or orders done or made by officers of Government in their official capacity;

Suits for specific performance or rescission of a contract, rectification or cancellation of an instrument, or an injunction;

Suits relating to a trust;

Suits upon foreign judgments;

Suits for a general average loss or salvage, or compensation in respect of collision between ships;

Suits for restitution of conjugal rights, divorce, or the custody of a minor.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, provided the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of the Registrar and from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rs. 50.

Subject to the provisions of any Statute in force in England which 671
expressly applies in the Colony or has been extended thereto by 692
Order in Council and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony, and so far as the said Statute or enactment shall not extend or apply the Civil Courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and, in the absence of usage in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity, and the Statutes of general application in force in England on 1st of April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and

3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

671 692 Statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal law of Mohamedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees are applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance, etc.

The enactments in force in the Colony on the 31st December, 1938, include sixty-three Ordinances, thirty-eight of which were enacted during the period under review, and all Indian and Bombay Acts and Regulations in force in the Colony on 31st March, 1937, not expressly repealed thereafter.

692 The Supreme Court is the only Criminal Court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment exceeding two years or fine exceeding one thousand rupees. All trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans, the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans. The other Criminal Courts of the Colony are those of—

(1) The Chief Magistrate,

(2) The Divisional Magistrates at Tawahi, Crater, Sheikh Othman and Perim.

An appeal lies to the Supreme Court in all cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or of fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed. The Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

695 681 No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a youthful offender. Save in exceptional cases, a youthful offender is dealt with—

(1) by placing him on probation, or

(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or

(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or

(4) by a fine, or

(5) by whipping, or

(6) by ordering his detention.

691 There is a considerable amount of petty civil litigation in the Colony. During the period under review, 59 suits of value Rs. 1,55,304-5-2 were filed in the Supreme Court, 315 suits of value Rs. 45,061-15-9 in the Court of the Registrar and 1,525 suits of value Rs. 58,272-7-1 in the Court of Small Causes. 37, including seven of previous years' suits of value Rs. 99,827-13-0 were disposed of by the Supreme Court, 265 suits of value Rs. 31,747-5-9 by the Court of the Registrar, and 1,376 suits of value Rs. 49,439-7-7 by the Court of Small Causes. 28 applications for revision were filed and 43 appeals lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of 28 such applications and 35 appeals. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 46 applications concerning guardianship matters, 15 applications for succession certificate, and 52

3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

691 107 applications for maintenance were made in the Courts of the Magistrates. In 47 cases orders for maintenance were granted.

The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were—

(1) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder,
(2) Forgery of a cheque and cheating,
(3) Murder,
(4) House trespass and outraging the modesty of a woman,
(5) Forging a Court document.

695 58 criminal appeals were lodged and 62 proceedings in revision taken in the Supreme Court. In 11 appeals the cases were remanded for retrial, and 23 appeals were dismissed. In 14 cases appeals were allowed and in 6 cases sentences were reduced. 51 applications for revision were dismissed. In one case sentence was enhanced, in 2 cases sentences were reduced, and in 5 cases convictions were set aside and 3 cases were ordered to be retried.

693 There are 6 lawyers practising in the Courts of the Colony, three being Hindus, two Mohamedans and one a Parsee. Sanads are granted by the Supreme Court under rules made under the Supreme Court Ordinance. Two of these lawyers are Barristers-at-Law and the other four have Indian legal qualifications.

Police

625 The police under the control of a Commissioner of Police and a Deputy Commissioners of Police consist of two forces, an unarmed and an armed force. The strength of the former is 9 Inspectors, 4 Jamadars and 306 men. The strength of the armed force is 4 Inspectors, 1 Jamadar and 200 men. Details of the strength are as follows:—

UNARMED POLICE

	Inspectors.	*Jamadars.*	*Head Constables and Constables.*
Aden Land and Sheikh Othman Foot Police.	5	2	225
Perim Land Police	—	—	12
Sheikh Othman Mounted Police	—	1	12
Aden Harbour Police ...	4	1	57
Total	9	4	306

ARMED POLICE

At Aden	2	1	138
At Perim	1	—	32
At Kamaran	1	—	30
Total	4	1	200

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a youthful offender. Save in exceptional cases a youthful offender is dealt with—

(1) by placing him on probation, or

(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or

(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or

(4) by fine, or

(5) by whipping, or

(6) by ordering his detention.

There is a considerable amount of petty civil litigation in the Colony. During the period under review, 22 suits of value Rs.79,957-10-0 were filed in the Supreme Court, 275 suits of value Rs.41,736-13-3 in the Court of Registrar, and 1,142 suits of value Rs.55,063-2-11 in the Court of Small Causes. Twenty-seven suits of value Rs.88,373-14-9 were disposed of by the Supreme Court, 285 suits of value Rs.44,[illegible]29-3-9 by the Court of the Registrar, and 1,150 suits of value Rs.53,936-5-6 by the Court of Small Causes. Thirty-two applications for revision were filed and three appeals lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of thirty-one such applications and three appeals. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included thirty-two applications concerning guardianship matters, five applications for succession certificates, and sixteen applications concerning other matters. The corresponding disposals were 29, 5, and 16 respectively. Eight insolvency proceedings were before the Supreme Court. Eleven estates of minors and one estate of a lunatic were in charge of the Supreme Court. Ten divorce cases were heard by the Courts, all brought by Mohammedan women and decrees were granted in five cases.

The following number of criminal cases were heard and determined in the Courts of the Magistrates during the period under review:—

Number of persons.			*Convictions.*	*Discharged or acquitted.*
Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*		
1,737	348	2,085	979	1,042

Two cases were committed to the Supreme Court, one resulting in a conviction, and one in acquittal. The majority of criminal cases heard in the Courts of the Magistrates were for minor offences against the person, insult, affray, minor offences punishable under the Aden Settlement Regulation or the Police Ordinance, and minor traffic offences.

657 Government which contributes Rs. 50,000 per annum, dispenses relief
735 to the aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare. Provision is made in the Colony Estimates for Rs. 13,000 on welfare staff and Rs. 3,000 on transport, etc.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An assistant welfare officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

646 The year 1947 saw the first session of Legislative Council in this Colony. Four sittings were held, in January and April respectively. Thirteen Bills were passed, which included two important new measures, the Rent Restrictions Ordinance and the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance.

For approximately the first nine months of the year the post of Attorney-General was vacant. This threw a great deal of extra work on the Crown Counsel and unavoidably affected the drafting of new legislation.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal
695 jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay [*]:

(*a*) in civil cases:

- (i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject-matter in dispute in appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards;
- (ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted; and

(*b*) in criminal cases from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not is deemed to have been lodged, and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council:

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[*] Appeal to the High Court at Bombay has since been abolished and appeal to the Court of Appeal in Nairobi has been substituted.

(*a*) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when b92
the value of the subject-matter in dispute in such second appeal b95
is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, provided that, in case the judgment appealed from affirms the decision of the Supreme Court, the second appeal involves some substantial question of law; and

(*b*) at the discretion of the High Court, from any other judgment, whether final or interlocutory, if in the opinion of the High Court the question involved in the second appeal is one of great general or public importance.

The Supreme Court is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme b93
Court. It is the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers b92
of revision.

The other Civil Court in the Colony is the Court of Small Causes, presided over by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, who is *ex officio* the Judge of the Court of Small Causes and is also the Chief Magistrate. Provision is also made for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes. In practice the Chief Magistrate and one of the other magistrates sit separately as Judge or additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, if the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rs. 50.

Subject to the provisions of any statute in force in England expressly b71
applied to the Colony, or which has been extended thereto by Order in Council, and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony, and so far as the said statute or enactment does not extend or apply, the civil courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and in the absence of usage in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity and statutes of general application in force in England on 1st April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal law of Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees is applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance and certain other matters.

On both the civil and criminal sides the procedure of the Courts is governed by ordinances which are based on Indian models.

The Supreme Court is the only criminal court having power to pass b92
a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding two years or fine exceeding b95
Rs. 1,000. All criminal trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans.

There are three magistrates, including the Chief Magistrate, who b93

693 individually exercise the powers of a magistrate of the first class as provided by the Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1937, and regular sittings are held at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

692 An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court
in all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one
695 month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed, and the Supreme Court
has also powers of revision.

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person under the age of 16 years.

A youthful offender may be dealt with by placing him on probation, or by discharging him after due admonition, or by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or by fine, or by whipping, or by ordering his detention.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there was an increase of cases both in the Supreme Court and in the Magistrates' Courts. In the Lower Courts there was a very considerable increase in petty offences such as infringements of the Port Rules and minor infringements of the Traffic Ordinance and Rules.

[693] Although there were eight professional pleaders in the Colony, in the
great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties
694 appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

Owing to the increase of work, Government agreed to the appointment of a second magistrate of the first class on a contractual basis.

691 There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. During the year 1947, 304 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 328 civil suits were finally decided. Ten applications for civil revision were filed and decided. Twenty-three civil appeals were lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of all. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 30 applications concerning guardianship matters, 10 for succession certificates, 58 for heirship certificates, two for letters of administration, one for probate; and excluding execution proceedings and interlocutory applications, there were 22 other applications, making in all 123. The corresponding disposals were 34, 10, 63, 1, 1, and 23 respectively, making in all 132.

Twenty-six estates were in charge of the Supreme Court.

586 All six cases for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages filed during the year were disposed of.

674 Eleven criminal cases were committed to the Supreme Court during 1947 for trial, out of which nine were disposed of during the year and the remaining two were heard and decided in January, 1948.

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Sessions Case No.	Accused No.	Nature of Charges	Result
11	1	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Convicted and sentenced to death.

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At the beginning of 1947 one criminal appeal was pending and during the year 190 others were filed. Thirty-one appeals were allowed and the appellants acquitted or discharged. One appeal was allowed and retrial ordered. In 28 appeals convictions were sustained but the sentences altered. One hundred and seventeen appeals were dismissed and the remaining 14 were pending at the end of the year and disposed of in January, 1948. The average time taken for the disposal of a criminal appeal is about a fortnight from the filing of the memorandum. 695 ●

Applications for revision on the criminal side totalled 56, of which 21 were dismissed. Convictions were altered but sentences confirmed in five cases. Proceedings were set aside and retrial ordered in three cases; and in 25 cases convictions and sentences were set aside. The remaining two cases were disposed of early in 1948.

In the Small Causes Court 717 suits were filed and 763 were disposed of during the period under review.

The following table contains a classified summary of the criminal cases decided in the Magistrates' Courts in the year 1947: 674

Males	Females	Total	Convictions	Discharged or acquitted
10,619	378	10,997	6,520	4,477

Seven cases involving 15 persons were committed to the Supreme Court

Offences	No. of persons
Offences punishable under Motor Traffic Ordinance and Rules	2,394
Voluntarily causing hurt	264
Assault	298
Other offences against the person	111
Theft	370
Other offences against property	214
Insult	248
Affray	360
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	376
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	1,937
Offences punishable under the Township Rules	738
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	3,683
Offences punishable under the Cruelty to Animals Rules	4
TOTAL	10,997

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMl Aden MMl

1st October, 1948, appeals lie from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa instead of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. 692

Since 1st October, 1948, the extent of the right of appeal is as follows: 695

In criminal cases:

1. Any person convicted on a trial held by the Supreme Court may appeal to the Court of Appeal

(*a*) on a matter of law; provided that for the purposes of this section a matter of law shall not be taken to include severity of sentence, and

(*b*) with the leave of the Court of Appeal or upon the certificate of the Judge who tried the case that it is a fit case for appeal on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone or a question of mixed law and fact or any other ground which appears to the Supreme Court to be a sufficient ground of appeal, and

(*c*) with the leave of the Court of Appeal against the sentence passed on conviction unless such sentence is one fixed by law.

2. Any party to criminal proceedings held before the Supreme Court in its appellate jurisdiction may appeal to the Court of Appeal on a matter of law but not on a matter of fact; provided that for the purposes of this section a matter of law shall not be taken to include severity of sentence.

3. In the case of a sentence of death

(*a*) the sentence shall not be executed until after the expiration of the time within which a memorandum of appeal against the sentence may be presented;

(*b*) if a memorandum of appeal is filed the sentence shall not be executed until the appeal has been disposed of or abandoned;

(*c*) if a petition for leave to appeal or for leave to file a memorandum of appeal out of time is presented the sentence shall not be executed until leave to appeal or to file the memorandum of appeal out of time has been refused or the appeal has been disposed of or abandoned.

Provided that if the sentence has been confirmed by the Governor it may be executed without further extension notwithstanding that a petition for leave to appeal or to file a memorandum of appeal out of time may have been presented after the time for appeal has expired.

In civil cases:

1. Subject to any rules which may be made, an appeal shall lie in civil cases from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeal

(*a*) as the right, from any final judgment of the Supreme Court where the appeal involves, directly or indirectly, some claim or question respecting property or some civil right of the value of two thousand rupees or upwards;

(*b*) with the leave of the Supreme Court, from any other judgment of the Supreme Court, whether final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or other-

695 wise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted;

(*c*) with the leave of the Court of Appeal where the Supreme Court has refused to give leave to appeal under paragraph (*b*) of this sub-section and the Court of Appeal considers that leave to appeal ought to be granted.

2. The Governor in Council may by Rules prescribe, or enable Rules of Court to be made prescribing the imposition upon rights of appeal of conditions as to the giving of security or otherwise.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council in certain cases.

692 The Supreme Court is presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court. It is the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers of revision.

The other Civil Court in the Colony is the Court of Small Causes, presided over by the Registrar of the Supreme Court who is *ex officio* the Judge of the Court of Small Causes and also the Chief Magistrate. Provision is also made for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes. In practice the Chief Magistrate and one of the other Magistrates sit separately as Judge and Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, if the value of the subject matter does not exceed Rupees 500. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rupees 50.

Subject to the provisions of any statute in force in England expressly applied to the Colony or which has been extended thereto by Order-in-Council and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony and so far as the said statute or enactment does extend or apply, the civil courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and in the absence of usage, in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity, and statutes of general application in force in England on 1st April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular the personal law of Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsis is applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance and certain other matters.

[671] On both the civil and criminal sides the procedure of the Courts is governed by Ordinances which are based on Indian models.

The Supreme Court is the only criminal court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding two years or fine exceeding Rs. 1,000. All criminal trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans, the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans.

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person 681
under the age of sixteen years.

A youthful offender may be dealt with :

(1) by placing him on probation, or
(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or
(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian, or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or
(4) by fine, or
(5) by whipping, or
(6) by ordering his detention.

There are three Magistrates including the Chief Magistrate who 693
individually exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as provided 695
by the Criminal Courts Ordinance 1937, and regular sittings are held at
Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. 427

An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court in 698
all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one
month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed and the Supreme Court 692
has also powers of revision.

During the year Rent Tribunals were set up for the assessment of the standard rent of lettings. The Tribunals are not staffed by the Judicial Department but the Supreme Court can entertain an appeal from the decision of a Tribunal.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there has been an increase of cases in the Magistrates' Courts.

In addition to His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court the Judicial Staff consisted of Mr. Nunn, Chief Magistrate and Messrs. Mansoor and Kazi, Magistrates of the first class. During the year Mr. Nunn was on leave from 2nd June, 1948, to 4th October, 1948, during which period Mr. Mansoor acted as Chief Magistrate and Judge of the Small Causes Court and Mr. Kazi continued to act as Additional Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Although there were seven professional pleaders in the Colony, in the great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay which could be obviated by procedural reform. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. 691
During 1948, 459 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 326
civil suits were finally decided. Six applications for civil revision were
filed and all were decided. Twenty-eight civil appeals were lodged in

Applications for revision on the criminal side totalled 19, of which 10 were dismissed. In eight cases convictions and sentences were set aside and appellants acquitted. In one case the conviction was altered and sentence reduced. 695

In the Small Causes Court 896 suits were filed and 853, including 20 cases of the previous year, were disposed of during the period under review. 674

The following table contains a classified summary of the criminal cases decided in the Magistrate's Courts in the year 1948:

Number of Persons

Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Convictions*	*Discharged or acquitted*
11,666	722	12,388	6,804	5,584

Four cases involving six persons were committed to the Supreme Court.

Offences	*No. of persons*
Offences punishable under Motor Traffic Ordinance and Rules	3,801
Voluntarily causing hurt	242
Assault	287
Other offences against the person	603
Theft	340
Other offences against property	149
Insult	395
Affray	419
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	625
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	3,081
Offences punishable under the Township Rules	1,118
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	1,320
Offences punishable under the Cruelty to Animals Rules	8
TOTAL	12,388

The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Courts of the Magistrates were as follows: 681

Imprisonment with or without fine	1,161
Whipping	30
Fine only	4,799

Five hundred and sixty-one applications for maintenance were made in the Magistrates' Courts. In 320 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases, maintenance was disallowed. 691

The Magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in closer touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enables closer supervision to be 692

671 The Exchange Control Ordinance, which supersedes the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941. It follows the United Kingdom Exchange Control Act of 1947.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. There are subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. In addition, there are Magistrates' Courts which hold sessions at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. The Registrar of the Supreme Court is the Chief Magistrate.

The Supreme Court enjoys both an original and an appellate jurisdiction, appeal lying from the Court of Small Causes in civil matters and from the Magistrates' Courts in criminal matters.

From the Supreme Court, exercising its original jurisdiction, there is an appeal, in certain circumstances, to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, provided that, in civil matters, the claim is in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,000 or upwards.

In May, 1949, the acting Judge proceeded into the Western Aden Protectorate in order to try a case of murder. This was the first occasion on which a Judge of the Supreme Court has sat outside the boundaries of the Colony.

During 1950 the Judge of the Supreme Court was invited twice to sit on the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa at Nairobi and Dares Salaam.

695 The following criminal cases were heard by the Supreme Court :

682 1949 :

Charge :	*Result :*
Murder	Convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to 15 months rigorous imprisonment.
Culpable homicide	Convicted of simple hurt and sentenced to one day simple imprisonment.
Murder	Convicted and executed after appeal to the Privy Council had been dismissed.
Murder	Convicted ; on appeal to the East African Appeal Court found guilty but insane and detained in custody.

1950 :

Attempted Rape	Convicted and sentenced to 5 years rigorous imprisonment. On appeal to the East African Appeal Court sentence reduced to 2 years.

695 ● 684 682

There were acquittals in two cases, murder and attempted rape; and one case, assaulting a public servant, was withdrawn.

There were 124 appeals from Magistrates Court in criminal cases in 1949 and 98 in 1950. 695

Civil Cases in the Supreme Court :	1949	1950
Suits filed	421	438
Suits disposed of	365	348
Miscellaneous applications	220	189
Applications for :		
Guardian orders	51	44
Succession certificates	12	16
Heirship certificates	116	70
Letters of administration	10	8
Probate	5	5
Others	26	46
Suits for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages	12	10
Appeals from Court of Small Causes ..	9	22
Applications for revision	3	3

691

Court of Small Causes :	1949	1950
Suits filed	812	815
Suits disposed of	778	706

Magistrates Courts :

Cases filed		9,789		11,075
Persons charged : Males	12,416		12,807	
Females	442		89	
Total		12,858		12,896
Convicted		7,387		7,345
Acquitted or discharged		5,471		5,551
Offences against Motor Traffic Laws ..		3,635		3,775
Voluntarily causing hurt		152		178
Assault		612		744
Other offences against the person		89		124
Theft		246		267
Other offences against property		377		365
Insult		362		426
Affray		348		326

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

Chapter 8: Legislation

1951

In 1951, 24 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the 464
more important:

The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1951), which made it an offence for any person to employ children as coal coolies, an employment unsuitable for children.

The Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951), which consolidated and 505
amended the statutory powers of the Trustees of the Port of Aden. It replaced the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888 (Bombay Act V of 1888).

The Income Tax Ordinance (No. 5 of 1951), which repealed and 651
replaced the former Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 67), which was based on the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, and introduced up-to-date legislation based on the model Income Tax Ordinance advocated by the Secretary of State. The change involved no departure from the basic principles governing the incidence and scope of the tax but was directed solely to securing better and more practical machinery.

The Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1951), the 695
primary purpose of which is to do away with warrant case procedure in trials and to replace it with a consolidated procedure similar in principle to that in summons cases. This is to avoid the unnecessary prolongation of proceedings in warrant cases which that procedure entailed.

The Pensions (Increase) Ordinance (No. 10 of 1951), which intro- 657
duced a scale of increases of pensions payable to officers who retired on pension prior to 1st January, 1946.

The Coinage and Currency Ordinance (No. 11 of 1951), under which 652
the currency issued by the East African Currency Board replaced the existing Indian currency prescribed as legal tender under the provisions of the Coinage and Currency Ordinance (Cap. 25).

The Exchange Control (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1951), which provided for the making of ancillary Exchange Control Regulations to replace certain portions of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941.

The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1951), which 651
changed the method of paying stamp duty from the affixing of special adhesive stamps to rubber or metal stamped endorsements. Fees not exceeding *Shs.*2 may still, if desired, be paid by adhesive stamps but these stamps shall be ordinary postage stamps.

The Court Fees (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1951), which effected a change in the method of paying court fees by making provision for the collection and denotation of all court-fees, irrespective of amount, by endorsement, but as a matter of convenience small fees not exceeding *Shs.*2 may optionally be collected and denoted by ordinary postage stamps.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

and how tediously verbose they seemed when I had; but 645
invariably the Attorney-General came to my rescue and I had but to agree with him and I was home, as it were. Our meetings were not at all like the free-and-easy chatty Port Trust affairs which, strangely enough, did twice the work in half the time. We were not unlike a rather serious-minded sixth form being taken by the Head in person. Individually we were a curious assortment of talent and mediocrity, inevitable in all great Services, guided very largely by remote control from London. The level in Aden was very high, and this combined with the smallness of the Aden Service made the oddities look odder
than they really were. Among the various subjects which come 643
before the Executive Council I think the most difficult, and 645
certainly the most mentally disturbing, are the petitions for 696
mercy from persons who had been sentenced to death. They are, I am glad to say, few and far between. In such cases the final decision will mean life or death to one person, and make no mistake about it, although the Governor has the advice of Council and he has their aid in the decision which he has to make, the decision is not theirs—it is his. The greatest care is exercised to ensure that a right decision is given and the record of the case and the judgments of the trying Judge and the Court of Appeal are available to the Members and to His Excellency, and they all have the benefit of hearing the clear, concise and unbiased statement of the Attorney-General. There is normally no general discussion after the Attorney-General has finished speaking, but if individual Members have points which they wish to have information upon, they are raised, and when there is no more to be said then the opinions of the Members of Council are taken. This is done according to custom in an unusual way and is in rotation, beginning with the most junior Member and so in order of seniority to the Chief Secretary who is the senior of the *ex-officio* Members of the Council. The question is simple and requires a Yes or a No; it is whether or not the prerogative of mercy should be exercised.

I did not take my seat in the Legislative Council as a nomin- 000
ated Unofficial Member for some time, in fact, not until there

The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Fund which administers a Government grant of Rs. 50,000 and a small income from investments. 657 746

It must be noted that the population of Aden is largely immigrant; the workpeople come to the port to work for eighteen months or two years, and then return to their homes. This circumstance adds to the difficulty of organising and financing social services. The gravest social problem in Aden is the lack of housing. For most of the population the family has only one room or a shack, whilst many male workers live in the streets. 167 362

In August the newly-formed Social Welfare Advisory Council began its activities. 746

In June a census of the blind was attempted. In all 263 blind persons were interviewed by a medical specialist and the Welfare Officer, and were registered. Few applicants were rejected as not being blind. Some criticism has been voiced that this register is still incomplete: some immigrant blind children were noted as having failed to report. A committee, which has been appointed to report and recommend to Government on blind welfare, held its first meeting on 4th January, 1951. 732 657

Considerable success was attained during the year in the use of probation for juvenile offenders, and it is now rare for any other method of correction to be tried in the case of Aden boys who are brought before the Courts for the first time. For homeless Yemeni boys who get into trouble probation is not suitable and a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. At the end of 1950 it was decided to experiment with probation for adults, and two cases were accepted in December. The Assistant Welfare Officer is the Probation Officer. 738 696

Just before his retirement Sir Reginald Champion donated Rs. 5,308 to form the nucleus of a fund for the creation of the first Community Centre in Aden. The Labour and Welfare Department gratefully accepted this gift and plans are being made with the advice of the Welfare Advisory Council. Every opportunity has been taken by means of lectures, films, pamphlets, etc., to arouse an interest in welfare work, particularly with an aim to encourage the formation of voluntary service groups. 741

Juvenile Probation 1950 738

Number on probation 1/1/1950	3
Total new cases during the year	25
Average number of probationers per month	12
Number on probation at 31/12/1950 ..	10
Probation completed satisfactorily during 1950..	15 cases
Probation order revoked	3 "
Percentage of successes	83⅓ per cent

3:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMl Aden MMl

Prison

The Aden District Prison is located in the Crater. 697

The chief industries of the jail at present are: (1) cane work of all sorts, (2) manufacture of tennis, hockey and football nets, (3) restringing of tennis racquets and (4) breaking of stone metal.

The permanent staff of the prison consists of a Superintendent, a Jailor, a Head Clerk, a Subordinate Medical Service Officer, a Jamadar, a Quartermaster Havildar, two Lance Naiks and twelve sepoys. Two temporary wardresses are employed whenever female prisoners are admitted, one for day and one for night duty.

All members of the permanent staff are provided with free quarters close to the jail premises, with the exception of the Superintendent and the Subordinate Medical Service Officer.

Official and non-official visitors appointed under the prison rules visit the jail once a week in rotation and hold a combined inspection once a quarter.

There is an Advisory Committee consisting of a President, two officials and two non-official members, which meets every six months to review sentence of long-term prisoners (five years and upwards). One meeting of the Advisory Board was held during the year but there were no cases of long-term prisoners eligible for the review of their sentences.

XIV.—LEGISLATION

The enactments in force in the Colony on 31st December, 1938, include sixty-three ordinances, thirty-eight of which were enacted during the year under review as under:— 671

1. 1937/38 Appropriation Ordinance, 1938.
2. Probates (Re-sealing) Ordinance, 1938.
3. Lighting Control Ordinance, 1938.
4. Passports Fees Ordinance, 1938.
5. Aden Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
6. Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
7. Oaths Ordinance, 1938.
8. Customs Ordinance, 1938.
9. Succession Ordinance, 1938.
10. Medical Practitioners Ordinance, 1938.
11. Arms Ordinance, 1938.
12. Registration Ordinance, 1938.
13. Lunacy Ordinance, 1938.
14. Advertisements Ordinance, 1938.
15. Insolvency Ordinance, 1938.
16. Aden Port Trust Act (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
17. Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
18. Maintenance Orders Enforcement Ordinance, 1938.
19. Salt Ordinance, 1938.
20. Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1938.

Police.

The police under the control of a Commissioner of Police and a Deputy Commissioner consist of two forces, an unarmed and an armed force. The strength of the former is 9 Inspectors, 4 Jamadars and 306 men. The strength of the armed force is 4 Inspectors, 1 Jamadar and 200 men. Details of the strength are as follows:— 625

UNARMED POLICE.

	Inspectors.	*Jamadars.*	*Head Constables and Constables.*
Aden Land and Sheikh Othman Foot Police ...	5	2	224
Perim Land Police ...	—	—	13
Sheikh Othman Mounted Police	—	1	12
Aden Harbour Police ...	4	1	57
Total	9	4	306

ARMED POLICE.

	Inspectors.	*Jamadars.*	*Head Constables and Constables.*
At Aden	2	1	140
At Perim	1	—	30
At Kamaran	1	—	30
	4	1	200

Prison.

The Aden District Prison is located in the Crater.

The chief industries of the jail at present are: (1) cane work of all sorts, (2) manufacture of tennis, hockey and football nets, (3) restringing of tennis racquets, and (4) breaking stone metal. 697

The permanent staff of the prison consists of a Superintendent, a Jailor, a Head Clerk, a Subordinate Medical Service Officer, a Jamadar, a Quartermaster Havildar, two Lance Naiks and twelve sepoys. Two temporary wardresses are employed whenever female prisoners are admitted, one for day and one for night duty.

All members of the permanent staff are provided with free quarters close to jail premises, with the exception of the Superintendent and the Subordinate Medical Service Officer.

Official and non-official visitors appointed under the prison rules visit the jail once a week in rotation and hold a combined inspection once a quarter.

There is an Advisory Committee consisting of a President, two officials and two non-official members, which meets every six months to review sentences of long-term prisoners (five years and upwards). One meeting of the Advisory Board was held during the year and one case of a long-term prisoner was reviewed; the convict in question was not recommended for release.

74 was fortunate to have a medical officer with special knowledge of this
759 branch of medicine.

Lack of replacements and absence of officers on leave threw increased responsibilities and work on the remainder of the Medical and Health Staff.

Welfare

657 The Welfare Officer for whom provision appeared in the Estimates was not appointed, but a locally born Assistant Welfare Officer was appointed after spending two years in the United Kingdom studying social welfare.

Details of activities of other Government Departments will be found in Part II of this Report under appropriate chapters.

PRISONS

● 697 Until the riots broke out in early December there had been a welcome decrease in the prison population. This had amounted to 24 per cent. during the first 10 months of the year, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1946.

At the beginning of the year the installation of an improved system of sanitation throughout the prison, which was begun in 1946, was completed. Increased facilities for the segregation of prisoners were provided, and substantial repairs and alterations to many of the prison buildings effected. The kitchen was remodelled and enlarged.

Throughout the year the health of the prisoners was satisfactory, and discipline well maintained.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

377 Two generating sets were completely overhauled by a Metro-Vickers erection engineer.

New sub-stations were erected at Ras Boradli, Maidan Crater, and Maalla.

Shortage of materials prevented any large-scale changeover from overhead to underground cables, but the Maalla area was cleared of overhead high-tension lines to release ground for building purposes.

Further details will be found in Part II.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation

509 During the year the Crown Counsel, because of his personal qualifications, was appointed Director of Civil Aviation in addition to his normal duties.

Negotiations with the Royal Air Force to obtain joint-user rights at Khormaksar resulted in successful agreement. A separate civil enclave will be built at Khormaksar to the east of the Sheikh Othman road, just south of the main east-west runway.

During 1947 temporary licences were granted to Ethiopian Airlines,

Immigration and Emigration

167 Immigration and emigration figures are given in Part II, Chapter 1. Immigration bonds to the value of Rs. 76,400 were prepared and are on record in the C.I.D., and the figures for cash immigration deposits and refunds for 1947 are as follows:

Value of cash deposits . . .	Rs. 1,86,850
Value of cash refunds . . .	Rs. 1,24,475

The high value of the deposit total is largely due to the increase in these deposits permitted by an amendment effected to the Immigration Ordinance in 1947.

The Immigration Ordinance provides that an immigrant entering the Colony by land, or landing from a dhow if by sea, may be permitted to enter without producing any passport or travel document. Persons landing by dhow are now dealt with by the Police at a special Immigration Office at Maalla Wharf and the production of a travel document is demanded and an immigration cash deposit. This has led to a reduction in the number of unemployed Somalis in Aden, although many still enter undetected by landing at Ras Imran in the Western Aden Protectorate and entering the Colony by land.

PRISON

697 The Postmaster-General was in charge of the Aden Prison as part-time Superintendent during the year 1947.

There is only one prison in the Colony. It is used for all classes of convicts, and also for those on remand or awaiting trial.

The prison buildings are old and do not conform to modern standards. They were overcrowded, especially during the December disturbances, when at one time the population numbered 540.

The daily average of prisoners during the past ten years is as follows:

Year	*Daily Average*
1938	45
1939	53
1940	81
1941	126
1942	140
1943	212
1944	165
1945	196
1946	281
1947	244

[579] In 1947 the daily average for the first eleven months was 227. During the rioting, between 3rd and 10th December, it suddenly jumped to the record figure of 540. Such a high figure had never before been reached

in the history of the Prison. The daily average for the month was 434. 697 This imposed a great strain on the prison resources in accommodation, equipment and staff.

Most of the prisoners, about 80 per cent., were from the Yemen and the Protectorate, the rest being local men.

Juvenile convicts under the age of 15 were as far as possible kept apart from the adults and were provided with separate sleeping accommodation. Sixty-four juvenile convicts were admitted during the year compared with 73 in 1946. They do not form a serious problem, so far as the prison is concerned, for at any one time there are not more than 3 or 4 of them.

Cane work, both new and repairs, of various types, shoe-repairing, sports-net making, re-stringing of tennis racquets, and gardening were taught to some of the long-term prisoners.

The health of the prisoners was good on the whole, there being no outbreak of any serious illness. The sickness rate was, however, higher than in 1946. The main prevailing diseases were scabies, dermatitis, 164 ulcers, influenza, venereal diseases and malaria—the last two being contracted before admission to the Prison.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attends the Prison Dispensary every morning and gives necessary treatment to the sick. Those needing in-patient treatment are admitted into the Civil Hospital.

There were no deaths during the year.

There is no system of probation or of welfare for discharged prisoners in Aden at present, but the matter will receive the attention of Government as soon as a Welfare Officer is appointed.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

Both the waterworks and the electricity supply to the Colony are publicly 365 owned and form part of the Public Works Department. A brief description of each is given below.

WATERWORKS

Prior to 1928 the domestic water supply of Aden was almost wholly 312 derived from condensed sea water. From 1924 to 1928 experimental 365 boreholes were sunk at Sheikh Othman and potable water was found in two thin layers of sand and gravel at 136 and 208 feet respectively below the surface.

Since that date 10 additional boreholes (including one in 1947) have been sunk and pumping plant installed, and the table on page 44 shows the increase in the consumption of water over the years:

362

tary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government.

During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics [744] these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow progress.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony. 745

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, 657 but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, 735 financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through Government which contributes Rs. 50,000 per annum, dispenses relief to the 747 aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; 647 the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An Assistant Welfare Officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1948, of which the following are the more important:

Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 3, which 651 gives family relief in respect of one wife and not more than four children 746 The loss involved by this concession has been provided against by increasing taxation in the higher grades.

Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 4, which carries out the 697 recommendation of a locally appointed Prison Reform Committee by reducing the number of prison offences which are punishable with whipping.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance 657 1948, No. 19, which provides *inter alia* that a certain class of employee of the Aden Port Trust shall be eligible to contribute.

Aden Protectorate Levies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 20, which provides for the grant of pensions to native officers and enlisted clerks.

Appeals to the Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1948, No. 22, which 692

625 police duties, the protection of persons and property, and the prevention and detection of crime. They also police the very important and busy
647 harbour of Aden. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration, the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants.

494 In addition, the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences and the control and issue of permits to public service vehicles.

625 The Armed Police are a semi-military armed force and are responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disturbances. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran.

674 Criminal cases for the year 1948 showed a decrease of 344 as compared with the year 1947, a decrease in Penal Code offences of almost 33⅓ per cent. This decrease may be considered exceptionally high, but the figures for 1947 were swollen by cases arising from the 1947 riots. However,
[167] there has been a distinct drop in Penal Code offences in the year under review by comparison with the years 1946 and 1945 and it is considered that the reduction is largely due to the implementation in 1947–48 of a closer degree of control over expelled undesirables and the
685 readier detection of them on their return to the Colony. In 1948 there were 522 cases of offences against property compared with 736 such cases in 1947. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 234,644 of which property to the value of Rs. 119,439 (just over 50 per cent) was recovered.

625 During the year under review a total of 5,991 cases was also dealt
691 with by Police under local Ordinances. This shows an increase over the year 1947, but is largely due to the fact that more energetic action has been taken by Police in the matter of dealing with beggars, street vendors and other minor offenders.

PRISON.

697 Dr. N. M. Hodivalla, O.B.E., part-time Superintendent, proceeded to India on leave, in October, 1948, and charge of the Prison till the end of the year was taken over by the Jailer.

The Aden Prison is the only Prison in the Colony, and therefore receives all classes of convicted offenders, in addition to persons committed to trial, and deportees and vagrants awaiting deportation.

Approximately 80 per cent of convicted prisoners are from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and other territories. The administration follows closely, modified where desirable by local conditions, the practice adopted in India.

The prison buildings are situated in a walled compound which ensures complete segregation from the general public. They consist of widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, workrooms, storerooms, kitchens, hospital and office.

Extention to the present office, construction of a range of six superior individual cells for "A" and "B" class prisoners, five cells for the accommodation of lunatic prisoners, and compound walls to four prison

697 buildings, are nearing completion. Special attention is paid to cleanliness and sanitation. The existing buildings now provide for the separation of juveniles and of first offenders from habituals.

During the first ten months of the year the average prison population was 60 per cent above that of the corresponding year. This increase was mainly due to an influx of prisoners convicted during the December riots among the Jews and Arabs. The prison population was doubled, and during the first two months it was so high that the dormitories and cell accommodation was subjected to severe strain, and for a time there was unavoidable overcrowding. Effective steps were taken by the Public Works Department to provide additional accommodation and this, with the release of many of the rioters on completion of their sentences, reduced the overcrowding and conditions became normal. The daily average number during the year was 330. Throughout the period the discipline was well maintained.

A notable feature of the year was the introduction of two additional industries—weaving and tailoring—and very remarkable progress was made, particularly in the weaving industry. Twelve hand pit looms producing convict and other kinds of cloth, loongies, counterpanes, sheets, etc.; upright looms producing designed pile carpets; ground looms producing carpets and durries, etc., were in operation. It is hoped to encourage and expand this particular industry, the principal aim being to give prisoners a trade in hand to rehabilitate themselves on their release in order to become good citizens.

The health of the prisoners was good on the whole, there being no outbreak of any serious illness. The sickness rate was, however, higher than that for the past year. Many of the prisoners certified as sick and unfit for work were suffering from venereal diseases contracted before admission to Prison.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attended the Prison dispensary and gave necessary treatment to the sick. Prisoners needing in-patient treatment were kept in the Prison Hospital. Cases needing immediate attention were admitted to the Civil Hospital. There was one death in the Civil Hospital from natural causes.

There is as yet no discharged prisoners' aid society nor an after-care organisation.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

365 Both the waterworks and the electricity supply of the Colony are publicly owned and form part of the Public Works Department. A brief description of each is given below.

WATER AND DRAINAGE

365 The water supply of Aden is drawn from 10 boreholes situated in and
312 around Sheikh Othman Gardens. The total water raised during 1948 was 585,414,000 gallons, an increase of 1·3 per cent on 1947. This represents an average daily supply of 1,603,000 gallons and, taking the popu-

625 The Armed Police is a semi-military force and is responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disorders. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran.

Recruiting to maintain the Force up to strength has continued satisfactorily. Unfortunately the standard of literacy in the Force has remained low, as literate candidates do not present themselves for recruitment. The training of recruits in elementary English has continued.

653 There was an improvement in living conditions with the completion of new barracks in the Armed Police Lines and the construction of a new Police station, inspectors' quarters, and men's quarters at Khormaksar. In due course it is hoped that every member of the Force will be adequately housed.

674 The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 711 in 1949 and 816 in 1950, compared with 889 in 1948 and 1,233 in 1947. There were 423 cases of offences against property in 1949 and 531 in 1950. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 91,684 in 1949 and Rs. 302,549 in 1950, of which property to the value of Rs. 19,461 and Rs. 25,324 respectively was recovered.

During 1949 and 1950 the numbers of cases dealt with by Police under local Ordinances were 4,704 and 7,826.

625 167 The volume of work in the Immigration Department has increased considerably since the implementation of the Immigration Rules in May, 1950. This has been largely due to the documentation involved under the new rules and the increased vigilance required to detect persons who have overstayed the validity of their permits.

PRISON

674 There was a considerable drop in the prison population in 1949 and 1950; the daily average number fell from 330 in 1948 to 157 in 1950—a drop of 48 per cent. Seventy-eight per cent of the convicted prisoners were from the Yemen and other neighbouring territories.

697 Consequent upon the drop in the prison population the prison officers were better able to carry out their duties which resulted in better discipline, fewer punishments and greater output in prison industries.

In spite of the smaller number of convicted prisoners (mostly on short terms) engaged on remunerative works, excellent progress has been made with the prison industries resulting in a very substantial increase in the revenue from the sales of manufactured articles. These industries are more than self-supporting and give a good training to the prisoners.

In 1950, two long-term prisoners, sent by the Mukalla Government for training, were taught all branches of the weaving and cane industries.

The Labour and Welfare Officer visited the prison on various occasions in connection with juvenile offenders and probation work.

?: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MMI Aden mml

697 [344] There is one prison only and no camps. The prison buildings are enclosed in a spacious and airy compound, surrounded by a high stone wall and they consist of an administration block and widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, a kitchen and a hospital.

There are six superior cells exclusively for the accommodation of "A" and "B" Class prisoners. Special attention is paid to cleanliness and sanitation and a high standard in both is maintained.

The general state of health of all prisoners has been satisfactory. There was no outbreak of any serious illness. Venereal diseases, contracted before admission to the prison, were common among the prisoners.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attended the prison dispensary daily and was assisted by a full-time hospital assistant. Prisoners reporting sick were treated at the prison hospital, but cases needing immediate attention were admitted to the civil hospital.

There were six deaths from natural causes, four in the civil hospital and two in prison. Due to the lack of accommodation at the civil hospital, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were treated in the prison sick-bay. Of the four cases, two died, one was cured and one is making a steady progress.

The official and non-official visitors of the Prison Board visited the prison regularly. His Excellency the Governor paid four visits to the prison during the years under report. All prisoners were given complete freedom of access to the visitors and every opportunity to register complaints or to ventilate any grievances.

There is, as yet, no system of probation or of welfare for discharged prisoners.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

365 377 The water and electricity supply services are publicly owned and are operated by the Public Works Department.

WATER AND DRAINAGE

3/2 365 Prior to 1928 the domestic water supply of Aden was derived almost entirely from condensed sea water. From 1924 to 1928 experimental boreholes were sunk at Sheikh Othman and potable water was found in two thin layers of sand gravels at 136 feet and 208 feet respectively below the surface.

Since 1928 fifteen additional boreholes (including five in 1948) have been sunk, and the following table shows the increase in consumption :

	1936	1941	1949	1950
	(*all figures in million gallons*)			
Total water raised from boreholes	205	353	680	711
Water consumed by civil population	45	115	208	235

7: Gt. Britain Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MmI Aden MmI

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CARPET—MAKING IN THE GAOL

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NEW METHODS OF AGRICULTURE AT ABYAN

Cutting an irrigation canal to bring new lands into cultivation. The scheme is financed by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

p. 48 (B)

Licensing of Vehicles. £19,756 was collected in fees in 1952 and 651
£15,386 in 1951. The increase was mainly due to the arrival of vehicles 494
in the Colony in connection with the construction of the refinery at Little Aden.

The number of driving licences issued in 1952 was 1,423 compared with 968 in 1951.

Traffic Accidents. There were 384 accidents on the roads of the 165
Colony in 1952 and 242 in 1951. The number of persons killed was 25 in 1952 and 11 in 1951.

Licensing of Arms. Very strict control over the licensing of arms is 411
maintained and licences to possess arms are only issued after the most 659
careful enquiries have been made. An amnesty was proclaimed in October, 1952, advising persons in possession of unlicensed firearms to license them or hand them over to the Police.

PRISONS

General

The Aden Prison is the only penal institution in the Colony and 697
provides accommodation for all convicted offenders, irrespective of age and length of sentence, persons committed to prison on remand, and deportees awaiting deportation. In addition, the prison is declared a place of detention for persons of unsound mind with criminal tendencies.

Approximately 73 per cent of the convicted prisoners come from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and neighbouring territories. Almost all of them are illiterate and very primitive.

Administration of the prison follows the practice adopted in Indian and most colonial prisons and is governed by the Prison Ordinance.

Staff

The prison is under the control of a part-time Superintendent who is assisted by a jailer, an assistant jailer and two clerks. The warders, including instructors, numbered 38.

Prisoners

The total committals to prison was 2,184 in 1952, compared with 1,949 in 1951. The daily average of prisoners of all classes was 179 in 1952 as against 134 in 1951. Prisoners admitted to prison on conviction are divided into two categories, first offenders and recidivists. The percentages of first offenders and recidivists were 54 and 46 respectively.

Discipline

Order and discipline among the prisoners were well maintained during the period.

Health

The general state of health of all prisoners was satisfactory. The daily average sick was 3.2 in 1952, as against 3.3 in 1951. There was no serious illness among the prison inmates during 1952. A Medical

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

697 Officer from the Civil Hospital attends the prison dispensary daily. There is a full-time hospital assistant to assist the doctor.

Education

Rehabilitation and education of prisoners is difficult to achieve; most of them are illiterate and very few are serving long sentences. An attempt is made to give them rudimentary lessons in English and Arabic. Those who can read either English or Arabic are able to borrow books.

Training

All convicted prisoners are put to work and are trained in one of the following crafts: cane work, weaving, carpet making, tailoring and carpentry. In addition, the prisoners are employed on stone-breaking, shoe-repairing, gardening, cooking, washing and water drawing.

An earnings scheme has been recommended by the Board of Prison Visitors and the question of its introduction is under consideration.

There is no extra-mural work in operation at present.

Remission System

A convicted prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding one month may by industry and good conduct earn a remission of up to one-third of his sentence.

After-Care

No after-care arrangements for prisoners on their release as yet exist.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER SUPPLY

365 [312] The water supply is obtained from bore-wells situated at Sheikh Othman, some eight miles from the principal industrial and residential areas. No treatment other than chlorination is required, though the water has a rather high percentage of dissolved salts.

The average daily consumption is about two and a half million gallons. The following figures show the increase in the consumption of water between 1950 and 1952:

	1950 *Million gallons*	1951 *Million gallons*	1952 *Million gallons*
Water raised from boreholes .	710.5	767.0	901.9
Water consumed by civil population	235.0	264.0	293.6
Water sold to shipping . .	73.0	82.3	88.7
Water consumed by Military .	158.3	189.0	227.9
Water used in Public Gardens .	142.9	56.9	28.5
Other purposes (including water unaccounted for) . .	101.3	174.8	263.2

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person 681
under the age of sixteen years.

A youthful offender may be dealt with:

(1) by placing him on probation, or
(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or
(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian, or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or
(4) by fine, or
(5) by whipping, or
(6) by ordering his detention.

There are three Magistrates including the Chief Magistrate who 693
individually exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as provided 695
by the Criminal Courts Ordinance 1937, and regular sittings are held at
Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. 427

An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court in 698
all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one
month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed and the Supreme Court 692
has also powers of revision.

During the year Rent Tribunals were set up for the assessment of the standard rent of lettings. The Tribunals are not staffed by the Judicial Department but the Supreme Court can entertain an appeal from the decision of a Tribunal.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there has been an increase of cases in the Magistrates' Courts.

In addition to His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court the Judicial Staff consisted of Mr. Nunn, Chief Magistrate and Messrs. Mansoor and Kazi, Magistrates of the first class. During the year Mr. Nunn was on leave from 2nd June, 1948, to 4th October, 1948, during which period Mr. Mansoor acted as Chief Magistrate and Judge of the Small Causes Court and Mr. Kazi continued to act as Additional Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Although there were seven professional pleaders in the Colony, in the great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay which could be obviated by procedural reform. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. 691
During 1948, 459 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 326
civil suits were finally decided. Six applications for civil revision were
filed and all were decided. Twenty-eight civil appeals were lodged in

Colony, and in particular to prohibit entry without a permit. Previously 167
there was virtually no power to control immigration into the Colony. 671

The Official Secrets Ordinance, which replaces the Indian Official Secrets Act of 1923, and is based on the provisions of the United Kingdom Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1920.

The Registration of Clubs Ordinance, which provides for the 575
compulsory registration of "clubs," as widely defined in the Ordinance. 671
It empowers the Registrar, subject to confirmation by the Governor in
Council, to refuse registration in any particular instance, and enables
the Governor in Council to cancel the registration of a club.

The Civil Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for the 698
setting-up of a District Court with power to hear proceedings of a civil 671
nature (with certain exceptions) of a value below Rs. 2,000. For staff
reasons, the Court has not yet been formed.

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In 1950 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following 671
were the more important : 625

The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, which enables the Commissioner of Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to appoint special police officers. Previously such officers could only be appointed by a magistrate when a disturbance had actually arisen or was apprehended. This gave little time for organisation or training ; special police may now be organised at any time for use should an emergency arise. The Ordinance also prohibits the wearing of uniforms in connection with political organisations or objects, and further prohibits the formation of quasi-military organisations.

The Registration of Persons Ordinance, which provides for the 671
registration of all persons lawfully resident in the Colony at the time 641
registration comes into force, and the issue to them of identity cards.
The Ordinance is intended to supplement the new immigration control,
under which all persons entering the Colony will be required to have
a permit or pass. Registration has not yet been brought into force.

The Consular Conventions Ordinance, which confers certain powers 671
and privileges upon the Consular Officers of foreign states with which
Consular Conventions have been concluded by His Majesty's Government.

The Pensions Ordinance, which repeals and replaces the Pensions Ordinance, Cap. 102, and the Pensions (Subordinate Officers) Ordinance, Cap. 103, and is therefore applicable to all pensionable officers of whatever grade. It also incorporates provisions to implement the revised conditions of service in so far as the latter relates to pensions or to gratuities.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, which 671
increases the compensation payable in cases of permanent incapacity
from 42 to 48 months' earnings. It also places an obligation on an 466
employer to give notice to the Labour and Welfare Officer of any
injury which a workman may suffer in the course of his employment.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

PART II

CHAPTER SIX

Security, Colony and Protectorate

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THE first duty of all Governors and Administrators is to maintain security in the area under their authority, and in order to enable them to carry out this primary function they are provided with security forces which may take the form of police, armed or unarmed, and troops, regular or irregular, and even aircraft. In Aden when I became Governor there were two separate security problems, the first of which was the maintenance of law and order in the Colony itself, and the second was the maintenance of security in the more settled areas of the Protectorate, while at the same time increasing the sphere in which our security measures were effective until the whole of the Protectorate territory had achieved a degree of security which would enable development both political and economic to take place.

In the Colony there were available to me, as Governor, Civil Police in adequate numbers, a small detachment of Armed Police, and under the command of the Air Officer Commanding, a reserve of British troops in the form of a detachment of the Royal Air Force Regiment. In addition, there were also the Aden Protectorate Levies for use during a period of disturbance to guard key points, in particular in the neighbourhood of the Khormaksar military installations.

In the Protectorate there were various forces and formations available and at my own and the Rulers' disposal; in addition there were aircraft of the Royal Air Force operating from the Colony and also from landing grounds in the Protectorate. Later I will describe the employment of the Protectorate

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security forces in further detail, but for the moment I want to confine my attention to security in the Colony.

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The Colony, to all outward appearances, and they can be very deceptive, always seemed to be one of the most peaceful places on earth where nothing was ever likely to happen, but in fact it only required a minor incident at the wrong time to cause really serious trouble and to do so not within a matter of days, but almost of minutes. The reason, of course, is not far to seek; it is that there are in the Colony three races who have no special love for each other. The Jews are disliked and despised by the Arabs whom they fear, while the Arabs in their turn dislike the Somalis who are, at the best of times, a truculent lot. Therefore, we were always liable to have trouble between the Arabs and the Jews which might well spread to the Hindu community, or between the Somalis and the Arabs, or between all three, and in no time, much to the surprise very often of successive Air Officers Commanding, the summer skies had clouded over and we were having a devil of a storm, which with firm measures would pass as quickly as it began. A stranger would be astonished to learn on his arrival in tranquil Aden that inter-racial disturbances had resulted in one or two deaths only two or three days before.

I do not want to give the impression that Aden is particularly prone to disorder, and that civil disturbances are the rule rather than the exception because this would be a false picture. What I mean is that, on the rare occasions when there is trouble, it comes with incredible swiftness, due to the latent racial animosities that are always present.

To give an instance of my first experience of the speed of events when inter-racial trouble started in the Colony, I must go back to 1931, when there occurred the first anti-Jewish riot. At that time there were some 6,000 Jews living in Aden, most of them in Crater in their own quarter close by the Boys' Secondary School. Some of them were very wealthy and most of them were in business either as shopkeepers or merchants or petty traders, and generally speaking, they kept very much to themselves, were self-effacing and their contacts with the Arabs were reasonably good. From time to time,

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were being taken care of. I walked round and talked to them; there, also, I saw the Arab who had been shot, and learned that there was a reasonable chance that he would not succumb to his wound. This relieved my mind, because although sharp lessons are necessary when people behave as these people had, and when the occasion arises the police must do their duty even to the extreme length of opening fire on a crowd, one has in one's heart sympathy for the foolish and hates to see them suffer too much for their faults.

By the time the Sultan and I had finished our tour as it were, things were in much better shape, thanks to the efficiency of the police and the prompt action of the Police Officer who had fired and by so doing had brought a number of the rioters to their senses.

Two days later, except for stones and dustbin lids, which had been used by the Somalis as shields, lying about, there was practically no sign of the riot, and everybody appeared to be working together perfectly amicably.

The incidents which I have related above will give some idea of the speed with which the normal tranquillity of the Colony can be disturbed and a state of affairs come about which may require, not only police action of the most extreme nature, but also intervention by the military forces.

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The stationing of a detachment of the Royal Air Force Regiment was, as I have said, a direct development of the 1947 Arab-Jewish riots and the Commission of Inquiry into the riots which was held in January 1948 and which advocated the presence of British troops in the Colony for internal security purposes. They certainly have my deepest gratitude for their wise decision, but I would not like it to be thought for one moment that the Aden Protectorate Levies will never be fit to undertake Internal Security duties—far from it—even in the few years which lapsed between the riots and my return from Aden there has been considerable improvement in discipline, and although I consider that in fairness to all races the presence of British troops is still essential, there is no doubt that in time the Levies will be capable of undertaking any duty they may be required to perform. It is, like everything else, only a

• 701 question of sound and inspired leadership and the discipline which flows from such leadership.

626 Security in the Protectorate was a very much wider problem than in the Colony and there were more diverse forces at my disposal to ensure a reasonable degree of protection and to punish those who wilfully created disturbances. Prior to 1937 no-one had paid very much attention to the Protectorate, and His Majesty's Government certainly had not attempted to honour their obligations. I doubt if they were really fully aware of what those obligations were to the people of this great territory. Beyond ensuring, in so far as was possible, that the trade routes remained open so that the trade of the Colony was not impaired by the wild and woolly ruffians in the hills behind, very little was done, and what was done was generally by the old-fashioned method of placating unruly and tiresome individuals with rifles and ammunition and money.

626 631 After 1937 there was a profound change in policy and the emphasis was then on reducing the number of lethal weapons in private possession and building up the authority of the Treaty Chiefs by providing them with the means to maintain security in their own States. His Majesty's Government had come to a better understanding of their obligations and realised that the first essential to any form of progress must be security. The Rulers were encouraged, therefore, to form their own armed police forces, and they received assistance in arming, clothing and paying for these forces.

625 701 By the time I became Governor there had come into being in each State a body of men who were known as Tribal Guards and who were at the Ruler's disposal to maintain his authority and for use in any sudden security emergency. Starting as a completely untrained force they had gradually been brought up to a standard of efficiency and effectiveness which was a credit to the instructors who had been made available from the [714] Government Guards. On ceremonial occasions they were very smart indeed, dressed in khaki shirts and khaki kilts with red cloth head-dresses, but in an emergency they left these trappings at home and there was nothing outwardly to distinguish

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them from their fellow tribesmen, except their superior armament and well filled cartridge belts.

The Tribal Guards are the first line of offence and defence of the Ruler and in only two of the States is there any more elaborate organisation. Lahej has a private army which was, when I was in Aden, a sorry collection of ragamuffins, some 200 strong, whose pipe Band was much in demand on St. Andrew's night at the Union Club, that centre of European civilisation and culture in the Colony; otherwise, I am afraid this force had but little merit. The Quaiti Sultan has, at Mukalla, a Regular Army and the headquarters of his Armed Constabulary which, thanks very largely to the inspiration of Mr. W. H. Ingrams, C.M.G., O.B.E., who as Resident Adviser did so much for that country, were reasonably efficient. In appearance there is little to choose between the Regular Army and the Armed Constabulary, except that the former was considerably darker in hue, having been recruited largely from the Sultan's ex-slaves.

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Some years before an interesting conversation had taken place between the Quaiti Sultan and a Political Officer in Mukalla, at a time when Aden was threatened with a visit from one of the more rabid anti-slavery enthusiasts.

"Don't you think it would be a good idea, your Highness, if you were to release your slaves?" inquired the Political Officer, referring to the Palace slaves who numbered some 300 men and youths without taking into account their women folk. The Political Officer had led up to this question with a dissertation on the rights of man and world public opinion, and he had produced all the usual anti-slavery arguments with considerable eloquence, and he awaited the answer to his question with some anxiety. The Authorities in Aden, threatened by the advent of the enthusiast, were seriously worried about the slaves of Mukalla. Although, in fact, they were a lot of lazy well-fed good-for-nothings, there was no doubt that in theory they were slaves, and enthusiasts can never see out of both eyes at the same time.

"It is a very good idea," replied His Highness, "but I can release them only on one condition."

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

567 "What is the condition?" asked the Political Officer with considerable misgiving.

"You must agree to send troops here when I free them," answered the Sultan.

"What for?" asked the astonished Political Officer.

"To protect me, of course," said the Sultan.

"I am afraid I do not understand, your Highness," said the Political Officer much perplexed.

"I am surprised. Surely it's obvious? I feed and house and clothe my so-called slaves, and of course, their families. I give them presents on religious festivals and when they marry. I have not enough work for them to do and in consequence they have an easy life. Now, if I say to them that they are free and I don't propose to keep them any longer and that they must go away and earn their own living, I am afraid they won't be very pleased. They are simple people, you know, and prefer actual ease and comfort with only technical restraint to freedom and hard work, and as they are stronger than my army I must be certain of your help before I make them free," was the answer of the Sultan.

567 As usual with us a compromise was achieved and the slaves
702 became the troops.

The backing for the Tribal Guards in the Western Protector-
701 ate comes from a body of men called the Government Guards,
625 a fine lot who were originally raised and trained by Lord Belhaven and Stenton, when as Master of Belhaven he was a Political Officer working in the Protectorate. Indeed, it was his idea which brought them into being and the Protectorate should be extremely grateful to him for his happy thought and his hard work in the early formative months. They are under the general direction of the British Agent, who is the senior Political official responsible to the Governor for the Western half of the Protectorate, and are a Government force paid for from the annual subvention from Her Majesty's
[714] Government. Well armed and well trained with distinctive black head-dresses, they play many dangerous and difficult parts. Led by their British and Arab officers they are always ready to support the Tribal Guards when local difficulties

prove too great for them to overcome alone, and to find escorts for Political Officers in troublesome areas. The forts on the Aden-Yemen frontier and in the less secure regions in the Protectorate are garrisoned by them. Always ready to move, always ready to fight and always cheerful, their early history can be read in Lord Belhaven's autobiography, *The Uneven Road*, which nobody can read without intense enjoyment. Many of the guards have died or been grievously wounded in doing their duty; and although they are soldiers of the Queen, very few people outside their own country have ever even heard of their existence.

In the Eastern Protectorate the equivalent of the Government Guards is the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion, the men of which are in every way their equal and whose role is precisely the same and which came into existence through the foresight of Ingrams. They are a tough and courageous body of men who carry out their desert patrols on the borders of the Ruba-al-Khali with a fine disregard for climatic conditions or personal safety.

The third and last line of locally recruited troops are the Aden Protectorate Levies who were raised shortly after the Great War of 1914–18, strangely enough as the First Yemen Infantry by Lt.-Colonel M. C. Lake, C.M.G. Recruited from the same source as the Government Guards they are regular soldiers and were, during the time that I was Governor of Aden, officered by officers of the Royal Air Force Regiment on secondment, although the change to include the Army in the source from which officers could be obtained and which has now come about, was at that time under consideration. In normal times the Levies are stationed within the Colony limits and are moved by air or by lorry to help the Government Guards whenever the need arises. In the early days of my term of office they travelled in great long lorry convoys, very vulnerable and painfully slow, but later, I am glad to say, there were drastic and necessary changes and the emphasis was put on the air as a medium of transport.

In theory the Levies are available for use in the Eastern as

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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625 well as the Western Protectorate, but in practice they have been far too busy in recent years dealing with Yemeni-inspired raiding and other disturbances in the Western Protectorate and only once in their history have they been employed in the Hadhramaut. The Levies have had heavy responsibilities and very hard has been their lot and very scanty the praise that those brave men have received. Shortly before my term of office expired a detachment of regular troops from the Army was stationed in Aden, to my great satisfaction. They were invaluable.

712 648 707 So far I have dealt solely with the Land Forces, but with only a few thousand men, possibly 4,000 in all, however well trained and however well armed and led, it would be virtually impossible to safeguard a frontier line of over 700 miles in length running through the most difficult country from aggression, and at the same time to maintain any reasonable degree of security in an area where social conditions today are equivalent to those existing in the Highlands of Scotland in the mid-eighteenth century, and which is twenty-five per cent. larger than the United Kingdom. That the frontier has been maintained and that security has increased of recent years is due very largely to the Royal Air Force, acting in the closest accord with the ground forces. Without the Royal Air Force my task would indeed have been difficult; I will go further and say quite frankly it would have been impossible.

000 As Governor I frequently had to authorise the use of air action against frontier raiders or recalcitrant tribesmen within Protectorate limits, and I have never been able to follow the almost hysterical reaction with which some sections of the population of these islands are affected whenever they read in the newspapers that bombing has taken place, or indeed that any form of air action has been used. It is for this reason that I shall deal at some length with that most humane of all the various methods by which law and order can be maintained by force, the employment of aircraft.

I do not propose to enter the lists on the side of those who favour this form of policing, nor do I propose to side with the many people who have genuine misgivings, but I am going

600 normally time is required to assess the value of such evidence before action can be taken to deal with the situation. To rely solely on Agents and Post Commanders for information would result in many false alarms with consequent waste of time and would fatigue unnecessarily the military forces charged with the task of frontier control.

648 701 203 707 The ideal is a combination of air and land, and that is precisely how watch along the Aden frontier is maintained. The frontier Posts are sited in strategic positions and are provided with W.T. sets, but owing to the nature of the ground they are often many miles apart, especially on the Aden-Saudi frontier where their number is strictly conditioned by their accessibility to adequate supplies of water. Information comes in from the Posts either from the Political Officer for the area who may be there at the time, or from the local Commander of the Post, and it is checked forthwith by a reconnaissance flight by the Royal Air Force when it relates to troop movements or tribal concentration. It is often only a matter of an hour or so from the time that the information is received to the time that the pilot's report confirming or disproving the information is available. In times of particular tension reporting from Posts is supplemented by frontier patrols, by aircraft flying along the Aden side of the frontier. These patrols have proved to be particularly effective over the sandy and stony desert across which runs the Aden-Saudi Arabian frontier; camels and vehicles can be hidden in Wadis and can travel at night, but neither camels nor vehicles can pass over open country, especially sandy country, without leaving tracks for the airmen to see in the morning.

Speedy and accurate information from the desert areas and from the mountainous regions would be impossible without the use of aircraft. In both types of country the air-land form of frontier control and reconnaissance has been proved to be not only the most efficient, but also by far the most economical both in men and machines, and in money also. It is not inhuman and is not unsporting. True, the Yemen, in my time, had no Air Force and Saudi Arabia nothing much in that line, but the object is to prevent frontier violation not only by our

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neighbours, but also by our own people, in which we are doing our neighbours a service. 707

Much has been said and written in the Press about frontier violation by reconnaissance aircraft operating from Aden. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred such reports are without foundation. It is impossible for any but the most skilled trained observer on the ground to predict precisely, without the aid of precision instruments, where an aircraft is flying in relation to the ground, especially if it is at any height. Errors do occur from time to time, but they are few and far between and are generally errors of navigation committed by navigators inexperienced in the conditions prevailing in the Aden Protectorate.

The next essential, after information of an incursion has been received and confirmed, is action. The intruder must be evicted—that is an immediate necessity. If you catch a stranger in your house in the middle of the night packing up the spoons, you try to arrest him and to kick him out. You are quite entitled to do so. If he seems to be too much for you to tackle alone you call the Police and they take on the task. If the intruder shows fight and a disinclination to leave, the Police use "reasonable force" and take the fellow away. He may get hurt in the process; that's just too bad. No one writes to the papers and asks questions in the House of Commons, but transfer the scene to a Colony, multiply the intruder by one hundred, substitute a desire to burn and pillage for a liking for other people's spoons and an aeroplane for the police, and there are long articles in the Press and shoals of questions asked in the House of Commons.

Many people feel quite genuinely unhappy about the use of aircraft against ground forces, which is understandable, but springs from ignorance of the way in which aircraft are used. War and fighting with lethal weapons of the modern sort is beastly and horrible to a degree, and the longer it goes on, the more are the casualties and the more horrible it becomes. Therefore, surely the most humane thing to do is to stop the fighting as soon as possible with the fewest possible casualties, especially among our own troops, or to prevent it altogether.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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SIDDIQ AL HASSANI OF THE GOVERNMENT GUARDS, LEADER OF MY SIX PERSONAL GUARDS

[facing p. 115]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

the east at Sanau where the only well was between Thamud 712
and the Aden-Muscat frontier. These two places lie to the 626
south of the great sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali amidst 312
country more desolate than I have ever seen in any part of the world, and in my time I have flown over, driven over or walked and ridden over some pretty uninviting country.

I went to Thamud for the first time in 1953, before the fort •00
had been built, to inspect the detachment of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion who were living in holes scraped out of the hard sand and furnished with a canvas roof as some protection against the fierce heat of the sun. It was not easy to pick up the well from the air in that featureless country and it reflects great credit on the navigator and the pilot of the 'plane that they found the landing strip at the first attempt. We landed a mile or so from the well, and the only signs of life as we drove to the well were the store-cum-hospital tent, a modest affair of some 160 lbs., which normally would sleep a dozen men, and the two much smaller tents of the Military Assistant to the Resident Adviser and the Commandant of the Legion who had joined the detachment temporarily, the former a Scot from the Highlands and the latter a stout and jovial Arab on secondment from the Arab Legion in Trans-Jordan.

A guard was mounted, which I inspected, and I do not recall 625
ever having seen a better turned-out or smarter body of men 701 •
anywhere. These men, who are recruited from the bedouin tribes, are responsible among other things for guarding the long Aden-Saudi Arabian frontier, and they do their work very well. They work under the direct control of their own Arab officers who command the Frontier Posts and who are responsible for the motor patrols which operate between the Posts. These motor patrols are equipped with Land-Rovers and carry portable wireless sets which enable them to keep in touch with their parent Post. The Military Assistant is stationed hundreds of miles away in Mukalla where the Commandant also has his headquarters, so that these Arab officers and their men are normally very much on their own and quickly learn to use their own initiative in dealing with sudden emergencies and solving the various problems which are the normal lot of

625 701 independent commanders in out-of-the-way places. In a serious crisis the Commandant of the Legion and the Military Assistant would be flown up to the nearest Post and the Commandant would take over the general control of the situation, sure in the knowledge that he could call on the Military Assistant, an experienced soldier, for advice at any time. Behind them both there was Hugh Boustead, capable of dealing with almost any situation single-handed, and behind him was Aden and the Royal Air Force ready and willing to help at any time. Everything was in good shape and I never had any qualms about our ability to deal with interlopers on the Saudi frontier.

648 [515] In 1955 Her Majesty's Government formally declared the co-ordinates of the line south of which they would not tolerate the unrestricted movement of foreign subjects, and it was not long after this announcement was made to the Saudi Government that an American oil-survey party operating in two sections with an armed Saudi escort, trespassed in two separate places. They were located from the air and in no time the Military Assistant with an adequate escort from the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion, had moved by air and Land-Rover to intercept them. The error of their ways was pointed out to them and they withdrew promptly with their escort, leaving their expensive equipment behind in spite of being told they could take it with them. The escort had second thoughts and returned and were promptly taken into custody and disarmed without a shot being fired and later sent to Jedda by a civil Air Line. As far as I know the equipment is still in the desert; it certainly was in 1956 when I drove that way, and it was already showing very clearly the effects of sun, sand and the bedouin.

648 669 [181] It was in the same year, 1955, that the Buraimi business in Trucial Oman where the Sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, upset King Saud. Stolen fruit is always so much sweeter than that which is got by legitimate means and in this case both *hasad* and *sharf* were involved—"jealousy" and "honour", those two curses of Arabia which have kept the peoples and the countries divided for generations and generations. The King showed his irritation with Great Britain by sending arms to the bedouin in the northern areas

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML1

From the "Upper Circle" 1958

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drinking water. Altogether Perim has become rather more of
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of the Protectorate States in the Federation plan. The Aden
Protectorate Levies and the Government Guards consist, as we
know, entirely of Arabs from the Protectorate States with
British and Arab officers; in the Government Guards of equal
status in the higher ranks. Their bravery and devotion to duty
under continuous and almost intolerable strain has been out-
standing, and they have won the admiration and respect of
everyone by their work for their country in whose defence
they have always been ready to lay down their lives. A

Under the continued spur of Yemen aggression and sub- 642
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Gulf, which enables oil to be supplied at favourable rates, and the consequent inducement to ships to call for bunkers has also led to an increase of transit trade to the East African and Red Sea ports. 504

PERIM

The first trace of the occupation of Perim Island goes back as far as 1738 when the French landed there after the bombardment of Mocha. It was not until 5th May, 1799, that the British took formal possession, but it is recorded that, owing to difficulties in maintaining a supply of water, they evacuated the island in September of that year. 175

Perim was reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, under instructions from Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, to Sir William Coghlan, Political Resident and Commander, Aden, and Lieutenant Templar in the "Mahi" was deputed to effect the occupation. The island was then placed under the control of an Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden. This arrangement continued until 1929, when the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent. On the closing down of the Perim Coal Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the Island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually performing the journey by air. 175 642

II.—GOVERNMENT

Prior to the 1st April, 1932, the territory now comprising the Colony was administered by a Resident under the control of the Government of Bombay. From the 1st April, 1932, Aden became a Chief Commissionership, and control was transferred from the Government of Bombay to the Governor-General of India in Council, the Chief Executive Officer at Aden being styled Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commander-in-Chief. On the 1st April, 1937, Aden was constituted a Crown Colony and was removed from the control of the Government of India. The Colony is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, aided by an Executive Council which at present comprises five members. The Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Political Secretary and Civil Secretary and such other persons as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint. At the present time, in addition to the ex-officio members, the Legal Adviser, the Finance Officer and the Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement have been appointed to the Council. There is no Legislative Council. 642 643 645

Military Garrison

The Military Garrison of the Colony is under the command of an Air Officer Commanding. 101

There is a Naval Office in charge of the Naval Officer-in-Charge.

Military Garrison.

701 The Military Garrison of the Colony is under the immediate command of an Air Officer Commanding and consists of Air Headquarters with its various departments, Headquarters Royal Artillery; 9th (Minden) Heavy Battery, R.A., 20th (Fortress) Company, R.E., No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F., a Section of Armoured Cars and the Aden Protectorate Levies. Air Headquarters, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and the Section of Armoured Cars are stationed at Tawahi (Steamer Point), while No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F. is at Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman.

There is a Naval Office (H.M.S. *Norfolk* III) in charge of the Naval Officer-in-Charge who also exercises general control over the Naval wireless station at Khormaksar.

III.—POPULATION.

161 According to the census of 1931, the total (civilian) population of the Aden Settlement was 45,992. This excludes the military forces and the population of Perim.

162 The following table shows the population distribution by caste and sex:—

No.	Caste.	Sex.	
		Males.	Females.
1	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2	Indian Mohammedans	2,829	2,393
3	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4	Hindoos	1,992	622
5	Jews	2,114	2,006
6	Parsis	236	96
7	Native Christians	339	207
8	Europeans	213	39
	Total	28,181	17,811

167 The total numbers of males and females show a marked disproportion, the males being 28,181 in number, whereas the females are only 17,811. This is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and coolie class from the interior come to Aden without their women folk.

IV.—HEALTH.

744 The staff of the Medical Department in Aden consists of the Senior Medical Officer, one Civil Surgeon, two Resident Medical
743 Officers and eight Assistant Medical Officers. There is a fully-qualified Lady Doctor attached to the Civil Hospital in Crater. The Senior Medical Officer is also Port Health Officer and has charge of the European General Hospital. There is also a Medical Officer of Health with an adequate subordinate staff.

567 "What is the condition?" asked the Political Officer with considerable misgiving.

"You must agree to send troops here when I free them," answered the Sultan.

"What for?" asked the astonished Political Officer.

"To protect me, of course," said the Sultan.

"I am afraid I do not understand, your Highness," said the Political Officer much perplexed.

"I am surprised. Surely it's obvious? I feed and house and clothe my so-called slaves, and of course, their families. I give them presents on religious festivals and when they marry. I have not enough work for them to do and in consequence they have an easy life. Now, if I say to them that they are free and I don't propose to keep them any longer and that they must go away and earn their own living, I am afraid they won't be very pleased. They are simple people, you know, and prefer actual ease and comfort with only technical restraint to freedom and hard work, and as they are stronger than my army I must be certain of your help before I make them free," was the answer of the Sultan.

567 As usual with us a compromise was achieved and the slaves
•702 became the troops.

The backing for the Tribal Guards in the Western Protector-
701 ate comes from a body of men called the Government Guards,
625 a fine lot who were originally raised and trained by Lord Belhaven and Stenton, when as Master of Belhaven he was a Political Officer working in the Protectorate. Indeed, it was his idea which brought them into being and the Protectorate should be extremely grateful to him for his happy thought and his hard work in the early formative months. They are under the general direction of the British Agent, who is the senior Political official responsible to the Governor for the Western half of the Protectorate, and are a Government force paid for from the annual subvention from Her Majesty's
[714] Government. Well armed and well trained with distinctive black head-dresses, they play many dangerous and difficult parts. Led by their British and Arab officers they are always ready to support the Tribal Guards when local difficulties

703 The way to do this is to use the Air Arm as much as possible. The Arabs are a proud race and rate personal bravery highly, as highly as they do prestige, and frankly, that is far too high. They will not give in to an inferior force, but will shoot it out to the end. They are unlikely to give in to a slightly superior force, but they will give in to an overwhelming force and often be secretly glad to do so.

648 726 703 I found when using the Government Guards or the Aden Protectorate Levies to deal with petty malefactors that if I sent a small but adequate force there was invariably a fight, but if I sent far more men than were necessary the malefactors' pride was saved and there was no blood shed.

648 726 703 706 707 An example of air-land co-operation based on actual fact involves an aeroplane and two patrol cars. The aircraft was on frontier reconnaissance patrol; the pilot spotted a lorry travelling southwards inside the Protectorate border in a prohibited zone. This was up on the Saudi Arabia-Aden frontier. He circled and at the same time wirelessed to the nearest frontier Post for patrol cars. The lorry was halted by a burst of fire well in front. A message was dropped and the lorry was ordered to remain stationary and wait for the patrol cars. It did so. The aircraft guided the cars to the lorry. It was loaded with rifles for distribution in the Protectorate and carried a number of well-armed tribesmen. There was no fight; the aircraft was the overwhelming force. The tribesmen were disarmed and the lorry was taken to the nearest Hadhrami Bedouin Legion Post. If the aircraft had not been used on patrol, the lorry would not have been spotted, and if the aircraft had not been there when the patrol cars arrived, there would have been a very unpleasant scene indeed. The tribesmen would certainly not have given in without a fight and lost the rifles, each one of which was worth locally one hundred pounds sterling.

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respect of injury to third parties. This legislation is similar to that 494
which has existed in the United Kingdom for many years.

The Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1952), 759
which made it an offence for a person to practice medicine in the Colony unless registered under the Ordinance. It has also deleted the provision under which the practice of native systems was permitted, since treatment by qualified practitioners is now available in the Colony.

The Ordinance also made provision for the control of the sale and [278]
publication of advertisements of cures.

The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance (No. 9 of 648
1952), which was based on the Distribution of German Enemy Property 425
Act, 1949, of the United Kingdom, and which made local provision for the collection, realisation and distribution of property in the Colony which belonged to German owners on 3rd September, 1939. It provided that creditors in the Colony should have a first charge on such assets in Aden.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Ordinance 231
(No. 12 of 1952), which prohibited the carriage or conveyance of animals in such a manner as to cause them unnecessary suffering. It also enabled rules to be made to regulate the conditions under which animals should be carried by sea.

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 204
14 of 1952), which made it obligatory for persons publishing newspapers to give security for any damages which a court may award against them in a libel suit. It also provided for the correction of articles and other reports in local newspapers which contain factual statements which either are false or distorted.

The Port Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952), which amended and con- 505
solidated the law relating to the Port of Aden and matters ancillary thereto. It replaced the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and also the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927.

The Port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1952), which authorised the Trustees of the Port of Aden to raise money by way of loans or temporary borrowing in order to carry out the duties imposed upon them under the principal Ordinance. It also gave statutory recognition to the practice that all port dues, fees and charges should be credited to the Trustees.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 464
of 1952), which brought within the scope of the principal Ordinance 465
locally engaged civilian staff of departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In Aden this virtually means local civilians employed by Her Majesty's Forces.

It also increased the minimum payment of compensation, in the case of injury to a workman resulting in permanent total incapacity, from *Shs.*1,050 to *Shs.*1,500 and the maximum from *Shs.*15,000 to *Shs.*18,000 which latter amount represents 24 months' earnings of a workman whose monthly earnings do not exceed *Shs.*750.

This Ordinance has not yet been brought into force.

The Government Guards (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1952), 703
which provided mainly for the better enforcement of discipline in the Force

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361
133 passengers from ships) and Ma'alla are built on the northern and western slopes of Jebel Shamsan, the highest peak of the volcanic range of hills surrounding Crater. Jebel Shamsan is quite a presentable hill, for it is just over 1,700 ft. in height and was at one time adorned with a signal station.

361 The isthmus which joins Aden to the mainland is called
133 Khormaksar and is as flat as the proverbial pancake. During
132 the monsoon winds of summer it is a hellish place of drifting
508 sand and it is here that the Royal Air Force have their station;
707 the military and civil airport are also here. Close by the airport are the houses of the more senior civil and military officials
361 and a few ordinary folk, who are, on the whole, much better
647 paid than the officials, but of course not nearly so important.
648 Originally there were only two rows of houses, one of brown houses and the other of white houses, and since they were inhabited mainly by officials, they were, not unnaturally, known as Downing Street and Whitehall. Now there are rows and rows of houses, all variations of the usual colonial box theme in architecture, incredibly ugly but reasonably comfortable, but I am glad to say Whitehall and Downing Street are still the really fashionable roads.

361 At the northern and landward end of the isthmus there is the
351 town of Sheikh Othman with its pleasant gardens so well known to many tourists. Sheikh Othman was also, until quite recently, well known in a less desirable way to visitors and residents alike, but in modern times morals seem to have improved, and while the gardens have been enlarged, the other
361 attractions have been reduced. The town was not acquired by
648 any splendid feat of arms, but by a purely commercial trans-
175 action. It was bought from the Sultan of Lahej in 1882. Aden, on the other hand, was invested in 1839 by an armed expedition from India, carried in ships of the Indian Navy. The reason for this expedition is said to have been to punish an outrage which had occurred when the crew of an English ship wrecked on the coast near Aden were maltreated. In point of fact the probabilities are that the reason for our somewhat drastic action was because we wished to control the only good harbour between India and Egypt and use it as a coaling station

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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625 well as the Western Protectorate, but in practice they have been far too busy in recent years dealing with Yemeni-inspired raiding and other disturbances in the Western Protectorate and only once in their history have they been employed in the Hadhramaut. The Levies have had heavy responsibilities and very hard has been their lot and very scanty the praise that those brave men have received. Shortly before my term of office expired a detachment of regular troops from the Army was stationed in Aden, to my great satisfaction. They were invaluable.

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707 So far I have dealt solely with the Land Forces, but with only a few thousand men, possibly 4,000 in all, however well trained and however well armed and led, it would be virtually impossible to safeguard a frontier line of over 700 miles in length running through the most difficult country from aggression, and at the same time to maintain any reasonable degree of security in an area where social conditions today are equivalent to those existing in the Highlands of Scotland in the mid-eighteenth century, and which is twenty-five per cent. larger than the United Kingdom. That the frontier has been maintained and that security has increased of recent years is due very largely to the Royal Air Force, acting in the closest accord with the ground forces. Without the Royal Air Force my task would indeed have been difficult; I will go further and say quite frankly it would have been impossible.

000 As Governor I frequently had to authorise the use of air action against frontier raiders or recalcitrant tribesmen within Protectorate limits, and I have never been able to follow the almost hysterical reaction with which some sections of the population of these islands are affected whenever they read in the newspapers that bombing has taken place, or indeed that any form of air action has been used. It is for this reason that I shall deal at some length with that most humane of all the various methods by which law and order can be maintained by force, the employment of aircraft.

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are often many miles apart, especially on the Aden-Saudi frontier where their number is strictly conditioned by their accessibility to adequate supplies of water. Information comes in from the Posts either from the Political Officer for the area who may be there at the time, or from the local Commander of the Post, and it is checked forthwith by a reconnaissance flight by the Royal Air Force when it relates to troop movements or tribal concentration. It is often only a matter of an hour or so from the time that the information is received to the time that the pilot's report confirming or disproving the information is available. In times of particular tension reporting from Posts is supplemented by frontier patrols, by aircraft flying along the Aden side of the frontier. These patrols have proved to be particularly effective over the sandy and stony desert across which runs the Aden-Saudi Arabian frontier; camels and vehicles can be hidden in Wadis and can travel at night, but neither camels nor vehicles can pass over open country, especially sandy country, without leaving tracks for the airmen to see in the morning.

Speedy and accurate information from the desert areas and from the mountainous regions would be impossible without the use of aircraft. In both types of country the air-land form of frontier control and reconnaissance has been proved to be not only the most efficient, but also by far the most economical both in men and machines, and in money also. It is not inhuman and is not unsporting. True, the Yemen, in my time, had no Air Force and Saudi Arabia nothing much in that line, but the object is to prevent frontier violation not only by our

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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neighbours, but also by our own people, in which we are doing our neighbours a service.

Much has been said and written in the Press about frontier violation by reconnaissance aircraft operating from Aden. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred such reports are without foundation. It is impossible for any but the most skilled trained observer on the ground to predict precisely, without the aid of precision instruments, where an aircraft is flying in relation to the ground, especially if it is at any height. Errors do occur from time to time, but they are few and far between and are generally errors of navigation committed by navigators inexperienced in the conditions prevailing in the Aden Protectorate.

The next essential, after information of an incursion has been received and confirmed, is action. The intruder must be evicted—that is an immediate necessity. If you catch a stranger in your house in the middle of the night packing up the spoons, you try to arrest him and to kick him out. You are quite entitled to do so. If he seems to be too much for you to tackle alone you call the Police and they take on the task. If the intruder shows fight and a disinclination to leave, the Police use "reasonable force" and take the fellow away. He may get hurt in the process; that's just too bad. No one writes to the papers and asks questions in the House of Commons, but transfer the scene to a Colony, multiply the intruder by one hundred, substitute a desire to burn and pillage for a liking for other people's spoons and an aeroplane for the police, and there are long articles in the Press and shoals of questions asked in the House of Commons.

Many people feel quite genuinely unhappy about the use of aircraft against ground forces, which is understandable, but springs from ignorance of the way in which aircraft are used. War and fighting with lethal weapons of the modern sort is beastly and horrible to a degree, and the longer it goes on, the more are the casualties and the more horrible it becomes. Therefore, surely the most humane thing to do is to stop the fighting as soon as possible with the fewest possible casualties, especially among our own troops, or to prevent it altogether.

703 The way to do this is to use the Air Arm as much as possible. The Arabs are a proud race and rate personal bravery highly, as highly as they do prestige, and frankly, that is far too high. They will not give in to an inferior force, but will shoot it out to the end. They are unlikely to give in to a slightly superior force, but they will give in to an overwhelming force and often be secretly glad to do so.

648 I found when using the Government Guards or the Aden
726 Protectorate Levies to deal with petty malefactors that
703 if I sent a small but adequate force there was invariably
a fight, but if I sent far more men than were necessary the malefactors' pride was saved and there was no blood shed.

648 An example of air-land co-operation based on actual fact
726 involves an aeroplane and two patrol cars. The aircraft was
703 on frontier reconnaissance patrol; the pilot spotted a lorry
706 travelling southwards inside the Protectorate border in a
prohibited zone. This was up on the Saudi Arabia-Aden fron-
• 707 tier. He circled and at the same time wirelessed to the nearest
frontier Post for patrol cars. The lorry was halted by a burst of fire well in front. A message was dropped and the lorry was ordered to remain stationary and wait for the patrol cars. It did so. The aircraft guided the cars to the lorry. It was loaded with rifles for distribution in the Protectorate and carried a number of well-armed tribesmen. There was no fight; the aircraft was the overwhelming force. The tribesmen were disarmed and the lorry was taken to the nearest Hadhrami Bedouin Legion Post. If the aircraft had not been used on patrol, the lorry would not have been spotted, and if the aircraft had not been there when the patrol cars arrived, there would have been a very unpleasant scene indeed. The tribesmen would certainly not have given in without a fight and lost the rifles, each one of which was worth locally one hundred pounds sterling.

648 In action against raiders from across the frontier in hilly
country, aircraft are not nearly so lethal as many think because
726 the lightly armed raiding tribesman has so much cover at
707 his disposal. In fact they are very hard indeed to hit at all.

Casualties in these conditions are few as between the aeroplane 648
and the enemy, but the aeroplane has a very considerable 726
moral effect on our own troops as well as on the enemy. 707
Ground-air co-operation can work wonders in bringing matters to a speedy conclusion by the denial of commanding features to the raiders and by giving covering support to advancing ground troops, and casualties among our own men are reduced to a minimum.

Aircraft operating alone cannot hold territory, nor can they in difficult country deny ground to the enemy indefinitely. I am writing of course of Colonial conditions and not of the use of thousands of aircraft in concentrated bombing operations as was the practice in Europe towards the end of the last war. What aircraft can do is to transport troops quickly and support those troops once they are in action, and that is the way they have been used in the Aden Protectorate. In this way lives are saved on *both* sides and, incidentally, it is in the long run the most economical method as well as the most efficient for watch and ward on a frontier in the conditions prevailing in the Aden Protectorate.

Now let us consider the role of the Air Arm in Internal Security work, and in particular the vexed question of bombing. Breaches of the peace in the Protectorate can be due to a 721
number of causes and take various different forms. Sometimes there may be a genuine misunderstanding and a grudge or grievance nursed until it explodes into murder; sometimes a constitutional dislike, not unknown in the West, of paying taxes, takes the form of armed resistance to authority, the authority of the tribal Ruler; and sometimes a breach of the peace is the direct result of bribery, by a so-called friendly power, to murder, pillage and burn and disrupt security so that the economic, political and social development of the country is retarded. This last form of evil doing has been more prevalent in recent years. Uneducated people are easily misled by ready talkers, and rifles and money mean much to the wild tribesmen, especially when distributed with a generous hand. They little realise the harm they are doing themselves by burning schools and dispensaries. They are to be pitied as well as

721 punished. But it matters little what the cause of the crime, it is the method of punishment which is under examination. Let us, therefore, trace a normal sequence of events.

The incident has occurred, and the guilty party has been determined without doubt by the Political Authorities. Their Ruler asks Government to aid him in bringing them to account if it is beyond his power to act alone. The offenders are called upon to surrender themselves and explain their conduct. They do not appear on the date stated and no excuse is offered. The Ruler orders them to pay a fine in rifles or in money or in both. The fine is always well within the means of the guilty party to pay and is never vindictive. Payment is not made so the transgressors are warned that action will be taken to destroy their property, generally tribal towers, to the extent of the fine. Care is taken to make sure that the leader's property is first on the list for attention, and great care is taken to ensure
721 that excessive damage is not done. Aerial photographs are
726 taken and the actual towers or houses carefully identified.
• 707 Twenty-four hours' notice of air action is then given and the
648 transgressors are warned to remove their belongings. If at any time before the expiry of the warning period the persons concerned submit or make any move indicative of their willingness to submit, the whole operation is postponed immediately. If no move has been made by the guilty party then a further warning of one hour is given immediately
[202] prior to the air action. The first warning is dropped by air on the village or towers of the offenders, and to ensure that there is no mistake it is sent also by hand through neutral agents, probably Saiyids, but the second warning is from the air alone. The operation takes place and the bombing or rocketing of the buildings is very accurate and no unnecessary damage is caused. Quite often the offenders and their friends gather on a nearby hill feature to watch the aircraft in action. The incident is over. The slate has been wiped clean. There have been no casualties, there were not intended to be; only material damage has been done.

I do not recall that during the time I was closely connected with the Protectorate there were, at any time, any casualties

as a result of such operations. To have inflicted the same punishment in the more remote areas of the Protectorate, with land forces, would certainly have resulted in casualties on both sides, and would have been a long and laborious operation. Justice in the wilder and less civilised areas of the world, where memories are short, must not only be seen to be done, but it must be swift. Air action fulfils both these requirements, and is at the same time the most humane method. It seldom leaves any lasting feeling of resentment and more often than not normal relations have been resumed with the offenders in a few months or even weeks.

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Sometimes air action cannot solve the Internal Security problem quite so readily and this is when the recalcitrants have no permanent dwellings, but live in grass huts or caves or just under trees in close proximity to the frontier. When they have been tempted and have fallen and have committed some gross offence then action has to be taken by air against their flocks, the only property they have, and when this fails action is taken to deny to them their grazing areas. Sometimes even this does not produce the required result, which is to persuade them to make submission and live in peace with their neighbours. Then ground and air action is taken to round up the men or to destroy them if they resist; the normal procedure when dealing with dangerous armed criminals in any part of the world. This may take long to achieve when the frontier is near and supplies of foodstuffs and money and shelter and compensation for damage done are all readily available from outside the Protectorate. The main fault is not with these poor, foolish, misled creatures, but with those responsible for leading them astray. They are the people who most deserve punishment and not their unfortunate dupes; but the principals are far away and out of reach in a "friendly" country. The loyal and staunch tribesmen, our friends, know where the fault really lies. We may understand why the punishment cannot fall where the result would be immediately successful in stopping at once the bribery and corruption which is the root of the matter, but they who depend on us and are loyal to us and who suffer from the depredations of the disrupters of the

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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625 well as the Western Protectorate, but in practice they have been far too busy in recent years dealing with Yemeni-inspired raiding and other disturbances in the Western Protectorate and only once in their history have they been employed in the Hadhramaut. The Levies have had heavy responsibilities and very hard has been their lot and very scanty the praise that those brave men have received. Shortly before my term of office expired a detachment of regular troops from the Army was stationed in Aden, to my great satisfaction. They were invaluable.

● 712
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707 So far I have dealt solely with the Land Forces, but with only a few thousand men, possibly 4,000 in all, however well trained and however well armed and led, it would be virtually impossible to safeguard a frontier line of over 700 miles in length running through the most difficult country from aggression, and at the same time to maintain any reasonable degree of security in an area where social conditions today are equivalent to those existing in the Highlands of Scotland in the mid-eighteenth century, and which is twenty-five per cent. larger than the United Kingdom. That the frontier has been maintained and that security has increased of recent years is due very largely to the Royal Air Force, acting in the closest accord with the ground forces. Without the Royal Air Force my task would indeed have been difficult; I will go further and say quite frankly it would have been impossible.

000 As Governor I frequently had to authorise the use of air action against frontier raiders or recalcitrant tribesmen within Protectorate limits, and I have never been able to follow the almost hysterical reaction with which some sections of the population of these islands are affected whenever they read in the newspapers that bombing has taken place, or indeed that any form of air action has been used. It is for this reason that I shall deal at some length with that most humane of all the various methods by which law and order can be maintained by force, the employment of aircraft.

I do not propose to enter the lists on the side of those who favour this form of policing, nor do I propose to side with the many people who have genuine misgivings, but I am going

648 643 800 astonishing. He was certainly not an indifferent shot with a rifle and surprised Bill Goode on one occasion by shooting a chikor (hill partridge) with a ·303 Lee-Enfield rifle when the bird was actually in flight. He was acting for his uncle, the old Amir Nasser, who, since the murderous attack at Christmas time in 1950 on Major Basil Seager, C.M.G., O.B.E., at that time British Agent for the Western Protectorate, was living in retirement at Lahej.

Once we had got up the rather difficult final pass on to the plateau the last few miles of the drive through the low hills were quite delightful. The air was cool and the country green, and the Naib's Tribal Guards and tribesmen on the hilltops guarding our passage and firing shots of welcome in the air as we drove past were a romantic and picturesque sight.

361 712 We went straight to the Political Officer's house a mile or so from the old grey town of Dhala, which looked as sinister as ever as it straggled up the hillside to the ancient castle on the summit. There I met the notables and tribal leaders who had gathered in strength, while the guns of the castle slowly—oh, so slowly—fired a seventeen-gun salute. The guns were very old, and it was more dangerous to be behind them than in front of them. They had a tendency to explode if too much black powder was used in the charge, and there had been a nasty accident some few months earlier at the time of the Idd celebrations which had reduced the number of guns and gunners available for ceremonial purposes.

648 After the tribesmen and the notables had taken their departure, the Naib and I, with the Political Officer, went into the latter's office and talked about local affairs. Among other things the Naib deplored the kindness shown by the Imam to the Amir Haidera, his cousin and the son of the old Amir Nasser, who had been a power in the land until his conduct had become quite outrageous and a climax had been reached when he seized the Treasury and revolted against his father. We took action to bring him to reason, but he fled across the frontier and found refuge in the Yemen town of Qataba, from which place he never ceased to intrigue in the Amirate. Just before sunset the Naib said farewell and went off across the plain to his house just

with us and was now returning to his work somewhere on the 000
Abiyan plain. I had no armed escort from the Government
Guards. The safety of my companions and myself rested with 643
the Sultan who was fully prepared to accept his responsibility. 574
In fact, if I had attempted to take an armed escort on this particular trip, we would almost certainly have never got to Al Qara at all. The independent-minded tribesmen would undoubtedly have resisted the movement of armed men into their country and we should have been faced with the alternative of turning back or having to force a passage. Not really an alternative because I had not, in those days, a sufficient force at my disposal to overcome spirited resistance from thousands of tribesmen in that tangle of hills.

QUAITI

Both during my term of office as Governor and during my 361
earlier periods of service in Aden I paid frequent visits to [712]
Mukalla, the capital of the Quaiti State in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, which nestles below a high hill feature on which stand the now empty watch towers that in days gone by protected the wealthy merchants of the town from bedouin raiders. Mukalla has a fascinating little harbour and the town is grouped attractively round a bay filled with the bluest water that I have ever seen. Viewed from the broad beach outside the ancient gateway as the sun is setting, the town and the hill behind it are suffused with a golden light, and the slender white minarets of the Mosques are a delicate shade of pink. It is really beautiful.

Here in Mukalla are not only the business houses of the 366
merchants who trade with the Far East and Aden and supply 441
the Hadhramaut with its innumerable wants, but also the palace 368
of the Sultan, the British Residency, and the Government
Offices of the Quaiti administration. Outside the walls of the 712
town are the depot of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and the barracks of the Mukalla Regular Army and the Quaiti Armed
Constabulary. Here also is the Bedouin Boys' School, a boarding school for the sons of tribesmen run by the State on the 346

000 inexhaustible energy had reduced me to a physical and nervous
wreck—and I was the younger man.

861 Near Mukalla to the east beyond the landing ground at
346 Riyan is the collegiate town of Ghil-Ba-Wazir, so called by
249 me because it seemed to consist of nothing but schools sur-
439 rounded by a few fields of Hammumi tobacco which normally
was exported to Egypt via Aden. Primary schools and a large
871 State Intermediate School with a considerable boarding
establishment catered for the youth of Mukalla and the more
[875] advanced pupils from all over the State. The masters, who were
local men or Sudanese on contract, always left me with an impression of keenness, competence and contentment. From Ghil-Ba-Wazir the more promising pupils went on to Aden College or the Technical Institute in Aden, or to a Secondary School in the Sudan, depending on the inclination of the parents or of the Mukalla Government if they were financing the boys' further education.

815 Up in the vast open spaces of the northern limits of the State, survey parties of Petroleum Concessions Ltd. moved farther and farther into territory which was practically unknown to Europeans, on their ceaseless quest for oil, spurred on by recent increases in the cost of their prospecting licence. As these parties pushed their way northwards so did similar parties from the Arabian-American Oil Company at Dhahran on the Persian Gulf in Saudi Arabia move steadily southward with their portable drilling rigs drawn by great tractors and their air-conditioned living caravans, across the great yellow sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali.

• 712 The frontier became of considerable importance, much more
312 so than it had ever been before and we found it advisable to
exercise a greater degree of control over our tribes than had
626 been necessary or desirable in the past. The Sultan was concerned about the peace of these northern marches, and, fearing an act of aggression, felt that steps should be taken to safeguard the well at Thamud, the only available water for many miles around. This was done by building a fort, constructing a landing strip and flying in a garrison of soldiers of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion. Later, similar measures were taken over to

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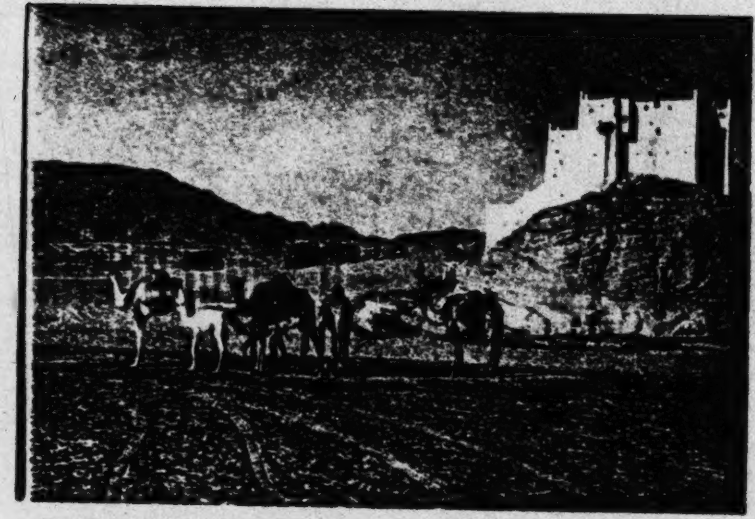
the east at Sanau where the only well was between Thamud 626
and the Aden-Muscat frontier. These two places lie to the 312
south of the great sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali amidst country more desolate than I have ever seen in any part of the world, and in my time I have flown over, driven over or walked and ridden over some pretty uninviting country.

I went to Thamud for the first time in 1953, before the fort •oo
had been built, to inspect the detachment of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion who were living in holes scraped out of the hard sand and furnished with a canvas roof as some protection against the fierce heat of the sun. It was not easy to pick up the well from the air in that featureless country and it reflects great credit on the navigator and the pilot of the 'plane that they found the landing strip at the first attempt. We landed a mile or so from the well, and the only signs of life as we drove to the well were the store-cum-hospital tent, a modest affair of some 160 lbs., which normally would sleep a dozen men, and the two much smaller tents of the Military Assistant to the Resident Adviser and the Commandant of the Legion who had joined the detachment temporarily, the former a Scot from the Highlands and the latter a stout and jovial Arab on secondment from the Arab Legion in Trans-Jordan.

A guard was mounted, which I inspected, and I do not recall 625
ever having seen a better turned-out or smarter body of men 701
anywhere. These men, who are recruited from the bedouin tribes, are responsible among other things for guarding the long Aden-Saudi Arabian frontier, and they do their work very well. They work under the direct control of their own Arab officers who command the Frontier Posts and who are responsible for the motor patrols which operate between the Posts. These motor patrols are equipped with Land-Rovers and carry portable wireless sets which enable them to keep in touch with their parent Post. The Military Assistant is stationed hundreds of miles away in Mukalla where the Commandant also has his headquarters, so that these Arab officers and their men are normally very much on their own and quickly learn to use their own initiative in dealing with sudden emergencies and solving the various problems which are the normal lot of

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1



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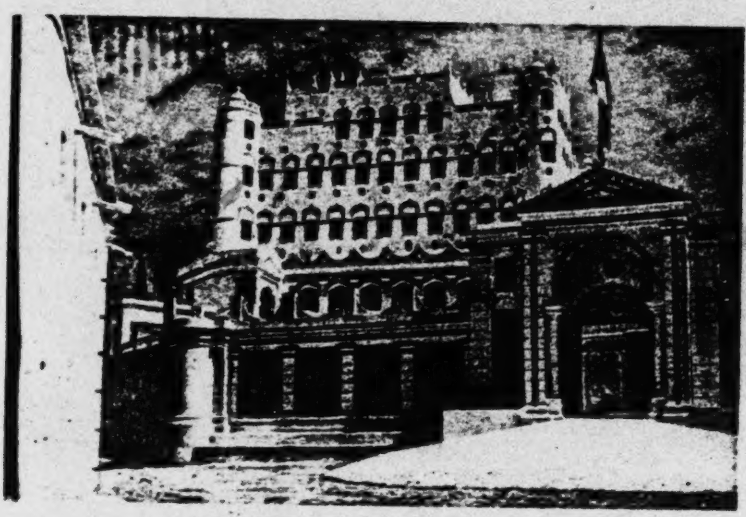
THE WELL BELOW A HADHRAMI BEDOUIN LEGION POST IN THE NORTHERN DESERT



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THE KATHIRI SULTAN'S PALACE AT SAIYUN

[facing p. 146]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI
Yemen ML1

locally in increasing the prestige of the Imam. As a threat to Y 712
anyone they are not worthy of consideration and should prove
an easy target for aircraft should the need to obliterate them ever A
arise. Perim is no longer of any military importance and has 712 ●
not been garrisoned since 1928 and has had no commercial
importance since Lambert Brothers or the Perim Coal Company A
closed down some twenty years ago. The only claim to 502
be of use that the island can make is that it is the site of two
essential lighthouses, and even in this respect it is a nuisance
as the presence of the lighthouses necessitates the maintenance
on the island of a detachment of Armed Police. As there is no
water on the island a condenser has to be manned and maintained
to provide the lighthouse crews and the police with
drinking water. Altogether Perim has become rather more of
a liability than an asset.

I think it most unlikely that there ever has been any intention 000
of the Yemen or Egypt to construct a submarine base at the
southern end of the Red Sea. It would be most uncomfortable
in the summer, within easy range of aircraft from Aden and
altogether rather pointless. Submarines will probably visit
Hodeidah if they have Commanders sufficiently skilful and intrepid
to navigate through the reefs which surround that place,
and they may call at Mocha farther south, but I see no menace
to anyone in this and can only hope that Russian and Chinese
gold and dollars will be wasted on so fruitless an enterprise. A

The highlights of this otherwise rather gloomy picture are 701
the loyalty of the Protectorate Forces and the renewed interest 703
of the Protectorate States in the Federation plan. The Aden
Protectorate Levies and the Government Guards consist, as we
know, entirely of Arabs from the Protectorate States with
British and Arab officers; in the Government Guards of equal
status in the higher ranks. Their bravery and devotion to duty
under continuous and almost intolerable strain has been outstanding,
and they have won the admiration and respect of
everyone by their work for their country in whose defence
they have always been ready to lay down their lives. A

Under the continued spur of Yemen aggression and subversion 642
the States of the Protectorate seem at last to have realised 178

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

643 The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

692 The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

632 During 1947 the local government of the Colony remained vested in the two Township Authorities, the larger being vested in the Fortress Township Authority and the area covered by it embracing the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The [712] Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European, [361 situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area covered by it 438] includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood mainly by fishing, basket-making and lime-burning, and who look to the built-up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre. The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

[643] The members of the Boards which administer the local government of these two areas are at present appointed by the Governor. The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend the various municipal services such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services and roads, the provision of recreational facilities for the public and the control of building operations. It has [435] still been found necessary to maintain foodstuff stalls in the public markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

443 368 231 During the year the Authorities opened a new market for petty traders and hawkers, a new public bathing-place where baths, with soap and towels provided, can be secured at a nominal fee, and a new cattle stable to accommodate 350 milk cows at Sheikh Othman.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

131 THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude
361 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the
southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

•712 (*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known
504 as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(*b*) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

133 The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel
361 Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

712 The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the
241 aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs at
[423] Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden belonging to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned date-palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

317 Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, by the process of solar evaporation.

133 Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted
504 shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an 631
Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The 161
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, 226
and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl
fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken.

There is a small Police detachment in the island together with medical 625
staff and lighthouse staff.

There is no natural water supply on the island; sea-water distilling 759
plant provides sufficient water for the supply of the population and for 312
the occasional ship which comes in for emergency water supplies.

Up to the end of 1948 Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication 206
by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it
was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be
established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island
once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, 643
which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the
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Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti,
K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

During 1948 the local government of the Colony remained vested in 632
two Township Authorities. The larger is known as the Fortress Township 161
Authority and the area covered by it embraces the Isthmus and
Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The Military [712]
and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority
is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name 361
from the built up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated 463
some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed by it includes
this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found
four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood
mainly by fishing, basket making and lime burning, using shells collected
on the sea shore for this last purpose, and who look on the built up area
of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre and the place in which
they find their simple means of recreation. The total population of these
villages is approximately 2,000.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings in the exercise 632
of their functions of superintending various services of municipal character,
such as control of markets, maintenance of public health and sanitary

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

131 361 THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

[7/2] (a) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(b) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area, and it is on the Little Aden Peninsula that the new refinery and township are being built.

(d) The island of Perim.

133 504 361 The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

508 367 133 The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines, the golf course and polo ground. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula.

241 245 Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

133 134 504 Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward at its southern extremity is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air landing ground.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

701 question of sound and inspired leadership and the discipline which flows from such leadership.

626 Security in the Protectorate was a very much wider problem than in the Colony and there were more diverse forces at my disposal to ensure a reasonable degree of protection and to punish those who wilfully created disturbances. Prior to 1937 no-one had paid very much attention to the Protectorate, and His Majesty's Government certainly had not attempted to honour their obligations. I doubt if they were really fully aware of what those obligations were to the people of this great territory. Beyond ensuring, in so far as was possible, that the trade routes remained open so that the trade of the Colony was not impaired by the wild and woolly ruffians in the hills behind, very little was done, and what was done was generally by the old-fashioned method of placating unruly and tiresome individuals with rifles and ammunition and money.

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631 After 1937 there was a profound change in policy and the emphasis was then on reducing the number of lethal weapons in private possession and building up the authority of the Treaty Chiefs by providing them with the means to maintain security in their own States. His Majesty's Government had come to a better understanding of their obligations and realised that the first essential to any form of progress must be security. The Rulers were encouraged, therefore, to form their own armed police forces, and they received assistance in arming, clothing and paying for these forces.

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701 By the time I became Governor there had come into being in each State a body of men who were known as Tribal Guards and who were at the Ruler's disposal to maintain his authority and for use in any sudden security emergency. Starting as a completely untrained force they had gradually been brought up to a standard of efficiency and effectiveness which was a credit to the instructors who had been made available from the
[714] Government Guards. On ceremonial occasions they were very smart indeed, dressed in khaki shirts and khaki kilts with red cloth head-dresses, but in an emergency they left these trappings at home and there was nothing outwardly to distinguish

567 "What is the condition?" asked the Political Officer with considerable misgiving.

"You must agree to send troops here when I free them," answered the Sultan.

"What for?" asked the astonished Political Officer.

"To protect me, of course," said the Sultan.

"I am afraid I do not understand, your Highness," said the Political Officer much perplexed.

"I am surprised. Surely it's obvious? I feed and house and clothe my so-called slaves, and of course, their families. I give them presents on religious festivals and when they marry. I have not enough work for them to do and in consequence they have an easy life. Now, if I say to them that they are free and I don't propose to keep them any longer and that they must go away and earn their own living, I am afraid they won't be very pleased. They are simple people, you know, and prefer actual ease and comfort with only technical restraint to freedom and hard work, and as they are stronger than my army I must be certain of your help before I make them free," was the answer of the Sultan.

567 As usual with us a compromise was achieved and the slaves
702 became the troops.

The backing for the Tribal Guards in the Western Protector-
701 ate comes from a body of men called the Government Guards,
625 a fine lot who were originally raised and trained by Lord Belhaven and Stenton, when as Master of Belhaven he was a Political Officer working in the Protectorate. Indeed, it was his idea which brought them into being and the Protectorate should be extremely grateful to him for his happy thought and his hard work in the early formative months. They are under the general direction of the British Agent, who is the senior Political official responsible to the Governor for the Western half of the Protectorate, and are a Government force paid for from the annual subvention from Her Majesty's
[714] Government. Well armed and well trained with distinctive black head-dresses, they play many dangerous and difficult parts. Led by their British and Arab officers they are always ready to support the Tribal Guards when local difficulties

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

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[illegible] [illegible] SERJEANT OF THE GOVERNMENT GUARDS, LEADER OF MY SIX PERSONAL GUARDS

[facing p. 115]

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1958 MMI Aden MMI

Casualties in these conditions are few as between the aeroplane 648
and the enemy, but the aeroplane has a very considerable 726
moral effect on our own troops as well as on the enemy. 707
Ground-air co-operation can work wonders in bringing matters to a speedy conclusion by the denial of commanding features to the raiders and by giving covering support to advancing ground troops, and casualties among our own men are reduced to a minimum.

Aircraft operating alone cannot hold territory, nor can they in difficult country deny ground to the enemy indefinitely. I am writing of course of Colonial conditions and not of the use of thousands of aircraft in concentrated bombing operations as was the practice in Europe towards the end of the last war. What aircraft can do is to transport troops quickly and support those troops once they are in action, and that is the way they have been used in the Aden Protectorate. In this way lives are saved on *both* sides and, incidentally, it is in the long run the most economical method as well as the most efficient for watch and ward on a frontier in the conditions prevailing in the Aden Protectorate.

Now let us consider the role of the Air Arm in Internal Security work, and in particular the vexed question of bombing. Breaches of the peace in the Protectorate can be due to a 721
number of causes and take various different forms. Sometimes there may be a genuine misunderstanding and a grudge or grievance nursed until it explodes into murder; sometimes a constitutional dislike, not unknown in the West, of paying taxes, takes the form of armed resistance to authority, the authority of the tribal Ruler; and sometimes a breach of the peace is the direct result of bribery, by a so-called friendly power, to murder, pillage and burn and disrupt security so that the economic, political and social development of the country is retarded. This last form of evil doing has been more prevalent in recent years. Uneducated people are easily misled by ready talkers, and rifles and money mean much to the wild tribesmen, especially when distributed with a generous hand. They little realise the harm they are doing themselves by burning schools and dispensaries. They are to be pitied as well as

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

•721 punished. But it matters little what the cause of the crime, it is the method of punishment which is under examination. Let us, therefore, trace a normal sequence of events.

The incident has occurred, and the guilty party has been
determined without doubt by the Political Authorities. Their
Ruler asks Government to aid him in bringing them to
account if it is beyond his power to act alone. The offenders are
called upon to surrender themselves and explain their conduct.
They do not appear on the date stated and no excuse is offered.
The Ruler orders them to pay a fine in rifles or in money or in
both. The fine is always well within the means of the guilty
party to pay and is never vindictive. Payment is not made
so the transgressors are warned that action will be taken to
destroy their property, generally tribal towers, to the extent
of the fine. Care is taken to make sure that the leader's property
is first on the list for attention, and great care is taken to ensure
921 that excessive damage is not done. Aerial photographs are
726 taken and the actual towers or houses carefully identified.
707 Twenty-four hours' notice of air action is then given and the
648 transgressors are warned to remove their belongings. If at
any time before the expiry of the warning period the persons
concerned submit or make any move indicative of their
willingness to submit, the whole operation is postponed
immediately. If no move has been made by the guilty party
then a further warning of one hour is given immediately
[202] prior to the air action. The first warning is dropped by air on
the village or towers of the offenders, and to ensure that there
is no mistake it is sent also by hand through neutral agents,
probably Saiyids, but the second warning is from the air alone.
The operation takes place and the bombing or rocketing of the
buildings is very accurate and no unnecessary damage is
caused. Quite often the offenders and their friends gather on a
nearby hill feature to watch the aircraft in action. The incident
is over. The slate has been wiped clean. There have been no
casualties, there were not intended to be; only material damage
has been done.

I do not recall that during the time I was closely connected with the Protectorate there were, at any time, any casualties

as a result of such operations. To have inflicted the same punishment in the more remote areas of the Protectorate, with land forces, would certainly have resulted in casualties on both sides, and would have been a long and laborious operation. Justice in the wilder and less civilised areas of the world, where memories are short, must not only be seen to be done, but it must be swift. Air action fulfils both these requirements, and is at the same time the most humane method. It seldom leaves any lasting feeling of resentment and more often than not normal relations have been resumed with the offenders in a few months or even weeks. 721 726 707 648 [728]

Sometimes air action cannot solve the Internal Security problem quite so readily and this is when the recalcitrants have no permanent dwellings, but live in grass huts or caves or just under trees in close proximity to the frontier. When they have been tempted and have fallen and have committed some gross offence then action has to be taken by air against their flocks, the only property they have, and when this fails action is taken to deny to them their grazing areas. Sometimes even this does not produce the required result, which is to persuade them to make submission and live in peace with their neighbours. Then ground and air action is taken to round up the men or to destroy them if they resist; the normal procedure when dealing with dangerous armed criminals in any part of the world. This may take long to achieve when the frontier is near and supplies of foodstuffs and money and shelter and compensation for damage done are all readily available from outside the Protectorate. The main fault is not with these poor, foolish, misled creatures, but with those responsible for leading them astray. They are the people who most deserve punishment and not their unfortunate dupes; but the principals are far away and out of reach in a "friendly" country. The loyal and staunch tribesmen, our friends, know where the fault really lies. We may understand why the punishment cannot fall where the result would be immediately successful in stopping at once the bribery and corruption which is the root of the matter, but they who depend on us and are loyal to us and who suffer from the depredations of the disrupters of the 721 726 233 648

726 peace have not our understanding of the world-wide consider-
233 ations which influence our policy. They cannot understand
648 our reluctance to take action, and I confess that on occasions I
have been just as mystified.

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Ash Shami's congratulations on his escape, to which he replied with his unexpectedly nice smile:

"You thought you had seen the last of me, didn't you? You are wrong again."

In 1956 when he was informed that we had taken the initiative and landed a force on Egyptian soil, he is reported to have said:

"Praise be to God, the old woman [Britannia] has woken up at last."

[648] He has no love for Nasser and his poisonous radio broadcasts which have done so much harm. I am very glad I was not there to hear what he had to say when he learnt we had gone from Egyptian soil with the task we had set ourselves uncompleted. My sympathy is with those who carried the news to him; his forthrightness could be very embarrassing even when there was much less excuse for plain speaking.

AUDHALI

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Farther to the west, and also on the borders of the Yemen, Sultan Saleh bin Hussein, the young Audhali Ruler, had consolidated his position to an extent which enabled him to remain unshaken, though it was a severe personal shock to him as he trusted their Sheikh, when the Dammanis, a sub-section of the Audhalis, forcibly resisted, at the instigation of the Yemen, our attempt to link the Audhali capital, Loder, with Nisab by motor road. The Yemen feared these new communications which would do much to consolidate the Protectorate and which in some peculiar way they seemed to connect with the supposed oil resources of Beihan. Shots were fired and on a show of force by the Aden Protectorate Levies the Dammani rebels fled across the border to be rewarded, encouraged and sustained by the authorities at Beidha, which is only about thirteen miles from Mukeiras and which I have myself visited on more than one occasion. From the Yemen the rebels raided into their own country at night, returning to their base in the Yemen before dawn. 648

Ever obedient to the referee's whistle we played the game

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1 •
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and this manifestation of Arab unity and progress was certainly 829 not unwelcome to the public. Some there were who felt that the unusual union would not stand the test of time, but the anti-Communist aspect of the move made a general appeal. The Arab Muslim has a profound dislike of Communism, a creed, if it can be so described, fundamentally opposed to the teaching of Islam.

In the Protectorate the new Republic was viewed with little enthusiasm by the Rulers of the Western section of the Protectorate who were alive to the possibility of the Yemen becoming a partner in the union in spite of her monarchial system of government. They knew full well that the Imam's sole object in joining would be to secure Egyptian assistance in his almost open war against the Protectorate. The Crown Prince of the Yemen might have other and possibly more high-minded motives in wooing the Egyptians, but not so his father whose thoughts were concentrated on the furtherance of his claims Y to the Protectorate. A

The fears of the Rulers were fully justified. No sooner had 648 the Yemen, already strengthened with arms from behind the 721 • Iron Curtain, joined the United Arab Republic than the disturbances on the Aden-Yemen frontier were intensified and Communist arms and Egyptian and Russian instructors aggravated an already dangerous situation. Y

There is no doubt that the possession of automatic weapons [411] and artillery by the Yemen has put a much more serious aspect on the acts of aggression which the Government of that country continues to initiate against the Protectorate, and the Protectorate Rulers most closely affected have been outspoken in their condemnation of the Yemen and in their demand that Her Majesty's Government fulfil her treaty Y pledges and take immediate action to prevent further aggression. Theirs is a very natural reaction, and it would seem that A at long last a stronger line is to be taken with the Yemen. In 648 May of this year the Royal Air Force carried out a successful 626 attack on Yemen gun positions near the town of Qataba in the Yemen. These guns had been shelling British forces well within Protectorate limits in the Dhala Amirate. Nothing could have 000

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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703 The way to do this is to use the Air Arm as much as possible.
The Arabs are a proud race and rate personal bravery highly,
as highly as they do prestige, and frankly, that is far too high.
They will not give in to an inferior force, but will shoot it out
to the end. They are unlikely to give in to a slightly superior
force, but they will give in to an overwhelming force and often
be secretly glad to do so.

648 I found when using the Government Guards or the Aden
726 Protectorate Levies to deal with petty malefactors that
703 if I sent a small but adequate force there was invariably
a fight, but if I sent far more men than were necessary
the malefactors' pride was saved and there was no blood
shed.

648 An example of air-land co-operation based on actual fact
726 involves an aeroplane and two patrol cars. The aircraft was
703 on frontier reconnaissance patrol; the pilot spotted a lorry
travelling southwards inside the Protectorate border in a
706 prohibited zone. This was up on the Saudi Arabia-Aden fron-
707 tier. He circled and at the same time wirelessed to the nearest
frontier Post for patrol cars. The lorry was halted by a burst of fire well in front. A message was dropped and the lorry was ordered to remain stationary and wait for the patrol cars. It did so. The aircraft guided the cars to the lorry. It was loaded with rifles for distribution in the Protectorate and carried a number of well-armed tribesmen. There was no fight; the aircraft was the overwhelming force. The tribesmen were disarmed and the lorry was taken to the nearest Hadhrami Bedouin Legion Post. If the aircraft had not been used on patrol, the lorry would not have been spotted, and if the aircraft had not been there when the patrol cars arrived, there would have been a very unpleasant scene indeed. The tribesmen would certainly not have given in without a fight and lost the rifles, each one of which was worth locally one hundred pounds sterling.

648 In action against raiders from across the frontier in hilly
country, aircraft are not nearly so lethal as many think because
726 the lightly armed raiding tribesman has so much cover at
707 his disposal. In fact they are very hard indeed to hit at all.

Casualties in these conditions are few as between the aeroplane 648
and the enemy, but the aeroplane has a very considerable 726
moral effect on our own troops as well as on the enemy. 707
Ground-air co-operation can work wonders in bringing matters to a speedy conclusion by the denial of commanding features to the raiders and by giving covering support to advancing ground troops, and casualties among our own men are reduced to a minimum.

Aircraft operating alone cannot hold territory, nor can they in difficult country deny ground to the enemy indefinitely. I am writing of course of Colonial conditions and not of the use of thousands of aircraft in concentrated bombing operations as was the practice in Europe towards the end of the last war. What aircraft can do is to transport troops quickly and support those troops once they are in action, and that is the way they have been used in the Aden Protectorate. In this way lives are saved on *both* sides and, incidentally, it is in the long run the most economical method as well as the most efficient for watch and ward on a frontier in the conditions prevailing in the Aden Protectorate.

Now let us consider the role of the Air Arm in Internal Security work, and in particular the vexed question of bombing. Breaches of the peace in the Protectorate can be due to a 721
number of causes and take various different forms. Sometimes there may be a genuine misunderstanding and a grudge or grievance nursed until it explodes into murder; sometimes a constitutional dislike, not unknown in the West, of paying taxes, takes the form of armed resistance to authority, the authority of the tribal Ruler; and sometimes a breach of the peace is the direct result of bribery, by a so-called friendly power, to murder, pillage and burn and disrupt security so that the economic, political and social development of the country is retarded. This last form of evil doing has been more prevalent in recent years. Uneducated people are easily misled by ready talkers, and rifles and money mean much to the wild tribesmen, especially when distributed with a generous hand. They little realise the harm they are doing themselves by burning schools and dispensaries. They are to be pitied as well as

721 punished. But it matters little what the cause of the crime, it is the method of punishment which is under examination. Let us, therefore, trace a normal sequence of events.

The incident has occurred, and the guilty party has been
determined without doubt by the Political Authorities. Their
Ruler asks Government to aid him in bringing them to
account if it is beyond his power to act alone. The offenders are
called upon to surrender themselves and explain their conduct.
They do not appear on the date stated and no excuse is offered.
The Ruler orders them to pay a fine in rifles or in money or in
both. The fine is always well within the means of the guilty
party to pay and is never vindictive. Payment is not made
so the transgressors are warned that action will be taken to
destroy their property, generally tribal towers, to the extent
of the fine. Care is taken to make sure that the leader's property
is first on the list for attention, and great care is taken to ensure
721 that excessive damage is not done. Aerial photographs are
• 726 taken and the actual towers or houses carefully identified.
707 Twenty-four hours' notice of air action is then given and the
648 transgressors are warned to remove their belongings. If at
any time before the expiry of the warning period the persons
concerned submit or make any move indicative of their
willingness to submit, the whole operation is postponed
immediately. If no move has been made by the guilty party
then a further warning of one hour is given immediately
[202] prior to the air action. The first warning is dropped by air on
the village or towers of the offenders, and to ensure that there
is no mistake it is sent also by hand through neutral agents,
probably Saiyids, but the second warning is from the air alone.
The operation takes place and the bombing or rocketing of the
buildings is very accurate and no unnecessary damage is
caused. Quite often the offenders and their friends gather on a
nearby hill feature to watch the aircraft in action. The incident
is over. *The slate has been wiped clean. There have been no*
casualties, there were not intended to be; only material damage
has been done.

I do not recall that during the time I was closely connected with the Protectorate there were, at any time, any casualties

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as a result of such operations. To have inflicted the same punishment in the more remote areas of the Protectorate, with land forces, would certainly have resulted in casualties on both sides, and would have been a long and laborious operation. Justice in the wilder and less civilised areas of the world, where memories are short, must not only be seen to be done, but it must be swift. Air action fulfils both these requirements, and is at the same time the most humane method. It seldom leaves any lasting feeling of resentment and more often than not normal relations have been resumed with the offenders in a few months or even weeks.

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Sometimes air action cannot solve the Internal Security problem quite so readily and this is when the recalcitrants have no permanent dwellings, but live in grass huts or caves or just under trees in close proximity to the frontier. When they have been tempted and have fallen and have committed some gross offence then action has to be taken by air against their flocks, the only property they have, and when this fails action is taken to deny to them their grazing areas. Sometimes even this does not produce the required result, which is to persuade them to make submission and live in peace with their neighbours. Then ground and air action is taken to round up the men or to destroy them if they resist; the normal procedure when dealing with dangerous armed criminals in any part of the world. This may take long to achieve when the frontier is near and supplies of foodstuffs and money and shelter and compensation for damage done are all readily available from outside the Protectorate. The main fault is not with these poor, foolish, misled creatures, but with those responsible for leading them astray. They are the people who most deserve punishment and not their unfortunate dupes; but the principals are far away and out of reach in a "friendly" country. The loyal and staunch tribesmen, our friends, know where the fault really lies. We may understand why the punishment cannot fall where the result would be immediately successful in stopping at once the bribery and corruption which is the root of the matter, but they who depend on us and are loyal to us and who suffer from the depredations of the disrupters of the

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peace have not our understanding of the world-wide considerations which influence our policy. They cannot understand our reluctance to take action, and I confess that on occasions I have been just as mystified.

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Ash Shami's congratulations on his escape, to which he replied with his unexpectedly nice smile:

"You thought you had seen the last of me, didn't you? You are wrong again."

In 1956 when he was informed that we had taken the initiative and landed a force on Egyptian soil, he is reported to have said:

"Praise be to God, the old woman [Britannia] has woken up at last."

He has no love for Nasser and his poisonous radio broadcasts [648] which have done so much harm. I am very glad I was not there to hear what he had to say when he learnt we had gone from Egyptian soil with the task we had set ourselves uncompleted. My sympathy is with those who carried the news to him; his forthrightness could be very embarrassing even when there was much less excuse for plain speaking.

AUDHALI

Farther to the west, and also on the borders of the Yemen, 636
Sultan Saleh bin Hussein, the young Audhali Ruler, had con- 721
solidated his position to an extent which enabled him to remain 648
unshaken, though it was a severe personal shock to him as he 726 •
trusted their Sheikh, when the Dammanis, a sub-section of the Audhalis, forcibly resisted, at the instigation of the Yemen, our attempt to link the Audhali capital, Loder, with Nisab by motor road. The Yemen feared these new communications which would do much to consolidate the Protectorate and which in some peculiar way they seemed to connect with the supposed oil resources of Beihan. Shots were fired and on a show of force by the Aden Protectorate Levies the Dammani rebels fled across the border to be rewarded, encouraged and sustained by the authorities at Baidha, which is only about thirteen miles from Mukeiras and which I have myself visited on more than one occasion. From the Yemen the rebels raided into their own country at night, returning to their base in the Yemen before dawn. 648

Ever obedient to the referee's whistle we played the game

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

241 Hundreds of years ago Aden
133 the value of these silt-laden seasonal floods was realised by the
312 people of the plain, and they initiated an elaborate irrigation
134 system, the remains of which exist to the present day. Years of
● 726 inter-tribal warfare which benefited no-one, brought the
original system to ruin and the land went out of cultivation and the silt-laden waters rushed unimpeded headlong to the sea to discolour the ocean for many miles.

654 Hartley started with a modest capital of £10,000 granted
312 by His Majesty's Government for the purchase of seed grain
241 and for the hiring of bullocks to build dams and till the ground;
648 and with this modest sum he was able to bring 700 acres under
[726] cultivation. The tribes were loath to give up what had become
their battle-field, and their silly futile squabbles interrupted Hartley's efforts until the patience of the Aden Government was exhausted and measures were taken to enforce security in the area.

648 Once the World War was over, food production was no
654 longer of paramount importance, and with the economic
248 future of the area in mind long staple Egyptian cotton cultiva-
178 tion was successfully introduced, and by an Administrative
Order of my predecessor, an organisation known as the Abiyan Board was set up to manage the whole agricultural project. Additional capital to the extent of £270,000 was obtained as a loan from His Majesty's Government and there was rapid development, so that by the time I became Governor several thousand acres were under cotton cultivation. The Board directed the agricultural policy of the area, was responsible for pest control, owned and operated the heavy agricultural machinery necessary for the economic working of the land, owned and operated two cotton ginning factories, controlled the distribution of flood water through the irrigation canals and channels, and was responsible for the shipping and marketing of the cotton crop.

648 In spite of the changed circumstances of the Board they
continued to function by virtue of the original Administrative Order. All efforts by my predecessor to regularise the position by persuading the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, within whose territories Abiyan is situated, to enact decrees failed owing to

"No, no. There is no necessity, they are Jews," said he. 000

"But what has that got to do with it, they worked for me," I said.

"You do not understand. They are Jews," he said with a marked patience, as if talking to a child.

I argued no more but sent my servant with a small reward; whether it reached them or not I do not know.

There were then several thousand Jews living in the Protectorate with a greater measure of security than they enjoyed in Central Europe. They were the artisans and the gold and silversmiths, and their houses were grouped together and generally slightly removed from the Arab quarters of the town. Every small town in the north-western area of the Protectorate had one of these Jewish quarters. They were not interfered with and they could and they did own land and they were useful to the Arabs and lived in peace with them. They were not involved in tribal disputes and it was considered something of a personal disgrace to kill a Jew. When they left some years later, drawn almost against their will by a force they could scarcely understand to Palestine, their need was felt and more than one Ruler tried to persuade them not to go. When they insisted on going they were not unreasonably treated by the Protectorate Rulers and were allowed to sell their land, unlike the Yemen where all the property of emigrating Jews became State property. 563

My next trip into the Protectorate was of a very different 000
character and came some two years later. I flew to Mukeiras
with the Resident and Portal,[1] then A.O.C. in Aden, and
Douglas Macfadyen,[2] then a Flight Lieutenant. Mukeiras was [632]
and still is the capital of the Audhali Plateau, and it was there [648]
that the Resident was to meet the young Audhali Sultan and
his uncle, the Regent, to receive their thanks for the efforts [728] ●
which he had made on their behalf during his negotiations with the Yemen for the 1934 Treaty: this had resulted in the evacuation by the Zeidi forces of the whole of the Audhali Plateau as a prerequisite to the signature of the Treaty.

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[1] Marshal of the Royal Air Force Viscount Portal, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

[2] Air Marshal Sir Douglas Macfadyen, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.O.C.-in-C. Home Command R.A.F.

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as a result of such operations. To have inflicted the same punishment in the more remote areas of the Protectorate, with land forces, would certainly have resulted in casualties on both sides, and would have been a long and laborious operation. Justice in the wilder and less civilised areas of the world, where memories are short, must not only be seen to be done, but it must be swift. Air action fulfils both these requirements, and is at the same time the most humane method. It seldom leaves any lasting feeling of resentment and more often than not normal relations have been resumed with the offenders in a few months or even weeks.

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178 new displacing the old is an inevitable process and provided it
is done at a reasonable pace need not be disturbing and is often
imperceptible. It is the speed of change which matters, and that
is what caused the trouble in the Protectorate. In England the
change from horse-drawn transport to motor transport took
twenty years or more and there was ample time for readjustment. In Aden it took as many days from the time a new major
road was open to motor traffic, and the unemployed camel
men sat nursing their rifles and wondering how to prevent
their animals and themselves from starving. It was not long
before they noticed the weapon in their hands and commenced to use it to drive the lorries off the roads. The State
and Political Authorities intervened before too much damage
was done and negotiations resulted in agreements which restricted the use of lorries to named kinds of merchandise, and
so time was gained for readjustment.

[184] The Eastern Aden Protectorate was more affected than the
Western by road development and on more than one occasion
troops had to be used to persuade the camel men and their
friends to be sensible and not to interfere with the lorry traffic
133 which might have had very serious consequences. The Wadi
312 Hadhramaut, that vast cut through the limestone plateau of the
241 jol filled with palm groves and white-walled towns, peopled
231 by the most astute and the hardest business men in the world,
441 was subject to droughts which twice in living memory had
● 731 led to famine: the reason for this had been that the whole
361 irrigation system depended on the availability of bullocks to
134 draw water from the shallow wells and when, during the
droughts, the corn crops had failed, the animals had either to
be fed on seed grain or be left to die of starvation; in the former
case it meant that when the rains did come, there was no seed
to sow, in the latter that there were no animals to draw water.
402 The solution was to eliminate the dependence on bullocks and
177 make available to farmers and date garden owners small diesel
241 pumps with which to irrigate their land. They paid cash for
[432] the pumps if they could, or if they couldn't they put down a
deposit and paid the balance in monthly instalments. A maintenance service, based on a central workshop, which had been set

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up at Saiyun by the Quaiti and Kathiri States, was provided 177
and was controlled by one of Hugh Boustead's young men. 241
Diesel oil was essential for the pumps and it had to be brought
from the coast at Mukalla by lorry, and so it was that the
camel men, however disgruntled they might be, must not be
allowed to damage the roads or impede the oil lorries.

The pump scheme was supplemented by grain stores set up 731 •
in the main towns and larger villages and regularly inspected 446
to ensure that the grain had been properly rotated. At each
harvest new grain was bought and the old grain sold, thus
keeping the stocks fresh. Mercifully all went well with the
rainfall during my tour of duty and we did not have to put our
anti-famine measures to the test.

I cannot leave the subject of development without making 642
a brief reference to the political side. In most States in the 643
Western area of the Protectorate the old form of complete 178
autocratic government has given place to government by the
Ruler with the advice of a Council, and in some States the next
stage of development of Councils with executive powers has
been reached, while in Lahej there is the further refinement
of a Legislative Council. Generally speaking these Western
innovations where they exist are only in the kindergarten
stage and the Ruler is still the central figure upon whose personality
the Government of the State really depends. For instance,
there is one important State which has no Council at all, but
a very able Ruler who governs justly and firmly and whose
finances are in a sound condition; while another and larger
State has the whole façade of modern governmental institutions
but a Ruler whose real interests are elsewhere and his people
do not fare so well and the State's finances would mystify the
most astute of accountants. The personality of the Ruler is
still of paramount importance, but change is coming swiftly.

In the Eastern area the main progress has been made in the centre, where in the Quaiti and Kathiri States administrations have been firmly established and even Town Councils are functioning with reasonable efficiency. These States have been lucky in having Rulers who had the good sense to pay heed to their able advisers. In the two outlying States, the Wahidi

ADEN MM1
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212 in the Protectorate has recently been undertaken by the British authorities, while
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658 in some areas, particularly in the Qu'aiti Sultanate, schools are now supported by the local governments. Scattered primary and Koranic schools, and at least one postprimary school, are found in each of the protectorates.
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565 In the course of a medical survey in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40),[illegible] the degree of literacy was found to average 20 per cent among the men and practically zero among the women. The highest literacy rates were encountered among the Seiyids, a group recognized as the social and the religious leaders.
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[873] A college for the sons of chiefs from Western Aden Protectorate is located at Aden.

Vital Statistics

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165 Registration of births and deaths is compulsory in the Colony. In the 5 years 1946-50, the birth rate, calculated on the basis of the census returns for 1946, ranged from 26.6 to 31.7 per 1,000 population; the death rate, from 20.1 to 23.5 per 1,000 population.
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964 The significance of the mortality statistics is influenced adversely by the continuous movement of laborers between the Colony and their homes in Yemen and the Protectorate, and the influx of sick individuals from the interior to Aden hospitals, many of whom are in a seriously debilitated condition on arrival. In 1950, for example, the recorded deaths totaled 1,644, of which 511 were among nonresidents. The death rate, as reported, was 20.1 per 1,000 of the 1946 census population, but, eliminating the nonresident deaths, it is reduced to 14.2 per 1,000 population. Corrected to the estimated population for that year, the crude death rate figured at 16.4 per 1,000 and the resident rate at 11.2 per 1,000 population.

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731 The infant mortality rate has declined appreciably within recent years. It had been less than 200 per 1,000 live births for several decades, but it reached a peak of 239 per 1,000 in 1941, when famine conditions prevailed throughout much of southwestern Arabia. The annual rates averaged 176 per

p. 238 (A)

A 165 731 1,000 live births in the 4 years 1945-48, and subsequently declined to 162 in 1949 and to 166 in 1950. As in the case of population death rates, the infant mortality statistics are exaggerated by the inclusion of immigrant deaths. A [167]

A 165 Figures for the 5 years 1946-50 indicate that deaths among children under 5 years of age accounted for 34 to 38 per cent of the total deaths. The stillbirth rate varied from 54 to 73 per 1,000 births; the maternal mortality rate, from 4 to 7 per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.

H 165 Few statistical studies have been made in the Aden protectorates. The total death and infant mortality rates are believed to be generally higher than those of the Colony, but in the absence of authentic records, inadequate data are available for measuring the actual health status of the people. Evidence obtained from the interrogation of 76 women, from 15 to 45 years of age, in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40[56] suggests an average infant mortality of 245 per 1,000 live births, varying from 80 to over 500 in different localities. Infancy was not accurately defined, however, and any baby breast-fed and unable to walk was classified as an infant. The mortality among children under 5 years of age was 25 to 100 per cent greater in most areas. Malnutrition and ignorance of the fundamental principles of child care are important factors contributing to the high mortality in infancy and early childhood in both the Colony and the Protectorate. H 165 146 854

Social Economy

A [illegible] The economy of the Colony is based almost entirely upon shipping and trade. Not only is Aden a prominent fueling station for ocean and coastwise vessels, but it derives considerable wealth from the transshipment of goods to and from Yemen and adjacent territories, usually by means of dhows and camel caravans. The production of salt in evaporation beds along the coast surrounding Aden harbor is the only export industry. Numerous small plants have been A [illegible] A [illegible]

The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Fund which administers a Government grant of Rs. 50,000 and a small income from investments. 657 746

It must be noted that the population of Aden is largely immigrant; the workpeople come to the port to work for eighteen months or two years, and then return to their homes. This circumstance adds to the difficulty of organising and financing social services. The gravest social problem in Aden is the lack of housing. For most of the population the family has only one room or a shack, whilst many male workers live in the streets. 167 362

In August the newly-formed Social Welfare Advisory Council began its activities. 746

In June a census of the blind was attempted. In all 263 blind persons were interviewed by a medical specialist and the Welfare Officer, and were registered. Few applicants were rejected as not being blind. Some criticism has been voiced that this register is still incomplete: some immigrant blind children were noted as having failed to report. A committee, which has been appointed to report and recommend to Government on blind welfare, held its first meeting on 4th January, 1951. 732 ● 657

Considerable success was attained during the year in the use of probation for juvenile offenders, and it is now rare for any other method of correction to be tried in the case of Aden boys who are brought before the Courts for the first time. For homeless Yemeni boys who get into trouble probation is not suitable and a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. At the end of 1950 it was decided to experiment with probation for adults, and two cases were accepted in December. The Assistant Welfare Officer is the Probation Officer. 738 696

Just before his retirement Sir Reginald Champion donated Rs. 5,308 to form the nucleus of a fund for the creation of the first Community Centre in Aden. The Labour and Welfare Department gratefully accepted this gift and plans are being made with the advice of the Welfare Advisory Council. Every opportunity has been taken by means of lectures, films, pamphlets, etc., to arouse an interest in welfare work, particularly with an aim to encourage the formation of voluntary service groups. 741

Juvenile Probation 1950 738

Number on probation 1/1/1950	3
Total new cases during the year	25
Average number of probationers per month	12
Number on probation at 31/12/1950 ..	10
Probation completed satisfactorily during 1950..	15 cases
Probation order revoked	3 "
Percentage of successes	83⅓ per cent

68.Simmons et al G-8 (1941-1951) 1954

M1 Middle East

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Plants. The shrub, *Catha edulis*, colloquially known as qat, is extensively cultivated in sections of the western highlands. The leaves yield a stimulant which dissipates fatigue and causes loss of appetite and of desire for sleep. Qat chewing is a popular custom in the Colony and Western Aden Protectorate, as it is in Yemen. H A 135 733

Cases of poisoning, caused by the contamination of imported wheat with grains of *Lolium temulentum* (Darnel grass), are recorded frequently. Species of *Euphorbia* grow in many areas, and contact poisoning is sometimes observed. H A 136 752

FOOD SANITATION

Regulations governing the sanitary quality of milk, meats and other products are in force only in the Colony. The markets and the slaughterhouses, which are located at four points—in Crater, Tawahi and Maala, on the peninsula, and in Sheikh Othman—are operated under the supervision of sanitary inspectors. Eating houses, coffee shops, date stalls and other premises where foods are prepared or sold, and the aerated water and ice factories, are licensed and inspected from time to time. No controls are exercised over food handlers, however, and many food vendors and workers in small shops are immigrants among whom the standards of cleanliness are generally poor. A 744

Meat animals are inspected by veterinary officers at the slaughterhouses, but no post-mortem examinations of the carcasses are made. The dairy cows are housed in municipal or private sheds within the town limits. Samples of milk from commercial herds are collected at regular intervals and tested for adulteration. There are no facilities for pasteurization. Opportunities for the spread of infection through contaminated milk are minimal, however, due to the universal custom of boiling milk before it is used. Brucellosis is enzootic among the goats, and infections undoubtedly are transmitted to man occasionally through cheese and other milk products. Bovine tuberculosis is pre- A 744 224

p. 243(a)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

ficiency are widespread. Pellagroid lesions of the skin are often encountered among the peoples of the Protectorate. In a survey of 518 Arab schoolboys in Aden township in 1949, no cases of overt deficiency were found, but enlargement of the liver, possibly suggestive of low protein intake, was revealed in 27 per cent.

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Miscellaneous Conditions

A small outbreak of epidemic muscular rheumatism, classified as Bornholm disease, was reported from Aden in 1946. It involved 35 persons—34 British and 1 Arab.

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Hepatic cirrhosis is one of the most frequent conditions seen at the Civil Hospital. Local physicians have noted that most of the cases come from malarious regions where qat is widely used, but the underlying causes have not been investigated.

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Chewing the leaves of *Catha edulis*, or qat, is a general custom in Western Aden Protectorate. The leaf juices contain a stimulant, and habitual indulgence is said to produce loss of appetite, sleeplessness and a variety of more serious nervous disorders. Local observers believe that addiction to the drug contributes to the widespread undernutrition among the people.

SUMMARY

The Colony of Aden and the adjacent Protectorate, on the southern coast of Arabia, have been British dependencies for over a century. The population of the Colony, including the port of Aden, was enumerated at 80,516 in the census of 1946, and calculated at over 100,000 in 1950. The Protectorate territory comprises two administrative divisions—Western Aden Protectorate and Eastern Aden Protectorate, in which the estimated population for 1948 was about 350,000 and 300,000, respectively. The local governments are tribal and diverse in organization, ranging from sultanates to smaller autonomous units. The inhabitants of both the Colony and the Protectorate are predominantly Arabs and adherents of Islam.

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p. 251 (8)

874 classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. This class was discontinued when the teacher in charge proceeded on leave and it is not proposed to reconstitute it in the same form. The number of pupils in this class in 1938 up to the time of its dissolution was 16.

There is also an unrecognised institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly bookkeeping, typing and shorthand. The commercial classes are held in the evening and there is no age restriction to admission. Candidates from this institution are presented for the various certificate examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. The number in these classes in 1938 was 142.

873 797 Evening classes for general education are also held regularly in connection with a Young Men's Club managed by the Church of England Mission. These classes are more in the form of guidance towards self-study than of direct instruction and are attended by an average of about 25 young men, most of whom are Arabs.

FINANCE

871 658 Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 1938 amounted to Rs. 80,140 exclusive of cost of repairs to buildings. Of this sum, Rs. 20,678 were paid out in grants-in-aid.

Contributions towards expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust. For the financial year 1938–39 these contributions amount to Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs. 2/8/- in Standard VI of the Secondary School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

GENERAL

000 Proposals for the improvement of education in Aden were submitted to the Secretary of State in 1938, and were generally approved. It is hoped to begin the introduction of these improvements early in 1939.

Welfare Institutions

657 785 There are as yet no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman, but it is hoped to institute a Poor Relief Fund and a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic as the result of collections made at the Centenary Celebrations in 1939.

5; Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden M M

of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population 362
increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation 161
were perforce allowed to construct and live in *katcha* huts in specially
demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, 362
these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building
several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for
this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the
absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow process.
Relaxation on the restriction of building by private enterprise has, how- [656]
ever, led to the issue of 78 Permanent Building Permits in 1947 compared
with 21 during 1946.

The shortage of some building materials, particularly semi-manu- [339]
factured iron and steel products and sanitary fittings, is still acute and
many projects are held up for this reason.

During 1947 the Township Authority was able to embark on two housing schemes.

(1) In Sheikh Othman 40 houses were erected for working-class families. The scheme is financed in part from a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

(2) An area in Crater was planned on which Government intends to erect 76 working-class houses of a slightly better type and in which 86 plots were made available for owner-occupiers to erect houses for themselves, a standard plan having been drawn up and approved by the Township Authority so that building could be done as cheaply as possible. Both Township Authorities of Aden and Sheikh Othman set up permanent Housing Committees whose functions are to allocate all houses erected by Government other than houses erected specifically for occupation by Government employees. The Committee set up in the Fortress Area decided on the allocation of plots referred to above on which houses were to be erected by private enterprise. As town planning legislation has not yet been enacted, there has been some delay in making available plots of land in the Fortress Area on which better-class houses could be erected by private enterprise on any substantial scale. Residential building has been confined mainly to reconstruction or adding storeys to existing houses.

In addition, private building was encouraged where possible.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony. [745]
A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, 657
but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Com- 735
mittee, financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

657 735 Government which contributes Rs. 50,000 per annum, dispenses relief to the aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare. Provision is made in the Colony Estimates for Rs. 13,000 on welfare staff and Rs. 3,000 on transport, etc.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An assistant welfare officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

646 The year 1947 saw the first session of Legislative Council in this Colony. Four sittings were held, in January and April respectively. Thirteen Bills were passed, which included two important new measures, the Rent Restrictions Ordinance and the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance.

For approximately the first nine months of the year the post of Attorney-General was vacant. This threw a great deal of extra work on the Crown Counsel and unavoidably affected the drafting of new legislation.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 695 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay*:

(a) in civil cases:

(i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject-matter in dispute in appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards;

(ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted; and

(b) in criminal cases from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not is deemed to have been lodged, and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council:

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* Appeal to the High Court at Bombay has since been abolished and appeal to the Court of Appeal in Nairobi has been substituted.

6;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMl Aden MMl

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (No. 23 of 1942)

This legalises trade unions and makes provision for their registration and the audit of their accounts. The English law as regards "intimidation" is followed. 467 464

Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Ordinance (No. 45 of 1942)

This provides for the employment of natives of Asia or Africa and requires contracts of employment for periods over six months to be in writing and approved by an authorised officer. It provides for the repatriation of employees working in other territories.

Labour Ordinance (No. 6 of 1943)

This regulates contracts of employment, requires contracts in writing to be approved by the District Commissioner, and makes provision for deeds of apprenticeship.

There is no old age pension scheme in Aden, but small grants from a Poor Relief Fund are made to the aged destitute. 745 735

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Statement of Revenue for 1947–48 as compared with the Revenue of the previous years 651

	1947–48 Rs.	1946–47 Rs.	1945–46 Rs.
1. Direct Taxation	37,15,064	44,33,434	59,44,407
2. Customs and Excise	23,48,427	22,18,674	18,58,189
3. Stamps and Licences	4,85,761	5,34,891	5,44,097
4. Receipts for or in aid of specific Government Services	4,88,139	7,05,990	6,34,710
5. Contribution and Local Reimbursements	2,13,131	2,15,870	2,29,917
6. Reimbursements by His Majesty's Government	2,80,007	2,57,036	2,47,087
7. Posts and Telephones	9,96,441	9,48,585	6,33,211
8. Miscellaneous	13,23,696	11,19,401	7,90,499
9. Water Supply	6,93,671	7,01,587	7,02,787
10. Electricity Supply	11,72,094	11,38,054	10,10,567
11. Land Sales	1,68,963	14,049	27,301
12. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	46,667	—	—
TOTAL Rs.	1,21,12,461	1,22,83,772	1,26,22,712

8;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden

tary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government.

During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics [744]
these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow progress.

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Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1948, of which the following are the more important:

Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 3, which 651
gives family relief in respect of one wife and not more than four children. 746
The loss involved by this concession has been provided against by increasing taxation in the higher grades.

Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 4, which carries out the 697
recommendation of a locally appointed Prison Reform Committee by reducing the number of prison offences which are punishable with whipping.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 657
1948, No. 19, which provides *inter alia* that a certain class of employee of the Aden Port Trust shall be eligible to contribute.

Aden Protectorate Levies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 20, which provides for the grant of pensions to native officers and enlisted clerks.

Appeals to the Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1948, No. 22, which 692

The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Fund which administers a Government grant of Rs. 50,000 and a small income from investments. 657 746

It must be noted that the population of Aden is largely immigrant; the workpeople come to the port to work for eighteen months or two years, and then return to their homes. This circumstance adds to the difficulty of organising and financing social services. The gravest social problem in Aden is the lack of housing. For most of the population the family has only one room or a shack, whilst many male workers live in the streets. 167 362

In August the newly-formed Social Welfare Advisory Council began its activities. 746

In June a census of the blind was attempted. In all 263 blind persons were interviewed by a medical specialist and the Welfare Officer, and were registered. Few applicants were rejected as not being blind. Some criticism has been voiced that this register is still incomplete: some immigrant blind children were noted as having failed to report. A committee, which has been appointed to report and recommend to Government on blind welfare, held its first meeting on 4th January, 1951. 782 657

Considerable success was attained during the year in the use of probation for juvenile offenders, and it is now rare for any other method of correction to be tried in the case of Aden boys who are brought before the Courts for the first time. For homeless Yemeni boys who get into trouble probation is not suitable and a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. At the end of 1950 it was decided to experiment with probation for adults, and two cases were accepted in December. The Assistant Welfare Officer is the Probation Officer. 738 696

Just before his retirement Sir Reginald Champion donated Rs. 5,308 to form the nucleus of a fund for the creation of the first Community Centre in Aden. The Labour and Welfare Department gratefully accepted this gift and plans are being made with the advice of the Welfare Advisory Council. Every opportunity has been taken by means of lectures, films, pamphlets, etc., to arouse an interest in welfare work, particularly with an aim to encourage the formation of voluntary service groups. 741

Juvenile Probation 1950 738

Number on probation 1/1/1950	3
Total new cases during the year	25
Average number of probationers per month	12
Number on probation at 31/12/1950 ..	10
Probation completed satisfactorily during 1950..	15 cases
Probation order revoked	3 "
Percentage of successes	83⅓ per cent

747 workers sponsored by the Welfare Advisory Council. During the week the Governor opened two play centres. The proceeds of the week were £4,875.

In July, 1951, the Aden Society for the Blind was founded. It is affiliated to the British Empire Society for the Blind and over 300 blind people are registered. Apart from the training made available in braille and handicrafts at the Reilly Centre, the Society has also organised a medical survey to ascertain the causes of blindness, and initiated treatment, in a district of the Western Aden Protectorate. The expedition under the direction of Dr. S. E. Croskery, which lasted a month, was sponsored by the British Empire Society for the Blind, which generously contributed £500 towards the expenses. Blind women are also visited in their homes by voluntary workers from the Aden Women's Voluntary Services, and on their recommendation assistance in kind is provided from the funds of the Society for the Blind.

857 At the end of 1952 there were three children's play centres in Aden. Two of these are in Crater and one at Tawahi. Equipment has been provided and a salaried supervisor attends daily from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. to organise games. The first of these centres, opened in 1951, was made possible by a gift of £750 from the Indian community. The others were financed from the proceeds of Children's Week. At least three other centres are planned for the near future.

575 The Association of Boys' Clubs is a small organisation less than three years old, which to date has opened four clubs. There is an immense opportunity for valuable work here, limited at present chiefly by the lack of suitable club leaders.

747 The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Committee, which administers an annual Government grant of £3,750 with a small additional income from investments. Some 800 persons are assisted each year.

738 The probation service for juvenile offenders has proved its value for Aden boys on first offence charges. For homeless Protectorate and Yemeni boys in trouble, a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. In the absence of a full-time probation officer it has not been possible to extend the service to adults. There is no special children's court, no correctional school, nor any Borstal Institution in the Colony. The following are the juvenile probation figures for the two years :

	1951	1952
Number on probation at 1st January . .	10	13
Total new cases during the year . . .	49	47
Number on probation at 31st December .	13	22
Probation completed satisfactorily . .	30	34
Probation orders revoked	5	4

857 The Aden Boy Scouts Association continues to flourish ; there are 10 groups in which a total of 400 boys receive Scout training designed to assist them in becoming good citizens.

3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

III.—POPULATION

161 According to the census of 1931, the total (civilian) population of the Aden Settlement was 45,992. This excludes the military forces and the population of Perim.

162 The following table shows the population distribution by race and sex:—

No.	*Race.*	*Sex.*	
		Males.	*Females.*
1.	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2.	Indians (Moslems)	2,829	2,393
3.	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4.	Indians (Hindus)	1,992	682
5.	Jews	2,114	2,006
6.	Parsis	236	96
7.	Native Christians	339	207
8.	Europeans	213	39
	Total	28,181	17,811

The marked disproportion between the numbers of males and females is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and labouring class from the interior come to Aden without their women-folk.

IV.—HEALTH

743 759 The staff of the Medical Department in Aden consists of the Senior Medical Officer, a Civil Surgeon, two Resident Medical Officers and eight Assistant Medical Officers. There is a fully-qualified Lady Doctor attached to the Civil Hospital in Crater. The Senior Medical Officer is also Port Health Officer and has charge of the European General Hospital. There is also a Medical Officer of Health with an adequate subordinate staff.

743 657 741 The two Government hospitals are the European General Hospital at Steamer Point and the Civil Hospital in Crater. The nursing staff of these institutions is maintained from funds provided by the Government of the Colony and the Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association in approximately equal proportions. The Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association is a charitable organization with invested funds raised originally by voluntary subscription, and the Association issues appeals to the public from time to time to supplement the amount of money available from interest on its investments. 743 750 Two dispensaries in charge of Assistant Medical Officers at Maala and Sheikh Othman respectively cater for the minor ailments of the local population in these districts, and serve as clearing stations

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden [illegible]

THE COLONY

PART I

Review of 1949 and 1950

THE progress of the Colony has been uninterrupted by any serious 185
political or industrial disputes, or by epidemic disease, and both in
numbers of residents and material prosperity it has grown far beyond
any previous records. The number of ships calling at Aden for fuel
make it one of the busiest ports of the world, handling a tonnage comparable
with Liverpool, while the air services radiating from Aden to
the Middle East, India and the East African Territories have increased
in number and frequency. The new civil airport is nearing completion.
A new radio-telephone link has been established with East Africa
and London.

Steady progress has been made with the Education Five-Year Plan,
and with other development works, described in more detail below,
and the revenue has remained adequate for recurrent expenditure and
for substantial expenditure upon new works without raising additional
taxation.

The increase in the population has been caused mainly by the 167
immigration of Arabs from the interior (Aden Protectorate and Yemen)
and of Indians and Pakistanis, in most cases single men only. 464
In order to prevent the influx into Aden of people for whom there
cannot be found employment or housing, new Immigration Rules were
introduced in May, 1950, under which an intending immigrant must
satisfy the Government that he is coming to an approved occupation
for which no suitable local candidate (of any race) is available. This 653
control has been so far effected mainly on persons arriving by sea. The
protection of local employees is being accompanied by a vigorous
programme of school building, including a technical college, to raise
the educational standard of local candidates.

The late Mr. A. Antonin Besse, K.B.E., made a generous gift of 741
£50,000 to the Colony; £29,000 is to be spent on buildings at the new 871
Technical College and it is proposed to use the balance for the education
of women in Aden.

A population movement of great significance was completed during 167
the period under review by the migration of nearly 42,000 Jews of
Yemen origin to Israel. Arrangements for their air lift from Aden were
made by the Israeli Authorities in close co-operation with the Aden
Government, and the operation was completed without accident or
any outbreak of disease, and without molestation by the Arab communities
through whom they passed.

The Yemeni Jews have thus ceased to be an important element of 563
the population of Southern Arabia, and in Aden Colony they have

?: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 [illegible] Aden MMI

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It must be noted that the population of Aden is largely immigrant; the workpeople come to the port to work for eighteen months or two years, and then return to their homes. This circumstance adds to the difficulty of organising and financing social services. The gravest social problem in Aden is the lack of housing. For most of the population the family has only one room or a shack, whilst many male workers live in the streets. 167 362

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Aden (Colony)
Aden Protectorate

sistent progress in breaking down the prejudices of the Arab community. In 1950, a venereal disease treatment center functioned in the Civil Hospital, and a second center at the mission hospital was subsidized by the government. In that year, small dispensaries were conducted in Aden by the Indian Interior Mission and the Danish Church Mission, and two clinics were operated by private physicians. A M 543

Two small hospitals, with a combined total of 60 beds, were located at Mukalla and Ash Shihr, in Eastern Aden Protectorate, in 1950. A child welfare center was organized in Mukalla, while 11 dispensaries were active in scattered towns in the coastal region and the Hadhramaut. Eighteen dispensaries were in operation in different parts of Western Aden Protectorate.

Laboratories. The principal medical laboratory is that of the Civil Hospital at Crater, in Aden township. It is equipped for the performance of clinical, serologic and microscopic examinations. Clinical laboratory facilities are also available at the mission hospital. A 542

Schools. There are no schools for the training of medical personnel, but government scholarships are provided for professional study and for postgraduate work at schools in the eastern Mediterranean countries or in the United Kingdom. A M 554 & 55

In 1948, a course designed to improve the standards in midwifery was started at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Crater. Practical training in nursing is given to men and to a limited number of girls at the Civil Hospital. The Keith Falconer Mission Hospital undertakes the training of medical assistants for work in the dispensaries in Western Aden Protectorate.

Personnel.

Physicians. The number of civilian physicians practicing in the Colony totaled 28 in 1950. Nine medical officers and 13 assistant medical officers were affiliated with the Medical and Health Department of the 557

p. 245(A)

teachers to supplement and to train local talent and theirs was 871
a happy choice, but unfortunately when men were wanted for 875
States in the Western Protectorate no more were available. The Sudan could use every competent teacher in her own schools and was disinclined to release men for us even if they had been prepared to come, which was improbable.

The only solution was to make the most of local talent and this was done by Teacher Training Classes organized by the Director of Education in the Colony. The scheme is working well, but the demand for more and more men grows annually as that infectious disease, education, spreads rapidly through the whole of the Protectorate.

I am not writing a textbook and therefore I must keep away 743
from figures as much as possible, but a few cold and concrete 178
facts can often tell a story more clearly than pages of literary effort. This is so in the case of the Health Service. Twenty-five years ago nothing had been done and no real effort was made until after the World War. In 1956 there were five hospitals [652]
with a total of one hundred and ten beds, two of which were [648]
also Health Service Training Centres, and fifty-five Health Units or Dispensaries, as well as three Mission Clinics, and the States were spending at the rate of £28,000 a year compared with the United Kingdom contribution of £33,000 a year. I am afraid it does not sound very much, but it was in fact a tremendous advance. It sounds pitifully small when one realises that at the same time the Colony was spending £250,000 a year on their Health Service, to say nothing of the "Queen Elizabeth II" Hospital which will probably cost a million and a half pounds before it is completed. In fairness, however, it must be stated that the Colony Hospital was open to serious cases from the Protectorate just as the Aden College and Technical Institute had special facilities for Protectorate boys.

For many years the only medical assistance and treatment [648]
that the Protectorate people could obtain was from the Medical Officers of the Royal Air Force, and only then if they were close to a landing ground, and from the staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital at Sheikh Othman who were always willing to travel into the Protectorate to care for the sick. Then

748
178 a few years ago there came into being the Protectorate Health Service which owes much to Dr. N.L. Corkill, M.M., M.S.M., M.D., who came with me to Al Qara. Health Units have been built on standardised lines in all the States where they did not previously exist; and from money contributed by the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, a hospital has been built on the boundary between these two States in a central, though rather windswept, position reasonably easy of access to the people of the Abiyan plain. In Mukalla there is another hospital and up in the Wadi Hadhramaut are two small hospitals at Shibam and Saiyun.

759 The Health Assistants are trained in simple medicine and hygiene at the Fadli-Yafa hospital or in Mukalla and then go to one of the Health Units where, not only do they attend to surgery patients, but also tour the neighbouring villages and are responsible for reporting any outbreak of an infectious disease that may come to their notice to their headquarters in Aden or Mukalla, depending on which part of the Protectorate they are serving.

744
164 Anti-malarial measures and Public Health work are also the responsibility of the Health Service and the decrease in the incidence of malaria and other mosquito and fly-borne diseases since the inception of the Service, is remarkable. At the same time and within the limits imposed by inadequate staff, attention is being paid to the general health of school children with particular emphasis on diseases of the eye. With adequate funds and personnel it would be possible if not to eliminate completely so to reduce trachoma that impaired vision and blindness from this cause would be a rarity rather than, as it still is today, all too common.

743
648 Today, as in the past, the Royal Air Force is always ready to fly Medical Officers into the Protectorate to deal with casualties in inter-tribal scrimmages or to attend to the desperately ill who are beyond the reach or the capacity of the Health Assistants, and there are many tribesmen and women who owe their lives to the Royal Air Force. Stretcher cases from the remotest areas are flown to hospital in Aden and no call for help is ever unanswered because the sender was too humble or

the message was not sent through the proper channels. There is 743
none of that nonsense. Too often are we in the West inclined 648
to connect the Royal Air Force with destruction and death alone, bombing and rocketing and such-like punitive measures, but the tribesman in the Protectorate does not make that mistake. He is only too well aware of the other side of their work—the humane side—which is the least spectacular and seldom achieves the headlines in the daily papers in this country. The tribesman has seen the doctor arrive by air to tend the wounded and the sick, he has seen sick relatives borne off to hospital and he has seen food dropped from 'planes to the starving people in famine areas, and he does not always forget a kindness.

The most humanising and pacifying influence which any 491
administration can exert is to encourage the construction of 643
roads through previously inaccessible territory, and I was very keen on providing the Protectorate with as many good roads as possible, thereby following the excellent example of my predecessors and that great philanthropist Saiyid Sir Abu Bakr Al Kaff, K.B.E. who, at his own expense, to the tune of more than £1,000,000, constructed the first motor road from the Wadi Hadhramaut to Mukalla, thus linking the Wadi directly with the sea for the first time. Later, a second road was constructed farther to the east with funds provided by the Colonial Development Fund, and in the Western Protectorate the Aden-Dhala road was improved and plans made and funds earmarked to build a road from Aden to Beidha in the Yemen via Abiyan and up the great Audhali escarpment, and to improve the existing Aden-Yemen road through Lahej.

It was one thing to plan a road, to find the money for its 489
construction and carry out the actual work, but it was quite 492
another to ensure the safety of travellers along the new road. 493
A lorry can carry several tons and a camel only three hundred pounds, so that one medium-sized lorry was equivalent to more than a dozen camels. Lorries average 20 miles an hour even on a bad road and can travel continuously day and night, while the camel can only manage 2½ miles an hour, and even less when heavily laden, and has to be given adequate rest. The

[illegible] Gt. Brit., Colonial Office [illegible] Aden [illegible]

III.—POPULATION

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7.	Native Christians	250	167
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The marked disproportion between the numbers of males and females is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and labouring class from the interior come to Aden without their women-folk.

IV.—HEALTH

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for the more serious cases which are transferred to the Civil Hospital. 743
One Assistant Medical Officer is stationed on Perim Island where 759
there is a small dispensary, with limited accommodation for in-patients.

The Keith Falconer South Arabia Mission has a large and well- [747]
equipped hospital at Sheikh Othman staffed normally by two European doctors and a European nursing staff. Other charitable institutions are two dispensaries, one maintained by public subscription with a Government subsidy and the other supported entirely by the prominent Parsi firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers.

The Royal Air Force hospital meets the medical requirements of the British Forces in Aden.

There are several dentists practising in the Colony, and the 759
Royal Air Force has a fully qualified dentist, who is permitted private practice.

A total of 19,141 out-patients, and 2,366 in-patients received 756
treatment during the year 1938 in the two Government hospitals, 748
and, excluding the Royal Air Force hospital, but including other hospitals and dispensaries, a total of 67,694 out-patients and 3,872 in-patients were treated in the Colony during the year 1938 as compared with 60,269 and 3,206 in 1937.

The general health of Aden has remained satisfactory throughout 764
the year. Many of the insect-borne diseases commonly found in 758
tropical and subtropical countries are absent and, although a mild intestinal infection is very common, serious diseases such as typhoid fever and dysentery are rare. 1,292 cases of malaria were treated in the hospitals. From the investigation of the histories of these it was proved that all except 11 were due to infection acquired outside the Colony: all these cases were among service personnel resident in the leased military area. The 12 cases of typhoid reported during the year show an increase on previous years, which is probably due to increased care taken in confirming the diagnosis of prolonged fevers. Minor outbreaks never assumed epidemic proportions, and in all cases water and milk supplies were examined and cleared from suspicion.

There is a leprosy hospital at Sheikh Othman supported partly by 743
the Government of Aden and partly by Aden Settlement funds and 758
administered medically by the staff of the Keith Falconer South 797
Arabia Mission. Here again the Colony of Aden acts as the kind sister to her neighbours, as almost all the patients hail from the interior.

There has been no epidemic of major infectious or contagious 764
diseases during the year. Chickenpox, measles and mumps crop up from time to time and are treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital on Maala plain.

743 758 A small Lunatic Asylum is situated outside the walls of the Civil Hospital and is administered from it.

[744] The Port Health work is a very important feature in the medical and sanitary organization of the Colony. The proximity of Aden by sea to ports which are subject to periodic infections makes the careful inspection of vessels a vital matter, and in addition the services of the Port Health Officer are in constant demand to assist the masters of the many cargo ships which use the port and carry no doctor. Passengers and members of the crews requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in the European General Hospital, or, if the illness is an infectious one, in suitable isolation. A few cases of chickenpox and three cases of modified smallpox were landed from shipping during 1938.

743 744 In the European General Hospital 66 residents of Aden and 155 patients from ships were treated as in-patients during the year. In all 23 different nationalities were represented.

During 1938, 2,178 Bills of Health were issued to mechanically propelled vessels and 1,609 to native craft.

V.—HOUSING

General

342 647 656 Houses in Aden are of stone masonry, except at Sheikh Othman where they are mostly built with sun-dried bricks.

The control of housing in Aden is vested in the Executive Committee of the Settlement, and plans for new buildings and reconstructions are passed by them after scrutiny by the Medical Officer of Health and the Settlement Engineer.

Particular attention is paid to efficient lighting and ventilation. Each residential building is provided with sanitary and kitchen accommodation separated from the living rooms by open court-yards or by large shafts open to the sky.

Most of the houses are provided with floors made of cement-concrete; this is insisted upon in all new buildings, and the height of the houses is never allowed to exceed the width of the streets.

Back-to-back houses are not allowed; a few still exist in the village of Maala, but these are being demolished as opportunity occurs.

[514 364] At the rear of all houses there are open spaces from 5 ft. to 20 ft. wide. They are called sweeper passages, and the sanitary accommodation of the houses abuts on to these spaces and is drained into them. Each such passage is connected with the main drainage system in all divisions of the Settlement except Maala, where it is connected with a large soak pit.

Every building plan is carefully scrutinised by the Public Health Department before construction is allowed.

Military Garrison.

701 The Military Garrison of the Colony is under the immediate command of an Air Officer Commanding and consists of Air Headquarters with its various departments, Headquarters Royal Artillery, 9th (Minden) Heavy Battery, R.A., 20th (Fortress) Company, R.E., No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F., a Section of Armoured Cars and the Aden Protectorate Levies. Air Headquarters, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and the Section of Armoured Cars are stationed at Tawahi (Steamer Point), while No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F. is at Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman.

There is a Naval Office (H.M.S. *Norfolk* III) in charge of the Naval Officer-in-Charge who also exercises general control over the Naval wireless station at Khormaksar.

III.—POPULATION.

161 According to the census of 1931, the total (civilian) population of the Aden Settlement was 45,992. This excludes the military forces and the population of Perim.

162 The following table shows the population distribution by caste and sex:—

No.	Caste.	Sex.	
		Males.	Females.
1	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2	Indian Mohammedans	2,809	2,303
3	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4	Hindoos	1,990	610
5	Jews	2,114	2,088
6	Parsis	236	96
7	Native Christians	339	207
8	Europeans	213	59
	Total	28,181	17,811

167 The total numbers of males and females show a marked disproportion, the males being 28,181 in number, whereas the females are only 17,811. This is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and coolie class from the interior come to Aden without their women folk.

IV.—HEALTH.

744 743 The staff of the Medical Department in Aden consists of the Senior Medical Officer, one Civil Surgeon, two Resident Medical Officers and eight Assistant Medical Officers. There is a fully-qualified Lady Doctor attached to the Civil Hospital in Crater. The Senior Medical Officer is also Port Health Officer and has charge of the European General Hospital. There is also a Medical Officer of Health with an adequate subordinate staff.

The two Government hospitals are the European General at Steamer Point and the Civil Hospital in Crater. The nursing staff of these institutions is provided for from funds made available by the Government of the Colony and the Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association in the proportion of approximately half and half. The Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association is a charitable organization with invested funds raised originally by voluntary subscription, and the Association issue appeals to the public from time to time to supplement the amount of money available from interest on their investments. Two dispensaries in charge of Assistant Medical Officers at Maala and Sheikh Othman respectively cater for the minor ailments of the local population in these districts and serve as clearing stations for the more serious cases which are transferred to the Civil Hospital. One Assistant Medical Officer is stationed on Perim island, where there is a small dispensary with limited accommodation for in-patients. 745

The Keith Falconer South Arabia Mission have a large and well-equipped hospital at Sheikh Othman staffed normally by two European doctors and a European nursing staff, and other charitable institutions are two dispensaries, one maintained by public subscription with a Government subsidy and the other supported entirely by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers.

The Royal Air Force hospital meets the medical requirements of the British forces in Aden.

There are several dentists practising in the Colony, and the Royal Air Force have a fully-qualified dentist, who is permitted private practice. 759

A total of 26,636 out-patients and 2,213 in-patients received treatment during 1937 in the two Government hospitals, and excluding the Royal Air Force hospital, but including the other hospitals and dispensaries, a grand total of 60,069 out-patients and 3,206 in-patients were treated in the Colony. 743

The general health of Aden has remained satisfactory throughout the year. There is a pleasing absence of the many insect-borne diseases commonly found in tropical and sub-tropical countries, and although a mild intestinal infection is very common, the more serious disease, such as typhoid fever and the dysenteries are gratifyingly rare. A number of cases of malaria appear in the returns, but all of these are imported from the Protectorate or other places outside the Colony, not one single case having been contracted locally. 164

There is a leprosy hospital at Sheikh Othman, partly supported by the Government of Aden and partly by the Aden Settlement funds and administered medically by the staff of the Keith Falconer South Arabia Mission. Here again the Colony of Aden acts as the kind sister of her neighbours, since the great majority of the patients hail from the interior. 743

There has been no epidemic of the major infectious or con- 164
tagious diseases during the year. Chickenpox, measles and 743

744 mumps occur from time to time and are treated in the infectious
745 diseases hospital on Maala plain.

746 A small lunatic asylum is situated outside the walls of the Civil Hospital and is administered from it.

The port health work is a very important feature in the medical and sanitary organization of the Colony. The proximity of Aden by sea to ports which are subject to periodic infections makes the careful inspection of vessels a vital matter, and in addition the services of the Port Health Officer are in constant demand to assist the masters of the many cargo ships carrying no doctor which use the port. Passengers and members of the crew requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in the European General Hospital or, if the illness is an infectious one, in suitable isolation. It is usual to have patients of four or five different nationalities, European and Eastern, in the wards at the same time, which is a compliment to the hospital and indicative of the service it renders to shipping, but tests very thoroughly the linguistic capabilities of the staff.

During 1937 1,274 bills of health were issued to mechanically-propelled vessels and 1,022 to native craft.

V.—HOUSING.

General.

3112 Houses in Aden are of stone masonry, except at Sheikh Othman where mostly they are built with sun-dried bricks.

In every case particular attention is paid to efficient lighting and ventilation. Each residential quarter is provided with proper sanitary accommodation and kitchen which are suitably detached from the living-rooms by large and open court-yards or by large shafts open to the sky.

[361] Most of the houses are provided with floors made of cement-concrete; this is insisted upon in all new proposals, and the height of the houses is never allowed to exceed the width of the streets.

Back-to-back houses are not allowed; a few still exist in the village of Maala, but these are being eradicated as opportunity occurs.

361 At the rear of all houses there are open spaces from 5 ft. to 10 ft. wide. They are called sweeper passages, and the sanitary accommodations abut on to these spaces and drain into them. Each such passage is connected with the main drainage system in all divisions of the Settlement except Maala, where it is connected with a big soak-away pit.

With these aims every building plan is carefully scrutinized by the Public Health Department before it is allowed to be constructed.

342 Most of the dwelling-houses within the Settlement limits are well ventilated and lighted and are satisfactory from a public health point of view. Endeavours are being made to effect an improvement in the architectural standard of the buildings.

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1947) 1949 Mic2 Aden [illegible]

culties in providing buildings and staff necessarily limited the rate of ex- 658
pansion. One of the main features of educational development during the 871
year was the successful conversion of buildings to house the expanded Government Secondary School. The release of classrooms previously used by the Secondary School enabled the Primary School to take in a greater number of pupils. Another satisfactory development during the year was the institution of a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School, Crater. The lack of local teacher-training facilities for male teachers was met by sending abroad a number of students to obtain higher qualifications in the teaching profession.

The year in general was a period of consolidation, but progress was made in all Government schools. This progress was also reflected in some of the grant-aided schools. In particular, the Gujerati School Committee were granted a site for their new school and plans for this were begun. The cost of the building and the recurrent expenditure will be subsidised in part by Government.

Medical and Health Department

The accommodation at the Civil Hospital was filled to capacity 743
throughout the year.

The new appointment of an officer with specialist experience in 759
venereal and skin diseases has proved most beneficial to the community.

Besides a marked improvement in the treatment of social diseases, 758
the care of ulcer cases—hitherto a difficult matter—received special attention, with the result that the overcrowded ulcer ward with its heavy quota of apparently incurable cases is now a thing of the past.

The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis continued to yield excellent results. Lack of hospital accommodation has been overcome, in part, by the institution of domiciliary treatment.

The granting of facilities for post-graduate study has already proved 658
its worth. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and another obtained the Diploma in Tropical Medicine of Calcutta, coming second in the list of candidates.

The increase in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic 743
shows that it meets, as far as it can, a vital community need. A reduction in the distressingly large numbers of infants who die before reaching the age of 12 months must be the main object of the Clinic's activities. The next most important point is the raising of the standard of midwifery. A course of instruction, followed by an examination, was 874
instituted for local midwives.

Public health measures continued to be vigorously applied. No case 744
of serious communicable disease occurred during the year.

A heavy burden was laid upon the Port Health Staff by the outbreak 759
of cholera in Egypt. All possible precautions were taken to prevent the entry of cholera here and the staff undertook much additional work.

The installation of the electro-therapeutic apparatus at Steamer Point was an important addition to the facilities for treatment, and the Colony

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take shape. The appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer with 757
special knowledge of venereal and skin diseases was a definite step forward 758
in the campaign against social diseases. It has now been possible to organise better treatment for both in-patient and out-patient venereal-disease cases at the Civil Hospital.

In addition, systematic treatment of tropical ulcers was started, with the result that the hitherto overcrowded ulcer ward was markedly improved owing to the reduction in the time needed to effect a cure.

The Civil Hospital staff was strengthened by the appointments of a Medical Officer with laboratory experience, a Surgical Specialist, and a Radiologist.

The installation of a new X-ray plant, the construction of a much- 743
enlarged laboratory, the erection of a new 44-bed ward for pulmonary tuberculosis and an additional operating theatre were all completed during the year.

With the exception of pulmonary tuberculosis, all the principal causes 165
of death showed a general decrease, though the death-rate exceeded that of 1946. This was due to the deaths during the civil disturbances.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis rose from 191 in 1946 to 241. The reason for this was more accurate diagnosis due largely to increased X-ray examinations. Over 1,000 such examinations were made during the year, compared with an annual average of 20 to 30 before 1945.

As a result of the disturbances in December no cases could be accom- 743
modated in the new tuberculosis ward, which had to be used for emergency 744
purposes. A severe shortage of beds led to the institution of domiciliary treatment and the monthly average of cases visited in their homes was between 50 and 60. Apart from the fact that a surprisingly large proportion of cases showed improvement, this extension of anti-tuberculosis activities was of public health importance as it was possible to teach simple hygiene in the homes.

The civil disturbances in December threw a tremendous burden upon the staff and resources of the Civil Hospital. The fact that the administration successfully stood the test of the sudden admission of scores of severely wounded cases reflected great credit on the staff, particularly upon the locally trained members who rendered loyal and efficient service.

Attendance at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic continued to increase and there is no doubt that the instruction given at the various out-patient clinics is beginning to have an important effect on a community which has been, until quite recently, completely ignorant of the principles of mothercraft.

During the last quarter of the year, the outbreak of cholera in Egypt caused a big increase in the work of the Port Health staff. Not only had strict supervision to be exercised over all entrants from infected ports but a large number of in-transit passengers and crews had to have anti-cholera inoculations before proceeding to Egyptian ports. No case of cholera, or of any of the other quarantinable diseases, occurred.

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general public began to take an interest also in this journal and arrangements were made for its public sale. 875

The deliberate action in sending useful men away on scholarship was to some extent offset by work done at the monthly meetings of teachers; but the standard remained low and will do so until men return to the schools from training locally and in the United Kingdom.

The first annual vacation course took place in August. All Colony teachers attended with many from grant-aided schools and some 20 men from the Western Aden Protectorate. The course concentrated on handwork of many kinds, and the fortnight was one of enthusiasm, hard work and pleasurable contacts.

Adult Education. The evening class for some 40 Arab women con- 873
tinued to meet in the Government Girls' School once a week, and girls of over school age met twice a week. Dressmaking and needlework were rather more popular with the adults, whilst the girls preferred Arabic. All these classes were conducted as before by the British Principal.

The Aden Commercial Institute provided evening instruction as usual in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased teaching.

Technical Education. The Technical Instructor arrived early in the 874
year and soon drew up syllabuses for both primary and secondary schools which were put into operation in the third term. He also conducted evening classes for teachers and took a leading part in the Vacation Course. In addition, he drew up preliminary plans for the Technical College destined to open in 1951.

Parents Committee. Very heavily attended meetings of parents were 871
held at four centres early in the year to elect 14 members of a committee which met every six weeks to discuss matters concerning the well-being of the primary schools. The committee proved a most useful contact between the officers of the department and the public.

Five-Year Plan. This was presented to Government in March and 658
received approval from the Secretary of State towards the end of the year. It provides for the building of three girls' schools which will embrace all stages from kindergarten to teacher-training, two more schools for boys, the Technical College and the Aden College. The latter takes the place of the Lord Lloyd College, so long talked of. The general effect is to double the places in boys' primary schools, to treble places in boys' post-primary schools, and to treble places for girls. Over the five years some 50 additional teachers will be required, but the situation at the end of the year was serious in that but one new man entered training instead of the ten needed at that stage.

HEALTH

During 1948 there was a further expansion in the activities of the 647
Medical Department, particularly in the work of the Civil Hospital.

For the first time in the history of the department, a fully equipped and 743
staffed X-ray department functioned for the whole year. Over 5,000

743 X-ray examinations were performed. In previous years the annual figures for such work were in the neighbourhood of 500.

The encouraging aspect of the Civil Hospital's activities was the marked rise in female out-patient attendances, 7,447 as compared with 5,573 in 1947.

[752] The creation of the temporary post of Sister-Tutor resulted in regular training courses for the subordinate nursing staff.

The opening of a new temporary ward for male T.B. patients has increased the number of male beds from 21 to 55.

Communicable Diseases

164 *Smallpox*. There were two imported cases landed from ships. No
744 case of the other Convention diseases occurred.

Malaria. There was a sharp rise in the number of cases reported from the outlying town of Sheikh Othman. In view of this a combined search by the staff of the Public Health Department, of No. 7 R.A.F. Hospital and of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital was instituted in that area. No evidence at all was found of anopheline breeding and it was obvious that the infection had been contracted, at any rate in the great majority of cases, outside the boundaries of the Colony.

Venereal Diseases. There was a considerable increase in the notification figures for 1948 following a drive to ensure that medical practitioners notified cases as required by the Venereal Diseases Amendment Ordinance, 1947.

The subvention to the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital for its Venereal Disease Treatment Centre was increased from £225 to £750 in order to assist the campaign against venereal disease.

A gratifying aspect of the work of the Venereal Diseases Officer was the large decrease in the number of defaulters, particularly in respect of syphilis. Hitherto the defaulting rate has been over 50 per cent. The figures for the Venereal Disease Treatment Centre in 1948 are:

	Number treated	*Number cured (clinically)*	*Defaulters*
Syphilis	1,992	1,957	35
Gonorrhoea	1,126	1,007	119
Chancroid	206	206	—
Other V.D. including Granuloma Inguinale	177	174	3

Dysentery and Typhoid. Figures for dysentery are not yet available but no untoward outbreak has occurred. The returns for typhoid and paratyphoid showed 15 cases notified, exactly the same figures as in 1947. Whereas in 1947 in seven of these cases the infection was contracted, as far as could be ascertained, in Aden, during 1948 only one case was of local origin, the remaining 14 cases were from outside the Colony.

744 *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*. The year has been marked by considerable
743 progress in the anti-tuberculosis campaign due to the full-time services

1

of the X-ray department, an increase in hospital beds and additional 744
staff provided by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis— 743
one full time T.B. Inspector and one voluntary home visitor.

The new male T.B. Ward, the provision of 17 beds in the Jewish Emergency Hospital and the increase of beds in the T.B. Hospital, Sheikh Othman, mean that there are 100 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis patients compared with 10 in 1944.

X-ray examinations, screening or film, totalled 2,160 compared with 20 in 1944. By the end of the year another 100 cases were being treated in their own homes as compared with none in 1944. While the total of notified cases rose to 481 for the year, only 159 of these were Aden born residents. In 1944 no notifications were entered and in 1947 the number was 282.

The results of treatment continued to be satisfactory, over 40 cases being discharged during the year as fit to resume work.

The most notable advance was in the introduction of regulations whereby 657
Government employees contracting pulmonary tuberculosis in the course of their duties were granted full-pay leave if it was considered by a Medical Board that they would benefit sufficiently from such treatment to return to work. The result has been that cases have come up for investigation at an early stage as they knew that they would receive pay throughout their course of treatment.

Of 18 Government employees so entitled, seven have been treated and resumed work, 10 are under treatment and making good progress, one has not improved. There were also two cases who elected to take gratuities and return to Somaliland Protectorate. Both have since got much worse.

These figures show that the standard of recovery is high and it is 164
further proved by the following small but interesting figures. Since 1945 four male and two female nurses contracted pulmonary tuberculosis, of these two were sputum negative; of these cases, five are now back on full nursing duties, and the sixth case was on the point of being discharged as sufficiently well to resume work, when he had a severe mental breakdown and had to be medically boarded on this account.

Deaths from T.B. were 209 as compared with 244 in 1947. 165

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic has shown a welcome increase 743
in attendances by the Arab community. All other communities have taken full advantage of its facilities during the last two years but Arab women have hitherto been held back by old-fashioned ideas. This prejudice is beginning to break down and this is proof that the excellent work done by this institution is now being recognised more adequately.

A gratifying addition to the already heavy routine duties of the Medical
Officer and her staff of midwives was the voluntary undertaking of a 844
course of training for local midwives, all of whom are quite untrained.

The course proved very popular and the average attendance was 31, which includes a considerable proportion of the women known to be earning their livelihood by undertaking midwifery work.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden mm1

165 On an estimated basis of 100,000 population the death rate for 1949 was 16·58 per 1,000, but of the 1,658 deaths 376 occurred among immigrants, as Aden receives many sick from adjoining territories where no health services exist.

743 167 The Civil Hospital is the only well-equipped hospital in a large area and among both out-patients and in-patients an analysis of attendances shows that 60 per cent of those seeking treatment come from outside the Colony, the major portion being alien Yemenis who have no claim either by residence or by nationality on the social services of Aden. Their only claim is on the score of humanity, a plea which is difficult to resist for many of them have dragged themselves along for distances varying from 150 to as much as 500 miles to obtain care and attention in Aden.

743 The various departments of the Civil Hospital showed evidence of increased activity. On the surgical side major operations exceeded 1,000, the average for previous years having been between 400 and 500.

[759] Operations for diseases peculiar to women were performed by a woman medical officer. This was the first time that the services of a skilled woman surgeon were available and this innovation was particularly welcome in a territory where Muslim tradition precludes a number of women from seeking surgical treatment at the hands of male doctors.

Other improvements included the establishment of a physiotherapy department and the purchase of a wide range of modern equipment for the eye department.

The opening of another ward for pulmonary tuberculosis resulted in one-third of the beds in the Civil Hospital being allocated for the treatment of this disease. The T.B. Ward at Sheikh Othman was abandoned. Plans for another ward for female T.B. patients, the gift of the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, were approved and its construction was begun.

744 167 During this two-year period about 42,000 Yemenite Jews passed through the transit camp on their way to Israel. While the bulk of the camp staff were recruited from Israel, the responsibility for camp sanitation and for providing specialist medical and surgical services fell on the Medical Department.

Communicable Diseases

164 *Smallpox.* Despite the importation of a number of smallpox cases and the occurrence of a smallpox epidemic in the neighbouring port of Mukalla, the disease did not spread.

There were two imported cases of typhus, one by sea and one by land.

Venereal Diseases. The campaign against the social diseases made steady progress while the marked reduction in the number of defaulters reported in 1948 was well maintained.

Dysentery and typhoid. The incidence of dysentery, both bacillary and amoebic but particularly the latter, showed a marked falling-off.

164 An important factor influencing this reduction has been the intensification of the methods of fly control.

No outbreak of typhoid occurred, all notified cases were sporadic in origin and a number of them were among recent arrivals from the interior.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In 1950 the total deaths from this disease amounted to 113 compared with 293 per 100,000 of population in the period 1930-44. The decrease is directly attributable to the measures taken since 1945. These include the provision of more beds—there is now one bed for each T.B. death as compared with one bed for 25 deaths in 1944; domicilary care for cases for whom no hospital accommodation could be provided ; and financial aid by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to the dependants of those undergoing treatment either in hospital or at home.

[657] The results of treatment have been encouraging, about 70 per cent of those treated in hospital have recovered sufficiently to return to work. From 1948 to 1950 there were 58 Government employees admitted to hospital under the regulations granting 12 months' full-pay sick leave to T.B. sufferers. It is estimated that 80 per cent of those have resumed, or will be fit to resume, work following treatment.

Notifications of pulmonary T.B. reached the record figure of 530 in 1950. This rise was due to the ever increasing numbers of those who came to Aden from other countries attracted by the news of successful treatment. As far as the Aden born population was concerned the cases notified in 1950 showed a definite decrease as compared with 1949.

Malaria

The Colony remained completely free from malaria and the vigorous anti-mosquito campaign reduced the number of breeding places of domestic mosquitoes to the record low figure of one detected breeding place in every 5,000 houses and surroundings inspected.

165

Maternity and Child Welfare

For the first time in six years the infant mortality rate for 1949 showed a definite fall as opposed to a small but steady rise since 1946. Preliminary figures for 1950 show there has been a further decrease bringing the infantile mortality rate down to around 140 ; in 1944 it was 187.

748 758 Another advance has been the recruitment of four Home Visitors to go into the homes and teach the mothers the elementary principles of infant care. Three of the Home Visitors are Muslim women and it is an achievment to have persuaded them to break with tradition and undertake outdoor work.

743 758 Not only have the attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic shown large increases, but the proportion of Arabian women and children reached 60 per cent of total attendances as compared with 25 per cent in 1944.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden mml

The rapidly growing demand for in-patient and out-patient care at the Clinic has created a situation which can only be met by providing increased accommodation and staff. Plans to meet these needs are under consideration. 743

Training

One Senior Assistant Medical Officer obtained the Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (London); one attended a six months' refresher course at Edinburgh on skin and venereal diseases; and a third proceeded to Glasgow to study for a diploma in radiology 759

One female and one male nurse went to the United Kingdom for training. This was the first time an Arabian female nurse had been sent from Aden for training. The total number of nurses now training in British hospitals is four males and one female.

In addition two Arab males were awarded scholarships in medicine and both are studying in the United Kingdom.

VITAL STATISTICS; 1949

161

Population (estimated) ..	100,000	163
Births	2,553	
Birth-rate	25·53 per thousand	165
Deaths	1,658 (376 non-residents included)	
Death-rate	16·58 per thousand	
Deaths under one year of age	413	
Infant Mortality Rate (excluding imported cases) ..	158·63 per thousand live births	
Still-birth rate	54 per thousand total births	

Throughout the period, the Principal Medical Officer, British Forces, and his staff have rendered most valuable assistance in dealing with medical and health problems and this generous and friendly co-operation has been greatly appreciated; and without the skilled assistance of the medical staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital and the Charitable Dispensaries the department would have found it impossible to meet all the demands made upon it. 657

HOUSING

There are four types of housing in the Colony: 342

(*a*) Well built bungalows or two-storied houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms, and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well built multi-storied stone in lime mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

from local Arab women who observed purdah and were, therefore, 165
able to gain easy access to the homes of others who also observed the purdah system.

The maternrl mortality rate fell from 3.07 per 1,000 live and stillbirths in 1951 to 2.23 per 1,000 in 1952.

Diseases

Diseases attributable to water-borne infection were entirely absent 164
because the water supply is protected and chlorinated. The cases of enteric fever or dysentery which do occur are of a sporadic nature, many of them having been infected outside the Colony.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis showed a steady 165
decline over previous years. In 1950 the death rate was recorded as 113 per 100,000 of the population ; in 1951 100 per 100,000 ; in 1952
84 per 100,000. During 1952 the World Health Organisation sent an 648
international team, comprising one medical officer and one nurse, to 744
carry out tuberculin testing of the local population below the age of 18 and to inoculate all non-reactors with B.C.G. vaccine. The team stayed in Aden for four months and tested approximately 31,000 people, of whom 7,750 non-reactors were vaccinated, approximately 14,000 were positive reactors and 8,000 or so persons failed to reappear for inspection. It is hoped to follow this visit up by asking the World Health Organisation to undertake a tuberculosis survey of the Colony.

The Colony remained free from malaria and the Aedes index fell to 164
the lowest yet recorded figure of 0.007.

The principal causes of mortality in 1951 were :

Diarrhoea and enteritis	304
Other fevers	266
Senility	171
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	147
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	100
Congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to first year of life	94
Diseases of the heart	62
Violent or accidental deaths	66
Other diseases of the respiratory system	48

Modern treatment for these diseases is given by the Civil Hospital 743
(350 beds) and the Church of Scotland Mission (80 beds) and, when required, generous assistance is provided by the R.A.F. medical officers stationed in Aden, both in consultative and specialist capacities. Steps have been taken to introduce the international statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death so that closer comparison can be made with other countries.

Prevention of the diseases listed above follows the usually accepted 744
procedures but special emphasis is placed on a purified water supply, high standard of sanitation and the necessity for legislation to control itinerant vendors of foodstuffs. Milk, either goat's or cow's, is usually boiled before use and does not constitute a grave danger in the spread of disease.

Medical and Public Health Department

647 The Medical Department is divided into three sections under the
743 control of a Director. The three sections include a Medical Division,
744 Public Health Division and Port Health Division.

The Medical Division is responsible for the curative side and comprises a large hospital of 350 beds and three smaller dispensaries for the treatment of out-patients.

The Public Health Division is responsible principally for environmental hygiene and sanitation. In a more specialised field greater attention is being paid to tuberculosis. It is intended in the future to lay more emphasis on the prevention of tuberculosis and towards this end one of the first priorities is the recruitment of a whole-time tuberculosis officer.

Preliminary plans have been produced for the construction of a new hospital.

759 The following medical staff were in the Colony at the end of 1952 :

	Government	*Mission*	*Companies*	*Private Practice*
Director of Medical Services . .	1			
Medical Superintendent . . .	1			
Medical Superintendent, Clinic . .	1			
Surgical Specialist	1			
Medical Officers	9	3	3	11
Assistant Medical Officers . .	9			
Lady Assistant Medical Officers .	2			
Matron	1			
Nursing Sisters	15	2		
Dental Officer (part time) . .	1			
Assistant Dental Officer . . .	1			
Nursing Orderlies	148			

Expenditure

652 Central Government capital expenditure during 1951 was estimated at £13,000 and recurrent expenditure on the whole Medical Department was estimated at £155,000.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

[161] Because the population is continually increasing, there is still a
362 serious housing shortage and it is estimated that there are 25,000 squatters' huts in the Colony. Delay over the preparation of town planning schemes held up housing development, which is now getting under way. Outline town plans for most of the areas of the Colony are almost complete.

Government has already built 524 working-class houses at Sheikh Othman, with the assistance of a 33⅓ per cent grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A further 240 houses are planned for the next two years. Several of the large employers of labour have embarked on extensive housing schemes for their staff.

sistent progress in breaking down the prejudices of the Arab community. In 1950, a venereal disease treatment center functioned in the Civil Hospital, and a second center at the mission hospital was subsidized by the government. In that year, small dispensaries were conducted in Aden by the Sudan Interior Mission and the Danish Church Mission, and two clinics were operated by private physicians. A H 743

Two small hospitals, with a combined total of 60 beds, were located at Mukalla and Ash Shihr, in Eastern Aden Protectorate, in 1950. A child welfare center was organized in Mukalla, while 15 dispensaries were active in scattered towns in the coastal region and the Hadhramaut. Eighteen dispensaries were in operation in different parts of Western Aden Protectorate.

Laboratories. The principal medical laboratory is that of the Civil Hospital at Crater, in Aden township. It is equipped for the performance of clinical, serologic and microscopic examinations. Clinical laboratory facilities are also available at the mission hospital. A 742

Schools. There are no schools for the training of medical personnel, but government scholarships are provided for professional study and for postgraduate work at schools in the eastern Mediterranean countries or in the United Kingdom. A H 874 658

In 1948, a course designed to improve the standards in midwifery was started at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Crater. Practical training in nursing is given to men and to a limited number of girls at the Civil Hospital. The Keith Falconer Mission Hospital undertakes the training of medical assistants for work in the dispensaries in Western Aden Protectorate.

PERSONNEL

Physicians. The number of civilian physicians practicing in the Colony totaled 26 in 1950. Nine medical officers and 13 assistant medical officers were affiliated with the Medical and Health Department of the H A 959

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

75 per cent in Shuqra. In most localities, the infection rates ranged from 27 to 88 per cent among children under 15 years of age and from zero to 48 per cent in persons over 15 years of age. The Fadhli and the Abdali tribal districts were the most seriously affected regions visited.

H 164 659

Diseases of the Skin. Favus, ringworm and other mycotic skin infections are widely distributed. Madura foot is common in the Protectorate, and cases are seen in the Colony hospitals each year among patients from the interior. Phagedenic ulcers are responsible for considerable disability among laborers in the Colony and in all parts of the Protectorate. Several thousand cases are treated each year in the hospitals and the dispensaries in Aden Colony, where they are usually designated as "Yemen ulcers." The ankle is the most frequent site of infection, and amputation is often necessary in neglected cases.

A H 164 167

A 758

Scabies and impetigo are prevalent, especially among the children of inland towns and villages who live under congested, insanitary conditions. By contrast, surprisingly few cases of scabies are encountered among the children seen in the schools in Aden township.

A H 164 511 515

Leprosy. Leprosy is endemic in the Protectorate, but no indigenous cases have been reported from the Colony within recent years. The infection is probably not extensive, although foci of the disease are known to exist in the Hadhramaut and in the Lahej, the Dhalaʻ and the Abyen areas in the western protectorate. As lepers are not discriminated against socially, some difficulty is encountered in controlling the movement of infected individuals in the Colony. A small leper hospital is located at Sheikh Othman: it receives patients not only from Aden territory but also from Yemen. Eighteen of the 29 patients in residence in 1939[18] were open nodular or lepromatous cases.

A H 164

A H 743 164 183

Other Infections. Tetanus is endemic, but reported cases are rare.

A H 164

p. 249 (A)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

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744 Responsibility for the health of the people in the Colony resides in its Medical and Health Department, which is administered by a Director of Medical Services, with headquarters in Aden. There are no organized public health services in the Protectorate. Medical facilities are supported mainly by the British authorities in Western Aden Protectorate and by the local
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743 rulers in Eastern Aden Protectorate. As of 1950, there were 4 hospitals, with an aggregate capacity of about 600 beds, in the Colony which served the local residents and accessible portions of the Protectorate. In addition, several government, mission or private dispensaries, 2 venereal disease treatment centers and a maternity and child
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743 welfare clinic were in operation. The Protectorate facilities included 2 small hospitals, a child welfare center and 15 dispensaries in Eastern Aden Protectorate: 18 dispensaries in Western Aden Protectorate.

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312 Water supplies are scarce throughout this region, except in portions of the western highlands. The water supply for the Colony is derived from boreholes and treated by chlorination. Supplies in the Protectorate are obtained from streams, springs, wells or rain-water cisterns. The methods of sew-
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744 age disposal are primitive in the Colony, as well as in the Protectorate. Limited sanitary controls over the production and the distribution of foodstuffs exist only in THE COLONY.

p. 252(A)

743 178 a few years ago there came into being the Protectorate Health Service which owes much to Dr. N.L. Corkill, M.M., M.S.M., M.D., who came with me to Al Qara. Health Units have been built on standardised lines in all the States where they did not previously exist; and from money contributed by the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, a hospital has been built on the boundary between these two States in a central, though rather windswept, position reasonably easy of access to the people of the Abiyan plain. In Mukalla there is another hospital and up in the Wadi Hadhramaut are two small hospitals at Shibam and Saiyun.

759 The Health Assistants are trained in simple medicine and hygiene at the Fadli-Yafa hospital or in Mukalla and then go to one of the Health Units where, not only do they attend to surgery patients, but also tour the neighbouring villages and are responsible for reporting any outbreak of an infectious disease that may come to their notice to their headquarters in Aden or Mukalla, depending on which part of the Protectorate they are serving.

744 164 Anti-malarial measures and Public Health work are also the responsibility of the Health Service and the decrease in the incidence of malaria and other mosquito and fly-borne diseases since the inception of the Service, is remarkable. At the same time and within the limits imposed by inadequate staff, attention is being paid to the general health of school children with particular emphasis on diseases of the eye. With adequate funds and personnel it would be possible if not to eliminate completely so to reduce trachoma that impaired vision and blindness from this cause would be a rarity rather than, as it still is today, all too common.

743 648 Today, as in the past, the Royal Air Force is always ready to fly Medical Officers into the Protectorate to deal with casualties in inter-tribal scrimmages or to attend to the desperately ill who are beyond the reach or the capacity of the Health Assistants, and there are many tribesmen and women who owe their lives to the Royal Air Force. Stretcher cases from the remotest areas are flown to hospital in Aden and no call for help is ever unanswered because the sender was too humble or

soon showed that they could be educated, that they were 563
capable of doing more than just manual labour and that with 464
understanding and encouragement there was very little that 178
was beyond their capabilities. They began to resent the presence in their midst of an army of Indian clerks and artisans doing work which, not always with justification at that time, they considered they were capable of doing and which should be theirs by right. Unfortunately, this resentment was not confined to the Indian workers, but was directed as well against their European employers which did not make for happy racial or labour relations in the future.

The general condition of Arab labour in the Colony when I 563
first came to know Aden in the nineteen-thirties can only be 465
described as disgraceful. There were no superannuation benefits, 466
and as wages left no margin between income and expenditure,
nothing could be saved against old age and sickness. There [362]
were no holidays with pay, and most workers had to find their [744]
own living accommodation, and the vast majority received no medical treatment or benefit through their employers. Labour relations, as we now understand that term, did not exist. There was no form of consultation between master and man and the authority of the master was absolute.

Coal and cargo coolies were provided with accommodation; 466
they were housed in long sheds, owned by the coaling and 362
stevedoring companies, in grossly overcrowded conditions without any washing or sanitary arrangements, the nearby beach just across the main road served as a combined bath and lavatory. The owners never had the smallest idea who lived in these dormitories and what went on there after dark, which was probably just as well for their peace of mind in this town where women were closely guarded and youth was uncontrolled.

By the end of the World War no very great improvement in 178
conditions was noticeable and the housing shortage, already 362
acute, was rendered more so by a Town Planning Scheme which virtually paralysed all building operations for two years, and achieved little else except an impracticable scheme which was brought into force in a modified form and then,

743 758 A small Lunatic Asylum is situated outside the walls of the Civil Hospital and is administered from it.

[744] [illegible] Health work is a very important feature in the medical [illegible] organization of the Colony. The proximity of Aden [illegible] ports which are subject to periodic infections makes the c[illegible] inspection of vessels a vital matter, and in addition the services of the Port Health Officer are in constant demand to assist the masters of the many cargo ships which use the port and carry no doctor. Passengers and members of the crews requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in the European General Hospital, or, if the illness is an infectious one, in suitable isolation. A few cases of chickenpox and three cases of modified smallpox were landed from shipping during 1938.

743 744 In the European General Hospital 66 residents of Aden and 155 patients from ships were treated as in-patients during the year. In all 23 different nationalities were represented.

During 1938, 2,178 Bills of Health were issued to mechanically propelled vessels and 1,609 to native craft.

V.—HOUSING

General

342 647 656 Houses in Aden are of stone masonry, except at Sheikh Othman where they are mostly built with sun-dried bricks.

The control of housing in Aden is vested in the Executive Committee of the Settlement, and plans for new buildings and reconstructions are passed by them after scrutiny by the Medical Officer of Health and the Settlement Engineer.

Particular attention is paid to efficient lighting and ventilation. Each residential building is provided with sanitary and kitchen accommodation separated from the living rooms by open court-yards or by large shafts open to the sky.

Most of the houses are provided with floors made of cement-concrete; this is insisted upon in all new buildings, and the height of the houses is never allowed to exceed the width of the streets.

Back-to-back houses are not allowed; a few still exist in the village of Maala, but these are being demolished as opportunity occurs.

[514 364] At the rear of all houses there are open spaces from 5 ft. to 10 ft. wide. They are called sweeper passages, and the sanitary accommodation of the houses abuts on to these spaces and is drained into them. Each such passage is connected with the main drainage system in all divisions of the Settlement except Maala, where it is connected with a large soak pit.

Every building plan is carefully scrutinized by the Public Health Department before construction is allowed.

Military Garrison.

701 The Military Garrison of the Colony is under the immediate command of an Air Officer Commanding and consists of Air Headquarters with its various departments, Headquarters Royal Artillery, 9th (Minden) Heavy Battery, R.A., 20th (Fortress) Company, R.E., No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F., a Section of Armoured Cars and the Aden Protectorate Levies. Air Headquarters, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and the Section of Armoured Cars are stationed at Tawahi (Steamer Point), while No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F. is at Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman.

There is a Naval Office (H.M.S. *Norfolk* III) in charge of the Naval Officer-in-Charge who also exercises general control over the Naval wireless station at Khormaksar.

III.—POPULATION.

161 According to the census of 1931, the total (civilian) population of the Aden Settlement was 45,992. This excludes the military forces and the population of Perim.

162 The following table shows the population distribution by caste and sex:—

No.	Caste.	Sex.	
		Males.	Females.
1	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2	Indian Mohammedans	2,829	2,393
3	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4	Hindoos	1,992	622
5	Jews	2,114	2,006
6	Parsis	236	96
7	Native Christians	339	207
8	Europeans	213	39
	Total	28,181	17,811

167 The total numbers of males and females show a marked disproportion, the males being 28,181 in number, whereas the females are only 17,811. This is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and coolie class from the interior come to Aden without their women folk.

IV.—HEALTH.

744 The staff of the Medical Department in Aden consists of the Senior Medical Officer, one Civil Surgeon, two Resident Medical
743 Officers and eight Assistant Medical Officers. There is a fully-qualified Lady Doctor attached to the Civil Hospital in Crater. The Senior Medical Officer is also Port Health Officer and has charge of the European General Hospital. There is also a Medical Officer of Health with an adequate subordinate staff.

culties in providing buildings and staff necessarily limited the rate of expansion. 658 One of the main features of educational development during the 871 year was the successful conversion of buildings to house the expanded Government Secondary School. The release of classrooms previously used by the Secondary School enabled the Primary School to take in a greater number of pupils. Another satisfactory development during the year was the institution of a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School, Crater. The lack of local teacher-training facilities for male teachers was met by sending abroad a number of students to obtain higher qualificatons in the teaching profession.

The year in general was a period of consolidation, but progress was made in all Government schools. This progress was also reflected in some of the grant-aided schools. In particular, the Gujerati School Committee were granted a site for their new school and plans for this were begun. The cost of the building and the recurrent expenditure will be subsidised in part by Government.

Medical and Health Department

The accommodation at the Civil Hospital was filled to capacity 743 throughout the year.

The new appointment of an officer with specialist experience in 759 venereal and skin diseases has proved most beneficial to the community.

Besides a marked improvement in the treatment of social diseases, 758 the cure of ulcer cases—hitherto a difficult matter—received special attention, with the result that the overcrowded ulcer ward with its heavy quota of apparently incurable cases is now a thing of the past.

The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis continued to yield excellent results. Lack of hospital accommodation has been overcome, in part, by the institution of domiciliary treatment.

The granting of facilities for post-graduate study has already proved 658 its worth. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and another obtained the Diploma in Tropical Medicine of Calcutta, coming second in the list of candidates.

The increase in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic 743 shows that it meets, as far as it can, a vital community need. A reduction in the distressingly large numbers of infants who die before reaching the age of 12 months must be the main object of the Clinic's activities. The next most important point is the raising of the standard of midwifery. A course of instruction, followed by an examination, was 874 instituted for local midwives.

Public health measures continued to be vigorously applied. No case 744 of serious communicable disease occurred during the year.

A heavy burden was laid upon the Port Health Staff by the outbreak 759 of cholera in Egypt. All possible precautions were taken to prevent the entry of cholera here and the staff undertook much additional work.

The installation of the electro-therapeutic apparatus at Steamer Point was an important addition to the facilities for treatment, and the Colony

744 was fortunate to have a medical officer with special knowledge of this
759 branch of medicine.

Lack of replacements and absence of officers on leave threw increased responsibilities and work on the remainder of the Medical and Health Staff.

Welfare

657 The Welfare Officer for whom provision appeared in the Estimates was not appointed, but a locally born Assistant Welfare Officer was appointed after spending two years in the United Kingdom studying social welfare.

Details of activities of other Government Departments will be found in Part II of this Report under appropriate chapters.

PRISONS

697 Until the riots broke out in early December there had been a welcome decrease in the prison population. This had amounted to 24 per cent. during the first 10 months of the year, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1946.

At the beginning of the year the installation of an improved system of sanitation throughout the prison, which was begun in 1946, was completed. Increased facilities for the segregation of prisoners were provided, and substantial repairs and alterations to many of the prison buildings effected. The kitchen was remodelled and enlarged.

Throughout the year the health of the prisoners was satisfactory, and discipline well maintained.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

377 Two generating sets were completely overhauled by a Metro-Vickers erection engineer.

New sub-stations were erected at Ras Boradli, Maidan Crater, and Maalla.

Shortage of materials prevented any large-scale changeover from overhead to underground cables, but the Maalla area was cleared of overhead high-tension lines to release ground for building purposes.

Further details will be found in Part II.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation

509 During the year the Crown Counsel, because of his personal qualifications, was appointed Director of Civil Aviation in addition to his normal duties.

Negotiations with the Royal Air Force to obtain joint-user rights at Khormaksar resulted in successful agreement. A separate civil enclave will be built at Khormaksar to the east of the Sheikh Othman road, just south of the main east-west runway.

During 1947 temporary licences were granted to Ethiopian Airlines,

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

take shape. The appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer with 759
special knowledge of venereal and skin diseases was a definite step forward 758
in the campaign against social diseases. It has now been possible to
organise better treatment for both in-patient and out-patient venereal-
disease cases at the Civil Hospital.

In addition, systematic treatment of tropical ulcers was started, with the result that the hitherto overcrowded ulcer ward was markedly improved owing to the reduction in the time needed to effect a cure.

The Civil Hospital staff was strengthened by the appointments of a Medical Officer with laboratory experience, a Surgical Specialist, and a Radiologist.

The installation of a new X-ray plant, the construction of a much- 743
enlarged laboratory, the erection of a new 44-bed ward for pulmonary
tuberculosis and an additional operating theatre were all completed during
the year.

With the exception of pulmonary tuberculosis, all the principal causes 165
of death showed a general decrease, though the death-rate exceeded that
of 1946. This was due to the deaths during the civil disturbances.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis rose from 191 in 1946 to 241. The reason for this was more accurate diagnosis due largely to increased X-ray examinations. Over 1,000 such examinations were made during the year, compared with an annual average of 20 to 30 before 1945.

As a result of the disturbances in December no cases could be accom- 743
modated in the new tuberculosis ward, which had to be used for emergency
purposes. A severe shortage of beds led to the institution of domiciliary 744
treatment and the monthly average of cases visited in their homes was
between 50 and 60. Apart from the fact that a surprisingly large pro-
portion of cases showed improvement, this extension of anti-tuberculosis
activities was of public health importance as it was possible to teach simple
hygiene in the homes.

The civil disturbances in December threw a tremendous burden upon the staff and resources of the Civil Hospital. The fact that the administration successfully stood the test of the sudden admission of scores of severely wounded cases reflected great credit on the staff, particularly upon the locally trained members who rendered loyal and efficient service.

Attendance at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic continued to increase and there is no doubt that the instruction given at the various out-patient clinics is beginning to have an important effect on a community which has been, until quite recently, completely ignorant of the principles of mothercraft.

During the last quarter of the year, the outbreak of cholera in Egypt caused a big increase in the work of the Port Health staff. Not only had strict supervision to be exercised over all entrants from infected ports but a large number of in-transit passengers and crews had to have anti-cholera inoculations before proceeding to Egyptian ports. No case of cholera, or of any of the other quarantinable diseases, occurred.

6: Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

743 X-ray examinations were performed. In previous years the annual figures for such work were in the neighbourhood of 500.

The encouraging aspect of the Civil Hospital's activities was the marked rise in female out-patient attendances, 7,447 as compared with 5,573 in 1947.

[758] The creation of the temporary post of Sister-Tutor resulted in regular training courses for the subordinate nursing staff.

The opening of a new temporary ward for male T.B. patients has increased the number of male beds from 21 to 55.

Communicable Diseases

164 *Smallpox*. There were two imported cases landed from ships. No

744 case of the other Convention diseases occurred.

Malaria. There was a sharp rise in the number of cases reported from the outlying town of Sheikh Othman. In view of this a combined search by the staff of the Public Health Department, of No. 7 R.A.F. Hospital and of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital was instituted in that area. No evidence at all was found of anopheline breeding and it was obvious that the infection had been contracted, at any rate in the great majority of cases, outside the boundaries of the Colony.

Venereal Diseases. There was a considerable increase in the notification figures for 1948 following a drive to ensure that medical practitioners notified cases as required by the Venereal Diseases Amendment Ordinance, 1947.

The subvention to the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital for its Venereal Disease Treatment Centre was increased from £225 to £750 in order to assist the campaign against venereal disease.

A gratifying aspect of the work of the Venereal Diseases Officer was the large decrease in the number of defaulters, particularly in respect of syphilis. Hitherto the defaulting rate has been over 50 per cent. The figures for the Venereal Disease Treatment Centre in 1948 are:

	Number treated	*Number cured (clinically)*	*Defaulters*
Syphilis	1,992	1,957	35
Gonorrhoea	1,126	1,007	119
Chancroid	206	206	—
Other V.D. including Granuloma Inguinale	177	174	3

Dysentery and Typhoid. Figures for dysentery are not yet available but no untoward outbreak has occurred. The returns for typhoid and paratyphoid showed 15 cases notified, exactly the same figures as in 1947. Whereas in 1947 in seven of these cases the infection was contracted, as far as could be ascertained, in Aden, during 1948 only one case was of local origin, the remaining 14 cases were from outside the Colony.

744 *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*. The year has been marked by considerable

743 progress in the anti-tuberculosis campaign due to the full-time services

of the X-ray department, an increase in hospital beds and additional 744 staff provided by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis— 743 one full time T.B. Inspector and one voluntary home visitor.

The new male T.B. Ward, the provision of 17 beds in the Jewish Emergency Hospital and the increase of beds in the T.B. Hospital, Sheikh Othman, mean that there are 100 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis patients compared with 10 in 1944.

X-ray examinations, screening or film, totalled 2,160 compared with 20 in 1944. By the end of the year another 100 cases were being treated in their own homes as compared with none in 1944. While the total of notified cases rose to 481 for the year, only 159 of these were Aden born residents. In 1944 no notifications were entered and in 1947 the number was 282.

The results of treatment continued to be satisfactory, over 40 cases being discharged during the year as fit to resume work.

The most notable advance was in the introduction of regulations whereby 657 Government employees contracting pulmonary tuberculosis in the course of their duties were granted full-pay leave if it was considered by a Medical Board that they would benefit sufficiently from such treatment to return to work. The result has been that cases have come up for investigation at an early stage as they knew that they would receive pay throughout their course of treatment.

Of 18 Government employees so entitled, seven have been treated and resumed work, 10 are under treatment and making good progress, one has not improved. There were also two cases who elected to take gratuities and return to Somaliland Protectorate. Both have since got much worse.

These figures show that the standard of recovery is high and it is 164 further proved by the following small but interesting figures. Since 1945 four male and two female nurses contracted pulmonary tuberculosis, of these two were sputum negative; of these cases, five are now back on full nursing duties, and the sixth case was on the point of being discharged as sufficiently well to resume work, when he had a severe mental breakdown and had to be medically boarded on this account.

Deaths from T.B. were 209 as compared with 244 in 1947. 165

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic has shown a welcome increase 743 in attendances by the Arab community. All other communities have taken full advantage of its facilities during the last two years but Arab women have hitherto been held back by old-fashioned ideas. This prejudice is beginning to break down and this is proof that the excellent work done by this institution is now being recognised more adequately.

A gratifying addition to the already heavy routine duties of the Medical Officer and her staff of midwives was the voluntary undertaking of a 844 course of training for local midwives, all of whom are quite untrained.

The course proved very popular and the average attendance was 31, which includes a considerable proportion of the women known to be earning their livelihood by undertaking midwifery work.

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tary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government.

During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, [744] these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow progress.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony. 745

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, 657 but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, 735 financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through Government which contributes Rs. 50,000 per annum, dispenses relief to the 747 aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; 647 the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An Assistant Welfare Officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1948, of which the following are the more important:

Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 3, which 651 gives family relief in respect of one wife and not more than four children. 746 The loss involved by this concession has been provided against by increasing taxation in the higher grades.

Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 4, which carries out the 697 recommendation of a locally appointed Prison Reform Committee by reducing the number of prison offences which are punishable with whipping.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 657 1948, No. 19, which provides *inter alia* that a certain class of employee of the Aden Port Trust shall be eligible to contribute.

Aden Protectorate Levies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 20, which provides for the grant of pensions to native officers and enlisted clerks.

Appeals to the Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1948, No. 22, which 692

On an estimated basis of 100,000 population the death rate for 1949 was 16·58 per 1,000, but of the 1,658 deaths 376 occurred among immigrants, as Aden receives many sick from adjoining territories where no health services exist. 165

The Civil Hospital is the only well-equipped hospital in a large area and among both out-patients and in-patients an analysis of attendances shows that 60 per cent of those seeking treatment come from outside the Colony, the major portion being alien Yemenis who have no claim either by residence or by nationality on the social services of Aden. Their only claim is on the score of humanity, a plea which is difficult to resist for many of them have dragged themselves along for distances varying from 150 to as much as 500 miles to obtain care and attention in Aden. 743 167

The various departments of the Civil Hospital showed evidence of increased activity. On the surgical side major operations exceeded 1,000, the average for previous years having been between 400 and 500. 743

Operations for diseases peculiar to women were performed by a woman medical officer. This was the first time that the services of a skilled woman surgeon were available and this innovation was particularly welcome in a territory where Muslim tradition precludes a number of women from seeking surgical treatment at the hands of male doctors. [759]

Other improvements included the establishment of a physiotherapy department and the purchase of a wide range of modern equipment for the eye department.

The opening of another ward for pulmonary tuberculosis resulted in one-third of the beds in the Civil Hospital being allocated for the treatment of this disease. The T.B. Ward at Sheikh Othman was abandoned. Plans for another ward for female T.B. patients, the gift of the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, were approved and its construction was begun.

During this two-year period about 42,000 Yemenite Jews passed through the transit camp on their way to Israel. While the bulk of the camp staff were recruited from Israel, the responsibility for camp sanitation and for providing specialist medical and surgical services fell on the Medical Department. 744 167

Communicable Diseases

Smallpox. Despite the importation of a number of smallpox cases and the occurrence of a smallpox epidemic in the neighbouring port of Mukalla, the disease did not spread. 164

There were two imported cases of typhus, one by sea and one by land.

Venereal Diseases. The campaign against the social diseases made steady progress while the marked reduction in the number of defaulters reported in 1948 was well maintained.

Dysentery and typhoid. The incidence of dysentery, both bacillary and amoebic but particularly the latter, showed a marked falling-off.

658 Technical College in November, 1951, the only remaining capital project was the Intermediate School for Girls.

Health

Although a special medical officer for schools was not appointed the amount of medical and dental attention was increased. The system of school dressers and of attendance at hospital was improved. There was no epidemic during the year. The supply of school milk was extended to the full three terms instead of, as previously, two terms.

HEALTH

General

164 744 Although the port is astride the main sea route between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea it has remained conspicuously free from any of the Convention diseases. Plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever and typhus did not occur in the Colony during 1951–52—indeed they have not occurred as endemic diseases for a number of years. Many ships and dhows of many nationalities reach the port in transit to other parts of the world, but vigilance by the Port Health Authorities and the Public Health Department combined with growing appreciation of the value of the International Sanitary Control measures have ensured the continued absence of epidemic diseases. During the latter part of 1952 influenza was imported from Europe and elsewhere, and caused the sickness rate to rise. Fortunately this disease did not increase the mortality rate.

From an epidemiological point of view the hinterland of Aden presents greater problems than do the sea and airborne traffic except, probably, the importation of influenza which is more likely to arrive by sea and air than from the interior.

An outbreak of plague in the Yemen in 1951 was countered in Aden by dusting immigrants from the Yemen with 10 per cent D.D.T. at the Police posts on the outskirts of the Colony, and anti-rat measures were intensified.

364 The state of environmental hygiene and sanitation continued to be fairly satisfactory, there being a marked absence of flies and mosquitoes. Sanitation in certain areas still requires attention and this is being examined with a view to providing better housing conditions.

Maternity and Child Welfare

165 The infant mortality rate has shown a steady decline over the last 10 years. In 1951 the crude rate was 156.96 per 1,000 live births, in 1952 it was 139.92 per 1,000. As a comparison it may be mentioned that in 1943 the crude rate was 238.97 per 1,000. Increased attention has been given to the maternity and child welfare aspects of the Medical Department's work and during April, 1952, a new block of wards was in the process of being added to the existing Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital and Clinic. In order to expand the influence of maternity and child welfare work in homes four Home Visitors were engaged. These Visitors have proved invaluable; they were recruited

from local Arab women who observed purdah and were, therefore, 165 able to gain easy access to the homes of others who also observed the purdah system.

The maternrl mortality rate fell from 3.07 per 1,000 live and still-births in 1951 to 2.23 per 1,000 in 1952.

Diseases

Diseases attributable to water-borne infection were entirely absent 164 because the water supply is protected and chlorinated. The cases of enteric fever or dysentery which do occur are of a sporadic nature, many of them having been infected outside the Colony.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis showed a steady 165 decline over previous years. In 1950 the death rate was recorded as 113 per 100,000 of the population ; in 1951 100 per 100,000 ; in 1952 84 per 100,000. During 1952 the World Health Organisation sent an 648 international team, comprising one medical officer and one nurse, to 744 carry out tuberculin testing of the local population below the age of 18 and to inoculate all non-reactors with B.C.G. vaccine. The team stayed in Aden for four months and tested approximately 31,000 people, of whom 7,750 non-reactors were vaccinated, approximately 14,000 were positive reactors and 8,000 or so persons failed to reappear for inspection. It is hoped to follow this visit up by asking the World Health Organisation to undertake a tuberculosis survey of the Colony.

The Colony remained free from malaria and the Aedes index fell to 164 the lowest yet recorded figure of 0.007.

The principal causes of mortality in 1951 were :

Diarrhoea and enteritis	304
Other fevers	266
Senility	171
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	147
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	100
Congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to first year of life	94
Diseases of the heart	62
Violent or accidental deaths	66
Other diseases of the respiratory system	48

Modern treatment for these diseases is given by the Civil Hospital 743 (350 beds) and the Church of Scotland Mission (80 beds) and, when required, generous assistance is provided by the R.A.F. medical officers stationed in Aden, both in consultative and specialist capacities. Steps have been taken to introduce the international statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death so that closer comparison can be made with other countries.

Prevention of the diseases listed above follows the usually accepted 744 procedures but special emphasis is placed on a purified water supply, high standard of sanitation and the necessity for legislation to control itinerant vendors of foodstuffs. Milk, either goat's or cow's, is usually boiled before use and does not constitute a grave danger in the spread of disease.

Medical and Public Health Department

647 743 744 The Medical Department is divided into three sections under the control of a Director. The three sections include a Medical Division, Public Health Division and Port Health Division.

The Medical Division is responsible for the curative side and comprises a large hospital of 350 beds and three smaller dispensaries for the treatment of out-patients.

The Public Health Division is responsible principally for environmental hygiene and sanitation. In a more specialised field greater attention is being paid to tuberculosis. It is intended in the future to lay more emphasis on the prevention of tuberculosis and towards this end one of the first priorities is the recruitment of a whole-time tuberculosis officer.

Preliminary plans have been produced for the construction of a new hospital.

759 The following medical staff were in the Colony at the end of 1952 :

	Government	*Mission*	*Companies*	*Private Practice*
Director of Medical Services	1			
Medical Superintendent	1			
Medical Superintendent, Clinic	1			
Surgical Specialist	1			
Medical Officers	9	3	5	11
Assistant Medical Officers	9			
Lady Assistant Medical Officers	2			
Matron	1			
Nursing Sisters	15	2		
Dental Officer (part time)	1			
Assistant Dental Officer	1			
Nursing Orderlies	148			

Expenditure

652 Central Government capital expenditure during 1951 was estimated at £13,000 and recurrent expenditure on the whole Medical Department was estimated at £155,000.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

[161] 362 Because the population is continually increasing, there is still a serious housing shortage and it is estimated that there are 25,000 squatters' huts in the Colony. Delay over the preparation of town planning schemes held up housing development, which is now getting under way. Outline town plans for most of the areas of the Colony are almost complete.

Government has already built 524 working-class houses at Sheikh Othman, with the assistance of a 33⅓ per cent grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A further 240 houses are planned for the next two years. Several of the large employers of labour have embarked on extensive housing schemes for their staff.

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BCG-VACCINATION CAMPAIGN IN ADEN COLONY

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SYNOPSIS

A mass BCG-vaccination campaign was undertaken in Aden Colony during February-May 1952 by WHO/UNICEF in co-operation with the Directorate of Medical Services. Over 31,000 persons (about one-fourth of the total population) were given an intradermal 5 TU test, and 22,000 returned for the reaction to be read. Of these, about one-third were classified as negative and all but a very few of them were given an intradermal injection of BCG vaccine. Of those vaccinated, over half were children of school-age. The results obtained in this campaign are described with particular reference to the number and size of tuberculin reactions, and the results of follow-up examinations in nearly 2,000 schoolchildren.

The international mass BCG-vaccination programmes now being assisted by WHO and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) stem from the work started by Danish Red Cross missions to several war-torn countries early in 1947. Soon joined by the Norwegian Relief for Europe and the Swedish Red Cross, and, in March 1948, by UNICEF, the International Tuberculosis Campaign (ITC) conducted mass BCG programmes in 23 countries, tuberculin-testing a total of nearly 30 million persons and vaccinating about 14 million during the next three years. WHO assisted the ITC by giving technical guidance ; the WHO Tuberculosis Research Office compiled and analysed the results and prepared reports of the campaigns. Reports have now been published documenting the work of the ITC in 16 countries.

Since June 1951, when the ITC ended, international BCG programmes have been conducted by WHO/UNICEF. The present report is the first of a series documenting the work assisted by WHO/UNICEF. The report describes briefly the organization and results of the vaccination programme in Aden Colony, with special reference to the pattern and prevalence of naturally acquired tuberculin sensitivity and the level of tuberculin sensitivity induced by BCG vaccination in the school-aged population.

The Campaign

At the request of the Government of Aden, a BCG campaign was started by WHO and UNICEF, in co-operation with the Directorate of Medical Services, on 28 January 1952.

The campaign was planned for a systematic coverage of children and young adults throughout the Colony. During the first month, testing and vaccinating were limited to the schoolchildren ; in the following months, the non-school population was summoned to public centres established in the different sectors.

Intensive propaganda by means of pamphlets, posters, loudspeakers, film shows, and meetings resulted in a reasonably good turn-out of the population, although it was found that relatively few women attended the centres. A house-to-house campaign was therefore scheduled to follow the main campaign, which ended on 20 May 1952. The material presented in this report covers the main campaign only.

The pre-vaccination testing and the vaccinating were carried out by a team consisting of one doctor and two nurses : one of the nurses was assigned to the team by the Government, the doctor and the other nurse were WHO staff members. A single Mantoux 5 tuberculin unit (TU) test was given in the dorsal aspect of the left forearm ; the tests were read at 3-4 days, reactions of 5 mm or more of induration being classified as positive. Vaccination of negative reactors was made by intradermal injection in the left deltoid region, the dose being 0.075 mg of BCG culture in 0.1 ml of diluent.

The tuberculin used was purified protein derivative (PPD) lot RT XXII, prepared by Statens Seruminstitut, Copenhagen, and the vaccine was prepared by the Agouza Serum and Vaccine Institute, Cairo. Both the tuberculin and the vaccine were sent to the team in refrigerated containers and were kept cold in the field when not in use. To shield the vaccine from the traumatic effect of sunlight when the ampoules were being used, they were placed in wooden blocks and covered with paper cups ; and vaccination was always performed indoors or on shaded verandas.

Statistical data on the campaign are derived from two types of records made during the work : individual cards for 18% of the population tested and group cards for the remainder. Individual cards were used only in schools where each person tested could be accurately identified ; these records were to obtain information on the pattern of naturally acquired tuberculin sensitivity and, later, the response to BCG vaccination. (See sample card, Annex 1.) The name, age, and sex of each student were entered

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on a card on the first visit, and a record was made of the test given. On 744 the next visit, when the reactions were read, measurements of the size of the *reaction (transverse diameter of induration)* were recorded and, if vaccination was given, this was noted together with the lot number of the vaccine and the initials of the vaccinator. Follow-up visits were made after several months to examine the post-vaccination responses.

Group cards were used for the testing and vaccinating in public centres and in a few of the schools. (See sample card, Annex 2.) The number of persons tested during the first visit to a centre was simply tabulated on one side of a single card by three broad age-groups : 0-6 years, 7-14 years, 15 years and over. On the second visit, the number of positives, vaccinated, and negatives not vaccinated, in each of the three age-groups, was recorded on the other side of the same card. Each person tested was marked with a colour stain above the site of the test, the shape of the mark indicating the day of the week on which the test was given ; this made it possible on the reading day to check when the test had actually been given.

The data reported on both kinds of cards were tabulated in the monthly tatistical reports giving the overall results of the campaign. The numbers of tested, positives, vaccinated, and negatives not vaccinated during the period February-May 1952 are given in table I by month, population group, and age-group. Altogether, 31,287 persons were tuberculin-tested; of these, 22,110 (about 71%) returned to have the test read. Percentages of completed tests among the total numbers tested, according to population group and the three age-groups, are as follows :

Age-group (years)	*School-children*	*General public*	*Total*
0-6	89.6	53.7	56.8
7-14	96.1	71.3	80.6
15+	96.6	64.4	66.3
All ages	95.7	64.8	70.7

It will be seen that the percentage of schoolchildren completing the test is uniformly high, averaging around 96 for all age-groups. In contrast, records for the non-school population show that the percentage varies from about 54 for the age-group 0-6 years to about 71 for the age-group 7-14 years, with an average of only 65 for completed tests.

The figures of the 1946 census gave 52,657 males and 29,202 females. 162 About 80% of the population are Arabs. In 1952, the total population was estimated at 100,000-120,000. The campaign aimed at testing everybody 744 aged 1-18 years, and it is estimated that roughly half of this age-group was covered by the campaign in terms of completed tests. As shown in table I, 7,751 persons (about 35%) of the population having a completed test were vaccinated ; of these, 4,795 persons (62%) belonged to the age-group 7-14, 2,135 (28%) to the age-group 0-6, and 821 (10%) to the age-group 15 years and over. Only 14 negatives were not vaccinated.

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TABLE I. NUMBER OF PERSONS TUBERCULIN-TESTED AND VACCINATED WITH BCG IN ADEN COLONY DURING FEBRUARY-MAY 1952

Month	Population	Number starting test				Number completing test										Number not completing test
		Age-group (years)			Total	Positive *			Vaccinated			Negative not vaccinated			Total	
						Age-group (years)			Age-group (years)			Age-group (years)				
		0-6	7-14	15 +		0-6	7-14	15 +	0-6	7-14	15 +	0-6	7-14	15 +		
February	Schools	338	4,427	782	5,547	96	2,000	560	207	2,272	198	2	4	2	5,341	206
March	Schools	64	260	29	353	8	71	14	47	160	11	—	—	—	311	42
	Public centres .	2,617	4,236	6,676	13,529	247	1,868	4,009	1,198	1,275	304	—	—	—	8,901	4,628
April	Schools	1	56	3	60	1	28	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	52	8
	Public centres .	1,615	3,698	6,335	11,648	159	1,466	3,749	667	1,042	295	2	—	4	7,384	4,264
May	Public centres .	38	34	78	150	2	10	56	16	24	13	—	—	—	121	29
Total	*Schools . . . .*	*403*	*4,743*	*814*	*5,960*	*105*	*2,099*	*575*	*254*	*2,454*	*209*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*5,704*	*256*
	Public centres .	*4,270*	*7,968*	*13,089*	*25,327*	*408*	*3,344*	*7,814*	*1,881*	*2,341*	*612*	*2*	—	*4*	*16,406*	*8,921*
Grand total		*4,673*	*12,711*	*13,903*	*31,287*	*513*	*5,443*	*8,389*	*2,135*	*4,795*	*821*	*4*	*4*	*6*	*22,110*	*9,177*
Grand total (all ages)		*31,287*				*14,345*			*7,761*			*14*			*22,110*	*9,177*

* Persons reacting with 5 mm or more of induration to Mantoux 5 TU test.

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Post-Vaccination Examinations

Between 28 April and 17 May 1952, a retest survey was carried out in 22 of the 27 schools covered by the mass campaign. The schools selected for retesting were those in which individual cards had been used; they included about 92% of the 2,917 schoolchildren vaccinated during the campaign.

The vaccinations were given during February 1952 in the schools where retesting was done; the interval between vaccination and retesting thus ranged from 9 to 14 weeks. The vaccine used had been lots number 153, 154, 155, and 156. The retest work was performed by the two WHO team members; the nurse gave and read all the tests, while the doctor measured the children's vaccination lesions on the first visit and examined for enlarged lymph-nodes on the second. Examination of the lymph-nodes was, however, made solely among boys and in 12 schools only. The cards were handled by a secretary, who recorded the findings dictated by the doctor and the nurse; their readings were thus not influenced by knowledge of previous findings.

Mantoux tests with 5 TU of the Danish PPD lot number RT XXII were used. This dose was given in 0.1 ml of diluent, and, to permit accurate measurement of the volume injected, tight, non-leaking syringes were used. No re-vaccination was given.

The extent of the retesting survey was as follows:

Children starting retest and examined for vaccination lesion	2,032
Children completing retest	1,907
Children examined for enlarged lymph-nodes (boys only)	1,193

Of the vaccinated children in the schools surveyed, approximately 71% completed the retest; in all, 25% of the total vaccinated population were retested. The sex proportion of the population retested is about 70% males and 30% females.

Results

Pre-vaccination tuberculin sensitivity

The basic pattern of the naturally acquired tuberculin sensitivity in Aden Colony schoolchildren is shown in fig. 1 by the frequency distributions of the size of induration of reactions to the Mantoux 5 TU test. Distributions are given for the age-groups 6-8, 9-11, 12-14, and 15-18 years.

The distributions have the bimodal form characteristic of unvaccinated populations. Each is divided into two groups; the children in one group

● 744 have either no reaction or very small ones (negative reactors); in the other, the reactions are grouped rather symmetrically around a fairly large average reaction (positive reactors). However, as the separation of the tested population into " negative " and " positive " reactors is not absolute —the two groups overlap to some extent—an arbitrary dividing line has to be drawn at some point on the size scale. For the mass campaign, a reaction of 5 mm or more of induration to the 5 TU test was considered positive, as recommended by the WHO Expert Committee on Tuberculosis in September 1950.[1] And, as may be seen in the distributions, this corresponds quite well to the point of low frequency (6-7 mm) between the two modal groups in the populations tested.

The distributions in fig. 1 also show the effect of age on the relative proportions of persons with positive and negative reactions. About two-thirds of the children aged 6-8 years are in the left-hand (negative) group but, with increasing age, this group becomes smaller as the right-hand (positive) group becomes larger, so that about two-thirds of the children in the age-group 15-18 are found to be positive. More-detailed figures are given in table II and fig. 2, showing the increase in frequency of tuberculin reactors with age, from an average of about 33% positive at 6 years to 65% at 14 years. There appears to be little difference between the boys and the girls in the frequency of positive reactors at each age within this range.

As these results are based on the findings recorded on individual cards for children in 22 schools—mainly for the age-group 7-14 years—it is not known if they are representative for all children in this age-group in Aden Colony. No detailed information on age and size of reactions is available for the non-school population when group cards were used, as only the numbers of positive and negative reactors in each of the three age-groups (0-6, 7-14, and 15 years and over) were reported. The difference in percentage of positive reactors between the children aged 7-14 years tested in schools and in public centres—about 46% compared with about 59% (see table I)—may be a real one reflecting differences in economic and social conditions ; however, it must be remembered that, while most school-children completed their tests, a relatively large number of the non-school children did not return for the reading. If a high proportion were negative, the result would be a disproportionate number of positive reactors among those who did return. Moreover, the non-school groups possibly include a higher proportion of older persons and this, too, could account for a higher proportion of positive reactors.

Post-vaccination tuberculin sensitivity

The distribution of post-vaccination tuberculin reactions for all children retested is given in fig. 3 ; for comparison, the distribution of pre-vaccination

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[1] World Health Organization, Expert Committee on Tuberculosis (1951) *Wld Hlth Org. techn. Rep. Ser.*, 32, 10

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FIG. 1. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS BY SIZE OF REACTIONS TO INTRA-DERMAL 5 TU TESTS, BY AGE, AMONG SCHOOLCHILDREN IN ADEN COLONY

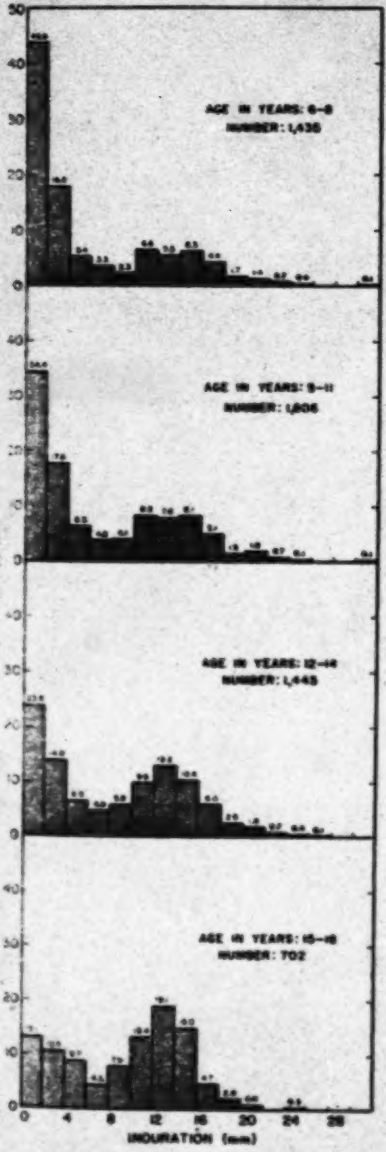
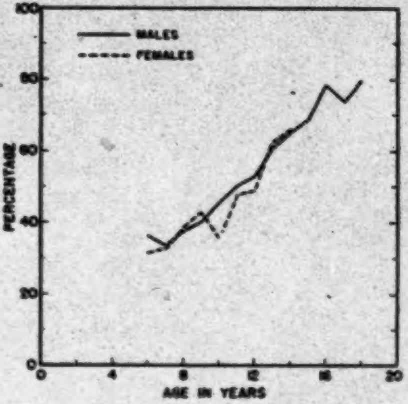
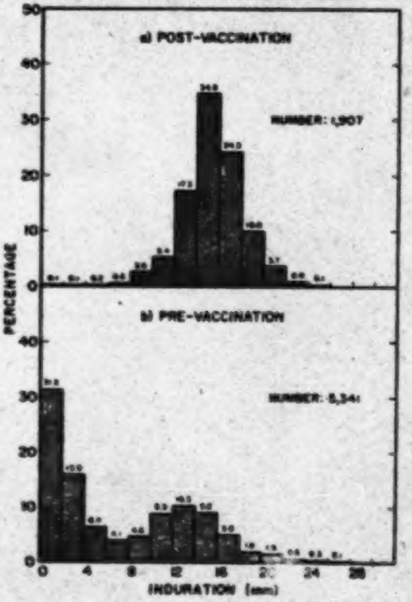


FIG. 2. PERCENTAGES OF TUBERCULIN POSITIVES, BY AGE AND SEX, AMONG SCHOOLCHILDREN IN ADEN COLONY*



* Positive reactions defined as 5 mm or more of induration to the intradermal 5 TU test.

FIG. 3. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS BY SIZE OF REACTIONS TO INTRADERMAL 5 TU TESTS IN VACCINATED (a) COMPARED WITH UNVACCINATED (b) SCHOOLCHILDREN IN ADEN COLONY



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● 744

TABLE II. RESULTS OF INTRADERMAL 5 TU TESTS IN SCHOOLCHILDREN, AGED 6-18 YEARS, IN 22 SCHOOLS IN ADEN COLONY, 1952

Age in years	Number completing test		Number of positives *		Percentage of positives	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
6 . . .	89	121	32	38	36.0	31.4
7 . . .	347	220	117	71	33.7	32.3
8 . . .	428	230	166	81	38.8	35.2
9 . . .	384	183	154	78	40.1	42.6
10 . . .	380	159	174	57	45.8	35.8
11 . . .	385	115	193	55	50.1	47.8
12 . . .	433	104	231	51	53.3	49.0
13 . . .	411	90	250	56	60.8	62.2
14 . . .	363	44	237	29	65.3	65.9
15 . . .	245	23	169	11	69.0	..
16 . . .	203	16	159	10	78.3	..
17 . . .	130	4	96	2	73.8	..
18 . . .	79	2	63	2	79.7	..

* Reactors with 5 mm or more of induration.

.. Percentages not given because of small figures.

tuberculin-test results is also given for the group from which those to be vaccinated were selected. There is a clear difference between the two distributions. The post-vaccination reactions are grouped fairly symmetrically around a central value in the right-hand part of the scale, thus constituting a unimodal distribution : the pre-vaccination reactions form a bimodal distribution. All, or almost all, the vaccinated children had acquired some degree of tuberculin allergy, and the position of the vaccinated group on the size scale corresponds rather closely with the position of the natural positive group in the unvaccinated population shown below. In fact, the modal reaction for the vaccinated is actually a few mm larger than that for the natural positives—14-15 mm compared with 12-13 mm. This difference may, however, represent differences between the readers, as the post-vaccination tuberculin tests were read by just one person, the pre-vaccination tests by three. Even so, it is evident from this material that the allergy induced by BCG vaccination may be about as strong as that produced by natural infection.

Table III gives the results for individual schools grouped according to vaccine lot number and by post-vaccination interval in weeks. The level of allergy produced may be characterized by the mean size of reactions, given at the bottom of the table for each school, and for each group of

TABLE III. DISTRIBUTIONS BY SIZE OF POST-VACCINATION REACTIONS TO INTRADERMAL 5 TU TESTS AMONG SCHOOLCHILDREN, BY VACCINE LOT NUMBER, POST-VACCINATION INTERVAL, AND SCHOOL, ADEN COLONY, 1952

Vaccine lot No.	153			154						155						156							Total
Post-vaccination interval (in weeks)	14	[illegible]	14	13			14	13		12	11					11	10	9	10				
Serial No. of school	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	all schools
Induration (mm)																							
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
6	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	7
8	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	13
9	3	2	3	2	3	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	1	—	3	2	2	4	36
10	2	5	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	6	3	1	1	30
11	9	7	1	4	6	—	3	3	1	2	2	7	3	—	2	4	1	2	3	6	3	4	73
12	5	6	9	8	13	3	5	8	—	9	7	7	3	1	1	6	1	2	5	17	9	9	134
13	16	14	4	8	13	2	4	6	2	11	9	7	2	2	7	20	5	1	11	29	8	15	196
14	44	20	10	25	26	9	5	19	6	13	12	17	9	8	12	44	8	10	20	36	14	18	365
15	25	17	17	16	14	7	9	21	7	10	12	17	3	12	12	25	6	6	5	16	5	16	278
16	35	21	14	13	16	1	9	26	7	15	9	11	14	15	14	37	2	7	4	11	13	23	317
17	11	9	5	11	5	—	5	17	4	8	5	6	7	4	7	18	1	1	2	9	1	11	147
18	10	11	5	12	6	1	3	15	2	4	4	4	—	1	6	6	3	1	—	1	3	4	102
19	10	1	1	6	7	—	5	22	—	5	1	2	1	2	1	11	2	1	—	1	2	8	89
20	6	2	1	1	1	1	3	9	3	—	2	—	1	3	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	3	44
21	5	2	3	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	26
22	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
23	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
≥25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*187*	*120*	*77*	*113*	*111*	*25*	*56*	*168*	*36*	*79*	*64*	*82*	*43*	*52*	*65*	*193*	*30*	*31*	*62*	*132*	*65*	*116*	*1,907*
Mean size of induration	15.2	14.5	14.8	15.4	14.6	14.2	14.8	15.7	15.6	14.8	14.7	14.2	15.1	15.6	15.1	15.3	14.7	14.7	12.8	13.7	14.5	14.9	14.8
	14.9			15.2						14.8						14.5							

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schools where vaccination had been performed with the same lot of vaccine. There are only small deviations from the average value of 14.8 mm. Analysis of the results according to age and sex showed little variation with age, but the reactions were slightly larger for boys than for girls : 15.1 mm compared with 14.5 mm.

Local response to vaccination

Examinations for vaccinal lesions at the time of the retesting showed that all the children retested had a reaction at the site of vaccination.

The character of the reactions ranged from merely indurated lesions to crusted lesions and scars ; in some children (about 8%), examined 9-11 weeks after vaccination, unhealed ulcers were observed. As it is difficult to classify uniformly lesions examined at different intervals after vaccination, no attempt will be made to distinguish between the different type of lesions found.

To provide information on the size of the vaccinal lesions the frequency distribution by size (transverse diameter in mm) of the indurated lesions and scars is given below :

Vaccination lesion (mm)	*Number*	%
0- 1	0	–
2- 3	0	–
4- 5	91	4.50
6- 7	660	32.50
8- 9	752	37.00
10-11	359	17.60
12-13	133	6.60
14-15	26	1.30
16-17	9	0.40
18-19	0	–
20-21	1	0.05
22-23	1	0.05
Total . .	2,032	100.00

It appears that none of the vaccinal lesions measured less than 4 mm ; most of them were smaller than 14 mm and only a few larger than 17 mm. The average size (8.4 mm) varied but little among groups of children given different lots of vaccine and examined at different intervals after vaccination.

No complications at the vaccination site were reported ; nor did the examination for enlarged lymph-nodes in both the right and left axillary and supraclavicular regions reveal any complications. Non-suppurative nodes with enlargement of 2-2½ cm inclusive were, however, found in the right axillary region in 1.9%, and in the left in 1.3%, of the males examined (table IV). Most of the nodular enlargements were therefore probably not related to vaccination.

9:Møller et al D-5 (1952)1954 MMl Aden MMl

TABLE IV. RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS FOR REGIONAL LYMPH-ADENOPATHY 9-14 WEEKS AFTER VACCINATION (IN LEFT DELTOID REGION) AMONG BOYS FROM 12 SCHOOLS IN ADEN COLONY, 1952 744

Lymph-node findings in axillary and supraclavicular regions	Left side		Right side	
	number	%	number	%
No enlargement or less than 1 cm	996	83.5	982	82.3
Enlargement of				
1-1 ½ cm	181	15.2	188	15.8
2-2 ½ cm *	16	1.3	23	1.9
3 cm or larger	—	—	—	—
Total examined	*1,193*	*100.0*	*1,193*	*100.0*

* All found in the axillary region.

* * *

The BCG-vaccination programme in Aden Colony was organized by Dr. E. Cochrane, formerly Director of Health Services, Aden Colony, on behalf of the Government. The programme was planned and technically supervised by Dr. Herbert Møller, BCG Adviser, World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean. 114

The field work reported in detail in this report was largely the responsibility of Dr. Knut Berg (WHO), Miss Agnes Bentsen (WHO), and Mrs. Jane Fazem (Aden). The post-vaccination tuberculin tests were given and read by Miss Bentsen; Dr. Berg measured the vaccinal lesions and examined for regional lymph-adenopathy.

RÉSUMÉ

Une campagne de vaccination systématique au BCG a été entreprise à Aden, dès février 1952, par l'OMS et le FISE, en collaboration avec les services de santé gouvernementaux. Durant le premier mois, les tests et la vaccination ont été limités aux écoliers et aux jeunes adultes. Ils furent étendus, plus tard, au reste de la population. Les réactions de 5 mm et plus au Mantoux 5 UT ont été considérées comme positives. Toutes les précautions furent prises pour que la tuberculine et le BCG soient transportés à basse température et que le vaccin soit conservé et utilisé à l'abri de la lumière solaire. 000

La campagne avait pour but de soumettre aux tests tous les habitants de 1-18 ans. Ce but ne put être réalisé que pour environ la moitié d'entre eux. On vaccina 35% des sujets soumis à l'épreuve prévaccinale. En avril-mai 1952, soit 9-14 semaines après la vaccination, on procéda aux tests postvaccinaux.

La courbe de distribution des réactions prévaccinales présente le caractère bimodal caractéristique des populations non vaccinées : environ deux tiers des enfants de 6-8 ans sont « négatifs ». Leur nombre diminue avec l'âge, de sorte que deux tiers environ des enfants de 15-18 ans sont « positifs ».

La courbe de distribution des réactions à l'épreuve postvaccinale est unimodale. Presque tous les enfants vaccinés avaient acquis un certain degré d'allergie, comparable à celui que l'on avait observé chez les enfants positifs à l'épreuve prévaccinale.

Tous les enfants présentaient des réactions locales, allant de la simple induration à des croûtes et cicatrices. Chez 8% d'entre eux, des ulcères non cicatrisés ont été observés. Aucune complication ganglionnaire n'a été notée.

H 364 shafts lead from lavatories in the upper stories to a reception chamber on the ground floor, is widely used in the larger houses in Western Aden Protectorate and the Hadhramaut. Pit or surface privies are sometimes found in the courtyards of the smaller houses, but the majority have no facilities for the disposal of sewage wastes. Indiscriminate pollution of the soil is a general practice.

Fauna and Flora

A 659 Few entomologic surveys have been made in this region, and data regarding the insect vectors and animal hosts of human disease are fragmentary. It is probable, however, that the species identified in the neighboring territories are present in Aden Protectorate under similar physiogeographic conditions.

A 136 164 **Arthropoda.** Mosquitoes. *Anopheles adenensis* (= *A. culicifacies adenensis*) is the most important anopheline mosquito in Aden Colony. Although it has been eradicated from Aden and Sheikh Othman townships, it persists in near-by oases, and is a major vector of malaria wherever it is encountered. In the last local outbreak in the *kutcha* hut district of Sheikh Othman, *A. adenensis* was found breeding in large numbers in the soakpits. It normally breeds A [744] in wells, shallow cisterns, irrigation canals and sluggish streams, and, before the institution of effective control measures, had become adapted to the high salinity of the saltpan seepages.

H 136 164 *A. gambiae* is widely distributed in the Protectorate, where it probably acts as the principal vector of malaria. It breeds along the edges of pools and streams, in irrigation canals, in wells and in numerous other collections of water. *A. turkhudi*, *A. coustani*, *A. d'thali*, *A. pretoriensis* and *A. barbirostris* have also been reported from various localities.

Aedes aegypti, the usual urban vector of yellow fever elsewhere, and *A. vittatus*, a tree-hole breeder implicated in the transmission of yellow fever in endemic foci in

p. 242 (A)

H 136 164 Africa, are found in the coastal area. Numerous species of *Culex* are present, including *C. quinquefasciatus* (= *C. fatigans*), a potential vector of filariasis. A species of *Taeniorhynchus* has been described from Western Aden Protectorate.

A 744 136 Mosquito control measures have been carried on by the health authorities in the Colony for several decades. They involve weekly inspections of all premises to eliminate breeding sites, the protection and the larvicidal treatment of permanent bodies of water, the reclamation of swamps and low-lying lands in the vicinity of the towns, and the supervision of the dhows using the port. The Aedes index was 0.014 per cent in 1950, in contrast with 4 per cent in 1930.

A H 136 361 511 FLIES. Flies are abundant in towns and villages, where the insanitary conditions around markets, cattlesheds and dwellings favor prolific breeding. They are most numerous between November and March. The house flies, *Musca domestica* and related species, are ubiquitous and undoubtedly play a role in the spread of intestinal and eye infections. The stable fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, is prevalent. Sandflies are numerous, among which *Phlebotomus papatasii* is presumably of primary medical concern. A 136 The tsetse fly, *Glossina tachinoides*, was reported early in this century from the Haushabi and the Subeihi tribal districts in Western Aden Protectorate.[9] It has not been collected in recent surveys, however, and the original observations remain the only record of its appearance outside Africa.[20] A 744 Campaigns against flies, employing DDT, Gammexane and other insecticidal sprays in markets and public buildings, are undertaken periodically by the health authorities in the two townships of the Colony.

A H 136 164 LICE. All forms of human lice are found, particularly among the inhabitants of towns and villages in the interior. *Pediculus humanus corporis* is prevalent in the highland villages, where it is the vector of louse-borne typhus and louse-borne relapsing fever.

FLEAS. Both *Xenopsylla cheopis* and *X. astia* parasitize the rats in this region.

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Simmons et al G-8 (1941-1951) 1964
M1 Middle East
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They are potential vectors of plague, but no cases have been recorded for several decades. The human flea, *Pulex irritans*, is common and has been suspected of transmitting plague from man to man in past outbreaks. Species of *Ctenocephalides* undoubtedly occur, as in the adjacent territories. H A 136 164

Ticks and Mites. Several species of ticks infest both wild and domestic animals in the rural areas. The human itch mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, is unusual among the schoolchildren in the Colony, although it is widespread in the poor communities in Yemen and the Protectorate.

Reptiles. The puff adder, *Bitis arietans*, inhabits some portions of the western highlands. The carpet viper, *Echis coloratus*, and the sand vipers, *Aspis cerastes* (= *Cerastes cornutus*) and *A. vipera* (= *C. vipera*), are described from southern Arabia, but their prevalance within Aden territory is uncertain. A H 136

Rodents. *Rattus rattus rattus* and *R. rattus alexandrinus* are widely distributed. At least 90 to 95 per cent of the rats captured in the Colony have been identified as *R. rattus*. In spite of the diversity of shipping activities, *R. norvegicus* is seldom encountered. Active measures for the destruction of rodents in the bazaars and the dwellings in the towns and on the dhows visiting the port are carried on by the Colonial health authorities. No controls are exercised over the larger vessels, which have to anchor in the harbor. A representative proportion of the captured rodents are examined annually for evidence of plague. A 136 744

Wild rodents are common, including species of *Meriones*, *Jaculus* and *Gerbillus*.

Mollusks. Foci of *Schistosoma haematobium* and *S. mansoni* infection exist in Western Aden Protectorate, but the intermediate snail hosts have not been positively identified. Planorbis and Bulinus snails have been reported from Mukeiras and Museimir, and Bulinus from the Dhala' plateau. *Melanoides tuberculata* and other species are found in several areas. H 136 164

p. 243(A)

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954

M1 Middle East

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Plants. The shrub, *Catha edulis*, colloquially known as *qat*, is extensively cultivated in sections of the western highlands. The leaves yield a stimulant which dissipates fatigue and causes loss of appetite and of desire for sleep. Qat chewing is a popular custom in the Colony and Western Aden Protectorate, as it is in Yemen. H A 135 733

Cases of poisoning, caused by the contamination of imported wheat with grains of *Lolium temulentum* (Darnel grass), are recorded frequently. Species of *Euphorbia* grow in many areas, and contact poisoning is sometimes observed. H A 136 752

FOOD SANITATION

Regulations governing the sanitary quality of milk, meats and other products are in force only in the Colony. The markets and the slaughterhouses, which are located at four points—in Crater, Tawahi and Maala, on the peninsula, and in Sheikh Othman—are operated under the supervision of sanitary inspectors. Eating houses, coffee shops, date stalls and other premises where foods are prepared or sold, and the aerated water and ice factories, are licensed and inspected from time to time. No controls are exercised over food handlers, however, and many food vendors and workers in small shops are immigants among whom the standards of cleanliness are generally poor. A 744

Meat animals are inspected by veterinary officers at the slaughterhouses, but no post-mortem examinations of the carcasses are made. The dairy cows are housed in municipal or private sheds within the town limits. Samples of milk from commercial herds are collected at regular intervals and tested for adulteration. There are no facilities for pasteurization. Opportunities for the spread of infection through contaminated milk are minimal, however, due to the universal custom of boiling milk before it is used. Brucellosis is enzootic among the goats, and infections undoubtedly are transmitted to man occasionally through cheese and other milk products. Bovine tuberculosis is pres- A 744 234

p. 243(B)

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234 ent in the dairy cattle of the Colony, but the rate of infection is believed to be low.

HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

Health Organizations

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657 Responsibility for the health of the civilian population in the Colony resides in its Medical and Health Department, which is administered by a Director of Medical Services, with headquarters in the town of Aden. He is advised on matters of policy by the medical staff in the Colonial Office in London. The department is divided into medical, public health and port health divisions. The functions of the medical division involve the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries and the conduct of a school health program. The public health division undertakes mosquito and rodent control services, and supervises the sanitation in the townships, while the port health division is concerned with the enforcement of quarantine regulations and the medical care of visiting seamen.

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657 No formal health organization exists in the Protectorate, but a degree of co-ordination with the Colonial services in Aden has developed within recent years. In Eastern Aden Protectorate, medical care facilities are supported by the sultanate governments or by local rulers, with the guidance and advice of an Assistant Director of Medical Services, who is peripatetic, but usually works from a base at Mukalla. A qualified medical officer is stationed at Mukalla, the seat of government of the Qu'aiti Sultanate. With the exception of a dispensary in Lahej, which is financed by the Sultan, the medical services in Western Aden Protectorate are carried on by the British authorities, in co-operation with the Church of Scotland mission at Sheikh Othman.

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747 Local voluntary organizations participate in the health activities of the Colonial government. The Aden Nursing Association contributes to the support of nursing serv-

ADEN MM1
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A 165 167 854 146 thorities regard undernutrition and incorrect methods of feeding as important underlying factors. The deaths in infants under 1 year of age totaled 175 in 1950, or about 44 per cent of the known dysentery deaths.

H 164 No precise information is available regarding bacillary and amebic dysentery in the Protectorate, but the high rate of infection among visitors to Aden Colony suggests that both are widespread.

A 164 361 744 Cholera. Cholera has not been reported from Aden within the present century, although outbreaks have followed its introduction in the past. Since no record exists of its presence in the Hadhramaut, it is probable that the disease was largely confined to the port towns.

During the 1947 outbreak in Egypt, traffic through Aden was increased due to the quarantine restrictions imposed on Egyptian ports. Special precautions were taken by the health authorities to prevent A 751 the admission of infected individuals or goods by sea, land or air routes. Immunization against cholera was also provided for all persons handling shipping and for all health service personnel.

H 164 Helminthiases. SCHISTOSOMIASIS. Schistosomiasis is endemic in scattered localities in Western Aden Protectorate, especially in the highland districts above 2,000 feet elevation. Foci of *Schistosoma haematobium* are known to exist in the Jebel Jehaf and Dhala' plateau country, in the Wadi Tiban area around Museimir, and in the vicinity of Tor am Baha, Huwemi and Khor 'Umeira. *S. mansoni* is apparently more restricted in distribution, but it is found in the Jebel Jehaf and the Wadi Tiban regions. A 164 No locally acquired infections are reported from the Colony, although numerous cases among persons from the interior are treated in the civilian hospitals each year. A large proportion of the cases seen in Aden Colony come from Yemen or from the Dhala' and the Museimir districts.

H A 136 The intermediate snail hosts of *S. haematobium* and *S. mansoni* have not been definitely established, but Bulinus and Planor-

p. 246(D)

ADEN MM1
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urban communities in the Middle East. Pul- A 164
monary infections predominate, but other 537
forms of the disease are also observed. 261

Tuberculosis is widespread in the immi- 659
grant populations in Aden, as shown by the H
fact that 58 to 70 per cent of the cases of A
pulmonary tuberculosis recorded in the 164
three years 1948-50 were in nonresidents. 167
Among the 530 cases reported in 1950, Aden
was the place of origin in 152, Yemen in
193, Western Aden Protectorate in 99, East-
ern Aden Protectorate in 12, and Somali-
land, India and other countries in the
remainder. In the decade 1941-50, the num-
ber of deaths attributed to pulmonary tu-
berculosis ranged from 113 to 261 a year,
with peaks of prevalance associated with
large migrations of immigrants. A

Although tuberculosis has long been re- 164
garded as a major cause of sickness and 758
death in the Colony, few facilities for diag- 744
nosis and treatment existed before 1945. In
that year, the health authorities initiated
a campaign for the reduction of tuberculosis
in all economic groups of the population.
The diagnostic services were reorganized
and X-ray equipment provided. Special
wards were also added to the civilian hos-
pitals; the number of beds available for the
treatment of tuberculosis was increased
from 18 in 1945 to 150 in 1951. As a further
preventive measure, a program of super-
vised domiciliary treatment was introduced
in 1947 to furnish care to persons who could
not be hospitalized. A

Following the organization of the anti- 164
tuberculosis campaign, there was a decrease 165
in the specific death rates from around 29.3 744
per 10,000 population in the period 1931-44 758
to 11.3 in 1950. In the latter year, the cor-
rected rate for the local population alone
was 8.4 per 10,000. A tuberculin testing and
BCG inoculation program was planned for
1952 by the Medical and Health Depart-
ment, in co-operation with the World Health
Organization. H

Smallpox. In spite of the fact that local- A
ized epidemics of smallpox are recurrent in 164
the Protectorate, no outbreaks have been

p. 247(B)

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954

M1 Middle East

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DISEASES SPREAD BY ARTHROPODS

Malaria. Little or no indigenous malaria A 164
exists at present in the Colony. From 1,000 758
to 2,000 malaria patients are treated each 361
year in the civilian hospitals and dispensaries, but, with the exception of occasional cases of questionable origin, the infection has almost invariably been acquired outside the limits of the Colony, usually in the interior. Until recent decades, malaria was highly endemic in the oasis of Sheikh Othman and surrounding villages, and sporadic outbreaks were experienced in the town of A
Aden. Anopheline control work was initi- 744
ated in 1909 and extended on a colony-wide 464
basis in the 1930s. As a result, the disease 164
was early eliminated from Aden, while its prevalence was progressively reduced in Sheikh Othman. The number of local cases treated at the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital declined from almost 2,000 a year in 1907 to zero in 1950. The last outbreak of malaria was recorded in 1943 among the transient laborers living in *kutcha* hut settlements in Sheikh Othman. At that time,
Anopheles adenensis (= *A. culicifacies* H
adenensis), the principal vector, was found A
breeding in the soakpits. Antianopheline 744
measures are carried on continuously in the Colony and adjacent sections of the Protectorate, and vector species have been eradicated almost completely.

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Malaria occurs in most portions of the 164
Protectorate, exclusive of the desert regions and the mountainous areas at the higher elevations. In the 1939-40 survey of Western Aden Protectorate, all gradations of
endemicity were encountered. In general, H
the infection was hyperendemic in the 164
vicinity of perennial streams and moderately 136
endemic in villages around wadies which remained dry for most of the year. The splenic index ranged from 40 to 92 per cent in different localities. Extensive epidemics have been recorded from the highland districts, especially from the Dhala' and the Yafa'i country. Both *Plasmodium falcip-*

p. 249 (B)

H 164 136 *arum* and *P. vivax* are found in most regions, but *P. malariae* is apparently relatively rare. *A. gambiae* is widely distributed, and is regarded as the principal vector in the Protectorate.

H A 164 **Rickettsial Infections.** Louse-borne typhus has been recognized in the highlands of southwestern Arabia since 1939, and occasional imported cases are admitted to hospitals in the Colony. In 1944-45, epidemics of typhus were recorded from Western Aden Protectorate which were secondary A 164 167 744 to foci in Yemen. The disease first appeared in Aden in January, 1944, among Jewish emigrants who had traveled overland from Yemen and were awaiting transport to Israel. Fifteen cases were reported, all but 2 of which were members of the Jewish community. The movement of Yemenis across the frontiers was restricted, and a camp at Lahej which at that time harbored some 1,600 Jewish emigrants was transferred to a quarantine site in the desert. A 167 758 744 Sick individuals from the Jewish quarters in the town were removed to the camp, and wholesale delousing measures were enforced both at the camp and in infected areas in the town. The spread of the infection in the Colony was curtailed, but new outbreaks developed in the Amiri and the Subeihi tribal districts, near the Yemeni border, and progressed along the trade routes to within 40 miles of Aden Colony. The importance of the port and military installations during the prevailing war emergency necessitated the creation of a sanitary cordon to isolate the Colony from the interior.

A 164 744 The infection persisted in epidemic form in the Protectorate, spreading eastward to the Dhala' plateau and the mountainous villages of the Lower Yafa'i country. In many localities, 10 to 25 per cent of the inhabitants are believed to have suffered from the disease. Insecticidal powders, as well as antityphus vaccine, were supplied by the United States Typhus Commission, and mass dusting campaigns were carried on in the villages visited by the medical

p. 250(A)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

A 164 744 officers. Special delousing stations were established along the 3 main trade routes from Yemen to guard against the development of new foci.

The prevalence of the infection diminished during the summer months, but sporadic outbreaks were again reported in H 164 743, 744 the winter of 1944-45. Early in 1945, a series of permanent dispensaries was organized in Western Aden Protectorate, and the tribal dressers in charge were trained to undertake mass dusting of the populace with DDT powder in the event of further epidemics. No outbreaks of typhus have been reported from the Protectorate since 1945, although the disease has continued to smolder in Yemen.

A 164 Murine typhus is probably endemic. Suspected cases have been observed in Aden hospitals from time to time, but the diagnosis has not been confirmed by laboratory diagnosis.

Plague. Six outbreaks of plague have been recorded from the Colony within the present century—in 1899-1900, 1903-04, 1904-05, 1913-14, 1917-18 and 1927-28. The most serious epidemics were those of 1904-05, involving 2,299 known cases, and of A [165] 1927-28, with 1,494 cases and a fatality rate A 164 464 232 of 74 per cent. In each outbreak the initial cases were detected among dock laborers employed in moving cargo or in loading or unloading coal. Since evidence of a preliminary rat epizootic was lacking, the local authorities concluded that the disease had been introduced by infected workers or by individuals carrying infected fleas. It was A [165] considered probable that the rat infection was secondary to the human. The morbidity rates almost invariably reached a peak in February or March, and declined with the onset of hot weather. No plague has been reported from the Colony since 1928, but the danger of its importation by means of H A 744 dhow traffic from endemic ports in Africa and the East is always present. The Medical and Health Department carries on an active rat control program, and examines significant numbers of captured rats each

p. 250(B)

ADEN PMI
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year for evidence of plague. The disease has not been reported from the Protectorate.

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Other Infections. Localized outbreaks of louse-borne relapsing fever have been recorded from the Protectorate, but no indigenous cases have been encountered in Aden. Cases of relapsing fever were frequently discovered at the time of the typhus outbreaks in 1944-45.

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Occasional cases of kala-azar are seen in the Colony hospitals, usually among immigrants from Yemen. Two cases, in which the diagnosis of kala-azar was confirmed by spleen puncture, were recently reported from the Civil Hospital.[10] Both originated in southern Yemen, one from the vicinity of Ta'izz and the other from a village near the border of Western Aden Protectorate. Sporadic cases of Oriental sore are also treated in Aden, but the extent of infection in the interior is uncertain.

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Cases suspected of being sandfly fever are common. The vector, *Phlebotomus papatasii*, is widely distributed. Guinea worm infection is endemic in the Hadhramaut and in certain coastal districts in the Protectorate. Imported cases are often observed in Aden Colony. Travelers from endemic centers in Africa thought to be suffering from yellow fever are sometimes admitted to the Colony hospitals, but no indigenous cases have been reported.

NUTRITIONAL DISEASES

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Undernutrition is prevalent, particularly among the immigrant laborers in Aden and the poorer villagers and the Bedouin in the interior. Few studies of the prevalence of nutritional diseases have been made, but, in view of the inadequate diet of large sections of the population, deficiency conditions are probably numerous, particularly as regards protein and vitamins C, A and riboflavin of the B complex. Rickets is common in the Protectorate, while minor symptoms of the disease were detected in 17 per cent of 264 schoolchildren examined in Aden township in 1945. Spongy gums, gingivitis and other signs of vitamin C de-

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M1 Middle East
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H 744 Responsibility for the health of the people in the Colony resides in its Medical and Health Department, which is administered by a Director of Medical Services, with headquarters in Aden. There are no organized public health services in the Protectorate. Medical facilities are supported mainly by the British authorities in Western Aden Protectorate and by the local rulers in Eastern Aden Protectorate. A 743 As of 1950, there were 4 hospitals, with an aggregate capacity of about 600 beds, in the Colony which served the local residents and accessible portions of the Protectorate. In addition, several government, mission or private dispensaries, 2 venereal disease treatment centers and a maternity and child welfare clinic were in operation. A 743 The Protectorate facilities included 2 small hospitals, a child welfare center and 15 dispensaries in Eastern Aden Protectorate: 18 dispensaries in Western Aden Protectorate.

H A 312 Water supplies are scarce throughout this region, except in portions of the western highlands. The water supply for the Colony is derived from boreholes and treated by chlorination. Supplies in the Protectorate are obtained from streams, springs, wells or rain-water cisterns. A H 344 744 The methods of sewage disposal are primitive in the Colony, as well as in the Protectorate. Limited sanitary controls over the production and the distribution of foodstuffs exist only in THE COLONY.

p. 252 (A)

504 505 not spent in the struggle for staff and the effort to keep abreast of the shipping expansion. We found time to decasualise our labour and to revise and improve our terms of service until now they bear little resemblance to what they were ten years [745] ago. A families' medical service was introduced, which was a sort of modified National Insurance Scheme confined to the families of our employees, and this was but one of the many improvements which the wisdom of the Trustees enabled us to make.

504 The future of the Port was never far from the minds of the Trustees, nor was the need to keep pace with the Suez Canal development and our rival across the Gulf of Aden, Djibouti, the capital of the French Somali Coast. Development plans were made by our consulting engineers in London and they included the deepening of some of the berths to thirty-nine feet. The deepest berths we had in 1948 were thirty-six feet. Land reclamation schemes to utilise the spoil from the necessary dredging were conceived and were approved. We had a busy time, for with all these preoccupations we had to plan and build accommodation for our own rapidly expanding staff. This was an immediate and urgent necessity and it was done.

The port development, dredging and land reclamation schemes, which started on paper in the late forties, have now either been completed by my successor, or are in the last stages of implementation. They do not contain any provision for deep-water alongside berths, although I, like practically all my predecessors, gave much consideration to this proposition and even went so far as to have a scheme prepared by our Consulting Engineers. However, after consultation with the Directors of the leading steamship Companies I abandoned the idea and decided instead to deepen the channel to Ma'alla Wharf to eighteen feet, and to extend that wharf so that large coasting vessels could come alongside there and load and discharge. The cost of alongside berths for the large passenger and cargo ships would be tremendous and unjustified unless and until Aden becomes a major terminal port with thousands and thousands of tons of cargo to be handled weekly.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas. 362 161

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme. 362

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow process. Relaxation on the restriction of building by private enterprise has, however, led to the issue of 78 Permanent Building Permits in 1947 compared with 21 during 1946. [656]

The shortage of some building materials, particularly semi-manufactured iron and steel products and sanitary fittings, is still acute and many projects are held up for this reason. [339]

During 1947 the Township Authority was able to embark on two housing schemes.

(1) In Sheikh Othman 40 houses were erected for working-class families. The scheme is financed in part from a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

(2) An area in Crater was planned on which Government intends to erect 76 working-class houses of a slightly better type and in which 86 plots were made available for owner-occupiers to erect houses for themselves, a standard plan having been drawn up and approved by the Township Authority so that building could be done as cheaply as possible. Both Township Authorities of Aden and Sheikh Othman set up permanent Housing Committees whose functions are to allocate all houses erected by Government other than houses erected specifically for occupation by Government employees. The Committee set up in the Fortress Area decided on the allocation of plots referred to above on which houses were to be erected by private enterprise. As town planning legislation has not yet been enacted, there has been some delay in making available plots of land in the Fortress Area on which better-class houses could be erected by private enterprise on any substantial scale. Residential building has been confined mainly to reconstruction or adding storeys to existing houses.

In addition, private building was encouraged where possible.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony. [745]

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through 657 735

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (*No.* 23 *of* 1942)

This legalises trade unions and makes provision for their registration and the audit of their accounts. The English law as regards "intimidation" is followed. 467 464

Contracts of Employment (*Indigenous Workers*) *Ordinance* (*No.* 45 *of* 1942)

This provides for the employment of natives of Asia or Africa and requires contracts of employment for periods over six months to be in writing and approved by an authorised officer. It provides for the repatriation of employees working in other territories.

Labour Ordinance (*No.* 6 *of* 1943)

This regulates contracts of employment, requires contracts in writing to be approved by the District Commissioner, and makes provision for deeds of apprenticeship.

There is no old age pension scheme in Aden, but small grants from a Poor Relief Fund are made to the aged destitute. 745 735

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Statement of Revenue for 1947–48 *as compared with the Revenue of the previous years* 651

	1947–48 Rs.	1946–47 Rs.	1945–46 Rs.
1. Direct Taxation	37,15,064	44,33,434	59,44,407
2. Customs and Excise	25,48,427	22,18,674	18,58,189
3. Stamps and Licences	4,85,761	5,34,891	5,44,097
4. Receipts for or in aid of specific Government Services	4,88,239	7,05,990	6,34,710
5. Contribution and Local Reimbursements	2,13,131	2,15,670	2,29,917
6. Reimbursements by His Majesty's Government	2,60,007	2,57,036	2,47,027
7. Posts and Telephones	9,96,441	9,46,785	6,33,211
8. Miscellaneous	13,23,696	11,19,402	7,90,499
9. Water Supply	6,93,671	7,01,587	7,02,787
10. Electricity Supply	11,72,954	11,38,254	10,10,567
11. Land Sales	1,68,363	14,049	27,301
12. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	46,667	—	—
TOTAL Rs.	1,21,12,421	1,22,85,772	1,26,22,712

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden M MI

tary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 362
1943, and this policy is being continued by Government.

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aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; 647
the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An Assistant Welfare Officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1948, of which the following are the more important:

Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 3, which 651
gives family relief in respect of one wife and not more than four children. 746
The loss involved by this concession has been provided against by increasing taxation in the higher grades.

Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 4, which carries out the 697
recommendation of a locally appointed Prison Reform Committee by reducing the number of prison offences which are punishable with whipping.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 657
1948, No. 19, which provides *inter alia* that a certain class of employee of the Aden Port Trust shall be eligible to contribute.

Aden Protectorate Levies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 20, which provides for the grant of pensions to native officers and enlisted clerks.

Appeals to the Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1948, No. 22, which 692

874 will soon be available as well as the full-time course for younger students.

465 Wages remained stable throughout 1950, but towards the end of the year some increases were reported by employers in the building trade. The legal minimum wages remain as fixed by Regulation in April, 1949. There are probably some employers who still pay less than the required minimum to unskilled labourers, usually immigrants from the Yemen. [435] A comparative table of prices of a few commodities (*see* p. 11) indicate a fairly general rise in prices, and it is to be expected that in the near future there may be a general demand for increased wages.

466 468 Efforts have been made throughout the year to create better industrial relations by personal contact, visits and inspections of all places of work, and by some talks, posters, and leaflets. There are no trade unions in the Colony, and the workpeople have no conception of organisation or collective bargaining. Trade stoppages reported during 1950 numbered five, and about 2,000 working days were lost. The disputes were in all cases of a purely local nature involving one concern and its employees. All were ended by agreement and conciliation. In no cases was the Trade Disputes Ordinance invoked.

466 The only labour legislation introduced was an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance requiring compulsory notice of certain non-fatal accidents. This became law on 31st December, 1950, and the effect cannot yet be judged. The Labour Officer, the Principal of the Government Technical College and the District Commissioner are Factory Inspectors for the Colony. During the year, 102 inspections were made of factories registered under the requirements of the Ordinance. The main objects of these visits were to educate employers and works managers in the requirements of the Ordinance, and to suggest the use of guards for the more dangerous machinery. An attempt to organise first-aid classes for foreman and workers had to be abandoned owing to complete lack of support.

745 There are no Government schemes either contributory or otherwise for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pensions for the ordinary worker. Apart from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for its employees, only four commercial concerns are known to have contributory schemes for employee gratuities. Scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms provide some medical services, and at their discretion give gratuities to long service employees.

647 Towards the end of 1950 the Labour Advisory Board was freshly constituted. In the absence of any workers' organisations, special effort was made to nominate some non-employers on the Board. This Board should be a most useful body which will continuously have under examination all labour problems in the Colony.

Workmen's compensation is now fairly generally understood by work people, and an increasing number of employers avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Labour Department in settling their claims. 466

There is no provision for unemployment assistance. There are no general schemes, either contributory or otherwise, for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pension for the ordinary worker. Apart from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for their employees, only four industrial concerns are known to have contributory schemes and scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms at their discretion give gratuities to long-service employees. 745 466

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

There are no training, rehabilitation, apprenticeship or training-within-industry schemes. Towards the end of 1952, however, a committee of practical engineers and builders under the chairmanship of the Principal of the Technical College produced, as a result of considerable study, recommendations for apprenticeship and trade testing schemes. 466

PRICES OF CERTAIN CONTROLLED COMMODITIES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1952 435

	Unit	*Price*
Sugar, white	lb.	60*c.*
Sugar, brown	lb.	55*c.*
Flour, Australian	lb.	52*c.*
Butter	lb. tin	*Sh.* 4/63—*Sh.* 5/00
Cheese, Kraft	12 oz.	*Sh.* 2/55
Petrol	gallon	*Sh.* 2/64
Soap, Key Pale	cube of 250 grammes	52*c.*
Scotch Whisky	quart	*Sh.* 19/50
Kerosene	4 gallons	*Sh.* 10/15—*Sh.* 12/50
Rice, long, boiled, Burma	lb.	84c.
Coffee husk	lb.	80c.—*Sh.* 1/20
Eggs	each	19*c.*
Dry Ginger, West African	lb.	*Sh.* 2/88
Tamarind	lb.	57*c.*—67*c.*
Dry Chillies	lb.	*Sh.* 2/25—*Sh.* 3/00
Cumin seeds, Indian	lb.	*Sh.* 2/63
Cassia	lb.	*Sh.* 1/22
Tea, Calcutta fanning	lb.	*Sh.* 3/00
Milk, fresh	1¼lb. bottle	75c.
Firewood	traditional bundle	5c.
Matches, Key Brand	box	5c.
Charcoal	lb.	14*c.*—21c.
Loongies, various makes	each	*Sh.* 3/75—*Sh.* 17/50
Makramas, Sh. Othman (headkerchieves)	each	*Sh.* 3/75
Cigarettes, various brands	50	*Sh.* 2/50—*Sh.* 3/00
Bread (sold by baker)	lb.	56c.
White shirting, various makes	yard	*Sh.* 2/44—*Sh.* 3/19
White, drill, various makes	yard	*Sh.* 3/00—*Sh.* 5/44
Khaki, drill, various makes	yard	*Sh.* 3/00—*Sh.* 4/87

402

up at Saiyun by the Quaiti and Kathiri States, was provided 177
and was controlled by one of Hugh Boustead's young men. 241
Diesel oil was essential for the pumps and it had to be brought from the coast at Mukalla by lorry, and so it was that the camel men, however disgruntled they might be, must not be allowed to damage the roads or impede the oil lorries.

The pump scheme was supplemented by grain stores set up 731
in the main towns and larger villages and regularly inspected 746
to ensure that the grain had been properly rotated. At each harvest new grain was bought and the old grain sold, thus keeping the stocks fresh. Mercifully all went well with the rainfall during my tour of duty and we did not have to put our anti-famine measures to the test.

I cannot leave the subject of development without making 642
a brief reference to the political side. In most States in the 643
Western area of the Protectorate the old form of complete 178
autocratic government has given place to government by the Ruler with the advice of a Council, and in some States the next stage of development of Councils with executive powers has been reached, while in Lahej there is the further refinement of a Legislative Council. Generally speaking these Western innovations where they exist are only in the kindergarten stage and the Ruler is still the central figure upon whose personality the Government of the State really depends. For instance, there is one important State which has no Council at all, but a very able Ruler who governs justly and firmly and whose finances are in a sound condition; while another and larger State has the whole façade of modern governmental institutions but a Ruler whose real interests are elsewhere and his people do not fare so well and the State's finances would mystify the most astute of accountants. The personality of the Ruler is still of paramount importance, but change is coming swiftly.

In the Eastern area the main progress has been made in the centre, where in the Quaiti and Kathiri States administrations have been firmly established and even Town Councils are functioning with reasonable efficiency. These States have been lucky in having Rulers who had the good sense to pay heed to their able advisers. In the two outlying States, the Wahidi

tary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 362
1943, and this policy is being continued by Government.

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Appeals to the Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1948, No. 22, which 692

563 fallen below Indians in numbers and influence. There has thus been a temptation for the less responsible sections of the Arab press to transfer to Indians the animosity previously stirred up against the Jews as an alien and wealthy race, extorting inflated profits from the poor ignorant Arab.

648 The feeling of solidarity between Arabs and Pakistanis has been demonstrated on the visits of H.M. Pakistani ships of war. At the same time it must be placed on record that British and Indian ships have been given most cordial receptions.

641 Some constitutional advance was made by the reduction of the property qualifications for electors to the Township Authority of Fortress, and the introduction of an income qualification, which increased the number of voters from 1,600 to 5,000. The next election will be held in March, 1951.

647 Social work has been helped by the formation of a Social Welfare
746 Advisory Council, which includes unofficial representatives of all races, and a Labour Advisory Board, also with substantial unofficial representation, has been set up.

362 The shortage of housing remains one of the most important problems facing Government. Some 280 working-class houses have been built by Government at Sheikh Othman, but these replace insanitary mat houses which were destroyed as the new buildings became available, and do not provide additional accommodation; it is estimated that at least 2,000 new houses are needed. The Government is examining new methods of cheap and rapid construction, and seeking means of financing a substantial housing programme from Government or private funds.

643 His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., proceeded on leave prior to retirement in October, 1950. He served in Aden from 1928 to 1934; he was appointed Chief Secretary in 1942 and Governor in 1944.

000 Visitors to Aden included Mr. Bevin and Mr. Creech Jones, who called briefly in transit, and Sir T. Lloyd, Permanent Under Secretary of State who made a comprehensive tour of the Colony and Protectorate.

DEVELOPMENT

652 The finances of the Colony continue in a healthy condition and revenue remains buoyant. The financial year 1949-50 ended with a deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs compared with an estimated deficit of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. Expenditure exceeded the estimate by over Rs. 6 lakhs and revenue was up by over Rs. 36 lakhs. Unfortunately it was not possible to carry out the full programme under the development plan, and expenditure on capital works fell short of that programme by Rs. 22 lakhs. The excess of expenditure over the estimate was due mainly to extraordinary expenditure on revision of salaries and rehabilitation loans, all of which were paid during 1949-50. On the other hand, the Colony's surplus balances were written down by over Rs. 20 lakhs owing to the sharp fall in the value of investments at the end of the

342 (c) Single and two-storied buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(d) Single-storied "mud brick" (clay) bricks sun dried only buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

[132] All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than two inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm, leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as "*kutcha* dwellings." (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be gradually replaced by mud brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1950, 360 of these dwellings had been completed, and it is planned to begin building a further 80 in 1951.

During the war, and for a period afterwards, due to a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably and, in the absence of proper accommodation, were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas. While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, these areas can only be termed slum areas, and the solution would appear to be the construction by Government of several hundreds of working-class houses, and areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

511 362 The standard of living in these areas is very low indeed, but even this is apparently higher than in the hinterland, as no effort is being made by these people to return home, and any attempt at coercion with mass removal of the hovels would undoubtedly create serious difficulties.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

657 746 The Labour and Social Welfare Department began work in January, 1950, under the direction of the District Commissioner. The activities of the new department were confined largely to a study of conditions, and the presentation to Government of some reports and recommendations. The staff consists of a Labour and Welfare Officer, an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer (trained in the U.K.) and one clerk.

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are in the main not yet in existence in Aden. There are a certain number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent work, the majority of these depending on European workers and officials.

The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Fund which administers a Government grant of Rs. 50,000 and a small income from investments. 657 746

It must be noted that the population of Aden is largely immigrant; the workpeople come to the port to work for eighteen months or two years, and then return to their homes. This circumstance adds to the difficulty of organising and financing social services. The gravest social problem in Aden is the lack of housing. For most of the population the family has only one room or a shack, whilst many male workers live in the streets. 167 362

In August the newly-formed Social Welfare Advisory Council began its activities. 746

In June a census of the blind was attempted. In all 263 blind persons were interviewed by a medical specialist and the Welfare Officer, and were registered. Few applicants were rejected as not being blind. Some criticism has been voiced that this register is still incomplete: some immigrant blind children were noted as having failed to report. A committee, which has been appointed to report and recommend to Government on blind welfare, held its first meeting on 4th January, 1951. 732 657

Considerable success was attained during the year in the use of probation for juvenile offenders, and it is now rare for any other method of correction to be tried in the case of Aden boys who are brought before the Courts for the first time. For homeless Yemeni boys who get into trouble probation is not suitable and a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. At the end of 1950 it was decided to experiment with probation for adults, and two cases were accepted in December. The Assistant Welfare Officer is the Probation Officer. 738 696

Just before his retirement Sir Reginald Champion donated Rs. 5,308 to form the nucleus of a fund for the creation of the first Community Centre in Aden. The Labour and Welfare Department gratefully accepted this gift and plans are being made with the advice of the Welfare Advisory Council. Every opportunity has been taken by means of lectures, films, pamphlets, etc., to arouse an interest in welfare work, particularly with an aim to encourage the formation of voluntary service groups. 741

Juvenile Probation 1950 738

Number on probation 1/1/1950	3
Total new cases during the year	25
Average number of probationers per month	12
Number on probation at 31/12/1950 ..	10
Probation completed satisfactorily during 1950..	15 cases
Probation order revoked	3 ,,
Percentage of successes	83⅓ per cent

c

746 *Aden Central Poor Relief Fund*

657

Total paid out in 1950	Rs. 48,652
Total persons assisted (not counting dependants)	833
Average monthly relief per recipient (not counting dependants)	Rs. 5
Number of dependants per recipient ..	5
New recipients admitted during the year ..	73
Applicants on waiting list at 31/12/1950 ..	594

747 *Voluntary Societies and Services in Aden* (not including private charities or Church Missions):

Girl Guides' Association.
Ladies' Child Welfare Committee.
King Edward VII Dispensary.
Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.
St. John Ambulance Association.
Aden Sports Association.
Aden Boy Scouts' Association.
Aden Women's Voluntary Service.
Students Aid Society.
Sheikh Othman Children's Milk Scheme.

Chapter 8: Legislation

1949

671 During the year the Revised Edition of the Laws was brought into force. It contains the Ordinances *in force on 1st January, 1946*, the delay in publication was due to the delay in printing and the time taken in indexing.

During the year 17 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important:

651 The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for increased rates of super-tax.

671 The Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, which amongst numerous amendments, places an obligation on a person within the assessable limits to submit an income tax return whether specially required to do so or not. It further enables the Income Tax Officer to obtain information from a bank as to whether a person has an account there, it requires the keeping of proper books by persons engaged in business, and it allows the Income Tax Officer to specify the language in which books shall be kept.

167 671 The Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, the principal amendment in which enables the Governor in Council to make rules prescribing the conditions under which persons may be permitted to enter the

658
871 School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

Contributions towards Government expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust; for the financial year 1937-8, in which the expenditure is estimated to be Rs.93,900, these contributions will amount to Rs.50,000 and Rs.15,000 respectively.

Welfare Institutions.

747 There are no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman.

Recreation.

529 Facilities exist for every form of recreation. The Aden Football Association exercises general control of the numerous football clubs and is endeavouring to raise the general standard of play and encourage the right spirit. In addition to the military grounds at Steamer Point (Tawahi) there are grounds reserved for the local inhabitants at Tawahi, Crater, Maala, and Sheikh Othman. Hockey and cricket are played both at Tawahi and Crater. Apart from the military grounds there is only one hockey ground at Crater. There are tennis clubs in Crater and Tawahi and one in the military area, which is exclusively for civil and military Europeans.

Polo and golf and squash rackets are played at Khormaksar,
and No. 8 (B) Squadron have a golf course of their own. There
is a European bathing club at Gold Mohur Bay, which is open
575 to non-residents on payment of a small charge. At Tawahi there
529 is a European social club and another small social club, the
members of which are principally Anglo-Indians and Goans.
The Arabs have organized two social clubs, one at Crater and
the other at Tawahi. They interest themselves in social matters
and provide facilities on their premises for games and meetings.
Arabic periodicals are taken and occasionally lectures are given.

XI.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden from the 1st April, 1937, to the 31st March, 1938, was 2,261 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,878,040.

The number of country craft entering the port during 1937 was 1,254 with an aggregate tonnage of 53,891.

504 During recent years Aden has developed rapidly as an oil-bunkering port. This is due mainly to its favourable geographical position, as it is nearer to the Persian oil fields than any other

tary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 362 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government.

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651 The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for increased rates of super-tax.

671 The Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, which amongst numerous amendments, places an obligation on a person within the assessable limits to submit an income tax return whether specially required to do so or not. It further enables the Income Tax Officer to obtain information from a bank as to whether a person has an account there, it requires the keeping of proper books by persons engaged in business, and it allows the Income Tax Officer to specify the language in which books shall be kept.

167 671 The Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, the principal amendment in which enables the Governor in Council to make rules prescribing the conditions under which persons may be permitted to enter the

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department 657
are, in the main, not yet in existence in Aden. Labour and social
welfare are grouped in one department staffed by a European Labour 747
and Welfare Officer and a trained Arab assistant. There is an increasing number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent welfare work, and the main object up to the present has been to encourage these. The aim has been twofold: (a) to organise the considerable flow of charity in order that the maximum benefit can be obtained, and (b) to create a band of voluntary workers in social welfare. During 1952 the sum of £10,000 was donated by the public to Children's Welfare, the Society for the Blind, and the Association of Boys' Clubs.

The local voluntary societies, excluding private charities and church missions, are :

Aden Boy Scouts Association.
Aden Girl Guides Association.
St. John Ambulance Association.
Aden Women's Voluntary Services.
Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Aden Women's Club.
Government Guards' Family Association.
Aden Society for the Blind.
Children's Institute Standing Committee.
Association of Boys' Clubs.
Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club.
Aden Sports Association.
Aden Ladies Child Welfare Committee.
King Edward VII Dispensary.
Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.

The Social Welfare Advisory Council has met 13 times since its inception in August, 1950.

In April, 1952, the film and cinema service provided by the former 647
Public Relations and Information Office were taken over by the Labour
and Welfare Department. A small van was purchased and at least 546
30 shows a month were given by the mobile 16 mm. projector. The programmes consist of British news and films of educational and general interest. Small clubs, open spaces, and hospital wards form the theatres.

The two main events to report are a Children's Welfare Week (26th 747
February to 3rd March, 1952) and the opening of the Reilly Centre for the Blind (23rd October, 1952). Also worthy of special mention was the attendance of two Aden Scouters, both locally born Arabs, at the world Indaba held at Gilwell Park near London.

Children's Welfare Week was an outstandingly successful effort by voluntary workers. Children and adults of various communities took part—Arab, European, Indian and Somali. The week was organised by the Children's Institute Standing Committee, a body of voluntary

747 workers sponsored by the Welfare Advisory Council. During the week the Governor opened two play centres. The proceeds of the week were £4,875.

In July, 1951, the Aden Society for the Blind was founded. It is affiliated to the British Empire Society for the Blind and over 300 blind people are registered. Apart from the training made available in braille and handicrafts at the Reilly Centre, the Society has also organised a medical survey to ascertain the causes of blindness, and initiated treatment, in a district of the Western Aden Protectorate. The expedition under the direction of Dr. S. E. Croskery, which lasted a month, was sponsored by the British Empire Society for the Blind, which generously contributed £500 towards the expenses. Blind women are also visited in their homes by voluntary workers from the Aden Women's Voluntary Services, and on their recommendation assistance in kind is provided from the funds of the Society for the Blind.

857 At the end of 1952 there were three children's play centres in Aden. Two of these are in Crater and one at Tawahi. Equipment has been provided and a salaried supervisor attends daily from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. to organise games. The first of these centres, opened in 1951, was made possible by a gift of £750 from the Indian community. The others were financed from the proceeds of Children's Week. At least three other centres are planned for the near future.

575 The Association of Boys' Clubs is a small organisation less than three years old, which to date has opened four clubs. There is an immense opportunity for valuable work here, limited at present chiefly by the lack of suitable club leaders.

747 The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Committee, which administers an annual Government grant of £3,750 with a small additional income from investments. Some 800 persons are assisted each year.

738 The probation service for juvenile offenders has proved its value for Aden boys on first offence charges. For homeless Protectorate and Yemeni boys in trouble, a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. In the absence of a full-time probation officer it has not been possible to extend the service to adults. There is no special children's court, no correctional school, nor any Borstal Institution in the Colony. The following are the juvenile probation figures for the two years :

	1951	1952
Number on probation at 1st January . .	10	13
Total new cases during the year . . .	49	47
Number on probation at 31st December .	13	22
Probation completed satisfactorily . .	30	34
Probation orders revoked	5	4

857 The Aden Boy Scouts Association continues to flourish ; there are 10 groups in which a total of 400 boys receive Scout training designed to assist them in becoming good citizens.

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ent in the dairy cattle of the Colony, but the rate of infection is believed to be low.

HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

Health Organizations

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Responsibility for the health of the civilian population in the Colony resides in its Medical and Health Department, which is administered by a Director of Medical Services, with headquarters in the town of Aden. He is advised on matters of policy by the medical staff in the Colonial Office in London. The department is divided into medical, public health and port health divisions. The functions of the medical division involve the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries and the conduct of a school health program. The public health division undertakes mosquito and rodent control services, and supervises the sanitation in the townships, while the port health division is concerned with the enforcement of quarantine regulations and the medical care of visiting seamen.

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No formal health organization exists in the Protectorate, but a degree of co-ordination with the Colonial services in Aden has developed within recent years. In Eastern Aden Protectorate, medical care facilities are supported by the sultanate governments or by local rulers, with the guidance and advice of an Assistant Director of Medical Services, who is peripatetic, but usually works from a base at Mukalla. A qualified medical officer is stationed at Mukalla, the seat of government of the Qu'aiti Sultanate. With the exception of a dispensary in Lahej, which is financed by the Sultan, the medical services in Western Aden Protectorate are carried on by the British authorities, in co-operation with the Church of Scotland mission at Sheikh Othman.

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Local voluntary organizations participate in the health activities of the Colonial government. The Aden Nursing Association contributes to the support of nursing serv-

A 141 ices in the government hospitals, and the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis sponsors welfare and supplementary home visiting programs in conjunction with the government's antituberculosis campaign. The Women's Voluntary Service carries on child welfare work, and another society conducts an active program among the blind.

The South Arabia Mission of the Church of Scotland operates a hospital and dispensaries at Sheikh Othman, and assists in the expansion of health facilities in Western Aden Protectorate. The Sudan Interior Mission and the Danish Church Mission maintain centers in Aden township, with limited dispensary services.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

A H 143 **Hospitals and Dispensaries.** There were 4 hospitals, with an aggregate capacity of about 600 beds, in the Colony in 1951 which served the peoples of the Protectorate as well as the Colony. The largest, the government Civil Hospital in the Crater section of Aden township, had a capacity of 350 beds, including 150 beds for the treatment of tuberculosis. The government health services also maintain a maternity and children's hospital of 90 beds and an infectious disease hospital capable of accommodating 100 patients. Second in importance to the Civil Hospital is the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital (Church of Scotland) at Sheikh Othman, with a capacity of about 60 beds. In addition, a small leper hospital at Sheikh Othman is administered by the mission staff on behalf of the Colonial authorities.

The government supports dispensaries at the Civil Hospital in Crater and at Tawahi, Maala and Sheikh Othman, while outpatient clinics are connected with the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital in Sheikh Othman. A maternal and child welfare clinic has been established at Crater in association with the maternity hospital. It is in charge of a woman physician, and has made con-

164 An important factor influencing this reduction has been the intensification of the methods of fly control.

No outbreak of typhoid occurred, all notified cases were sporadic in origin and a number of them were among recent arrivals from the interior.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In 1950 the total deaths from this disease amounted to 113 compared with 293 per 100,000 of population in the period 1930-44. The decrease is directly attributable to the measures taken since 1945. These include the provision of more beds—there is now one bed for each T.B. death as compared with one bed for 25 deaths in 1944; domicilary care for cases for whom no hospital accommodation could be provided; and financial aid by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to the dependants of those undergoing treatment either in hospital or at home.

The results of treatment have been encouraging, about 70 per cent
of those treated in hospital have recovered sufficiently to return to work.
[657] From 1948 to 1950 there were 58 Government employees admitted to
hospital under the regulations granting 12 months' full-pay sick leave to
T.B. sufferers. It is estimated that 80 per cent of those have resumed,
or will be fit to resume, work following treatment.

Notifications of pulmonary T.B. reached the record figure of 530 in 1950. This rise was due to the ever increasing numbers of those who came to Aden from other countries attracted by the news of successful treatment. As far as the Aden born population was concerned the cases notified in 1950 showed a definite decrease as compared with 1949.

Malaria

The Colony remained completely free from malaria and the vigorous anti-mosquito campaign reduced the number of breeding places of domestic mosquitoes to the record low figure of one detected breeding place in every 5,000 houses and surroundings inspected.

165 *Maternity and Child Welfare*

For the first time in six years the infant mortality rate for 1949 showed a definite fall as opposed to a small but steady rise since 1946. Preliminary figures for 1950 show there has been a further decrease bringing the infantile mortality rate down to around 140; in 1944 it was 187.

748 Another advance has been the recruitment of four Home Visitors
758 to go into the homes and teach the mothers the elementary principles
of infant care. Three of the Home Visitors are Muslim women and
it is an achievment to have persuaded them to break with tradition and
undertake outdoor work.

743 Not only have the attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare
Clinic shown large increases, but the proportion of Arabian women
758 and children reached 60 per cent of total attendances as compared with
25 per cent in 1944.

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164 reported from the Colony of Aden since 1929. A few cases are treated almost every
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758 year in the Colony hospitals, but, with rare
167 exceptions, they have occurred among immigrant
751 families or among persons arriving from other ports. Vaccination against smallpox is compulsory for all residents of the
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751 Colony. In addition, intensive revaccination campaigns are undertaken by the health authorities whenever cases are discovered, or when outbreaks are reported from adjacent areas, as at the time of the epidemic in Mukalla in 1949. Although visitors to the Colony are required to possess valid certificates of vaccination, enforcement is sometimes difficult because of the large numbers of dhows and other small vessels which ply between Aden and Indian or African ports. Vaccination posts are established along the land frontiers on caravan routes from Yemen and Western Aden Protectorate, at which immigrants are examined, and, if necessary, vaccinated.

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165 Other Infections. Pneumonia is widespread, ranking among the leading causes of death in both the Colony and the Protectorate. The fatality rate among the immigrant community in the Colony is unusually high, since many of the individuals who flock to the port in search of work or medical attention arrive in a debilitated condition. Sporadic cases of diphtheria are reported each year from the Colony. Chickenpox, measles, mumps and poliomyelitis are endemic. Localized outbreaks of meningococcus meningitis are recorded occasionally.

DISEASES SPREAD OR CONTRACTED CHIEFLY THROUGH CONTACT

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164 **Venereal Diseases.** All forms of venereal diseases are observed among the civilian populations in Aden Colony. Syphilis and gonorrhea are reportable, but the statistics probably fail to give a true picture of the relative frequency of the different venereal infections. In 1948 and 1949, following the inauguration of a campaign for better re-

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ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

Plants. The shrub, *Catha edulis*, colloquially known as *qat*, is extensively cultivated in sections of the western highlands. The leaves yield a stimulant which dissipates fatigue and causes loss of appetite and of desire for sleep. Qat chewing is a popular custom in the Colony and Western Aden Protectorate, as it is in Yemen. H A 135 738

Cases of poisoning, caused by the contamination of imported wheat with grains of *Lolium temulentum* (Darnel grass), are recorded frequently. Species of *Euphorbia* grow in many areas, and contact poisoning is sometimes observed. H A 136 752

Food Sanitation

Regulations governing the sanitary quality of milk, meats and other products are in force only in the Colony. The markets and the slaughterhouses, which are located at four points—in Crater, Tawahi and Maala, on the peninsula, and in Sheikh Othman—are operated under the supervision of sanitary inspectors. Eating houses, coffee shops, date stalls and other premises where foods are prepared or sold, and the aerated water and ice factories, are licensed and inspected from time to time. No controls are exercised over food handlers, however, and many food vendors and workers in small shops are immigants among whom the standards of cleanliness are generally poor. A 744

Meat animals are inspected by veterinary officers at the slaughterhouses, but no postmortem examinations of the carcasses are made. The dairy cows are housed in municipal or private sheds within the town limits. Samples of milk from commercial herds are collected at regular intervals and tested for adulteration. There are no facilities for pasteurization. Opportunities for the spread of infection through contaminated milk are minimal, however, due to the universal custom of boiling milk before it is used. Brucellosis is enzootic among the goats, and infections undoubtedly are transmitted to man occasionally through cheese and other milk products. Bovine tuberculosis is pres- A 744 234

p. 243(B)

for the more serious cases which are transferred to the Civil Hospital. 743
One Assistant Medical Officer is stationed on Perim Island where 759
there is a small dispensary, with limited accommodation for in-patients.

The Keith Falconer South Arabia Mission has a large and well [797]
equipped hospital at Sheikh Othman staffed normally by two European doctors and a European nursing staff. Other charitable institutions are two dispensaries, one maintained by public subscription with a Government subsidy and the other supported entirely by the prominent Parsi firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers.

The Royal Air Force hospital meets the medical requirements of the British Forces in Aden.

There are several dentists practising in the Colony, and the 759
Royal Air Force has a fully qualified dentist, who is permitted private practice.

A total of 19,141 out-patients, and 2,366 in-patients received 758
treatment during the year 1938 in the two Government hospitals, 743
and, *excluding the Royal Air Force hospital*, but including other hospitals and dispensaries, a total of 67,694 out-patients and 3,872 in-patients were treated in the Colony during the year 1938 as compared with 60,069 and 3,206 in 1937.

The general health of Aden has remained satisfactory throughout 164
the year. Many of the insect-borne diseases commonly found in 758
tropical and subtropical countries are absent and, although a mild intestinal infection is very common, serious diseases such as typhoid fever and dysentery are rare. 1,292 cases of malaria were treated in the hospitals. From the investigation of the histories of these it was proved that all except 11 were due to infection acquired outside the Colony: all these cases were among service personnel resident in the leased military areas. The 12 cases of typhoid reported during the year show an increase on previous years, which is probably due to increased care taken in confirming the diagnosis of prolonged fevers. Minor outbreaks never assumed epidemic proportions, and in all cases water and milk supplies were examined and cleared from suspicion.

There is a leprosy hospital at Sheikh Othman supported partly by 743
the Government of Aden and partly by Aden Settlement funds and 758
administered medically by the staff of the Keith Falconer South
Arabia Mission. Here again the Colony of Aden acts as the kind 797
sister to her neighbours, as almost all the patients hail from the interior.

There has been no epidemic of major infectious or contagious 164
diseases during the year. Chickenpox, measles and mumps crop up from time to time and are treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital on Maala plain.

743 A small Lunatic Asylum is situated outside the walls of the Civil
758 Hospital and is administered from it.

The Port Health work is a very important feature in the medical
[744] and sanitary organization of the Colony. The proximity of Aden by sea to ports which are subject to periodic infections makes the careful inspection of vessels a vital matter, and in addition the services of the Port Health Officer are in constant demand to assist the masters of the many cargo ships which use the port and carry no doctor. Passengers and members of the crews requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in the European General Hospital, or, if the illness is an infectious one, in suitable isolation. A few cases of chickenpox and three cases of modified smallpox were landed from shipping during 1938.

743 In the European General Hospital 66 residents of Aden and 155
744 patients from ships were treated as in-patients during the year. In all 23 different nationalities were represented.

During 1938, 2,178 Bills of Health were issued to mechanically propelled vessels and 1,609 to native craft.

V.—HOUSING

General

342 Houses in Aden are of stone masonry, except at Sheikh Othman
647 where they are mostly built with sun-dried bricks.

The control of housing in Aden is vested in the Executive
656 Committee of the Settlement, and plans for new buildings and reconstructions are passed by them after scrutiny by the Medical Officer of Health and the Settlement Engineer.

Particular attention is paid to efficient lighting and ventilation. Each residential building is provided with sanitary and kitchen accommodation separated from the living rooms by open court-yards or by large shafts open to the sky.

Most of the houses are provided with floors made of cement-concrete; this is insisted upon in all new buildings, and the height of the houses is never allowed to exceed the width of the streets.

Back-to-back houses are not allowed; a few still exist in the village of Maala, but these are being demolished as opportunity occurs.

[514 At the rear of all houses there are open spaces from 5 ft. to 10 ft.
364] wide. They are called sweeper passages, and the sanitary accommodation of the houses abuts on to these spaces and is drained into them. Each such passage is connected with the main drainage system in all divisions of the Settlement except Maala, where it is connected with a large soak pit.

Every building plan is carefully scrutinized by the Public Health Department before construction is allowed.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3(1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

culties in providing buildings and staff necessarily limited the rate of ex- 658
pansion. One of the main features of educational development during the 871
year was the successful conversion of buildings to house the expanded Government Secondary School. The release of classrooms previously used by the Secondary School enabled the Primary School to take in a greater number of pupils. Another satisfactory development during the year was the institution of a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School, Crater. The lack of local teacher-training facilities for male teachers was met by sending abroad a number of students to obtain higher qualificatons in the teaching profession.

The year in general was a period of consolidation, but progress was made in all Government schools. This progress was also reflected in some of the grant-aided schools. In particular, the Gujerati School Committee were granted a site for their new school and plans for this were begun. The cost of the building and the recurrent expenditure will be subsidised in part by Government.

Medical and Health Department

The accommodation at the Civil Hospital was filled to capacity 743
throughout the year.

The new appointment of an officer with specialist experience in 759
venereal and skin diseases has proved most beneficial to the community.

Besides a marked improvement in the treatment of social diseases, 758
the cure of ulcer cases—hitherto a difficult matter—received special attention, with the result that the overcrowded ulcer ward with its heavy quota of apparently incurable cases is now a thing of the past.

The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis continued to yield excellent results. Lack of hospital accommodation has been overcome, in part, by the institution of domiciliary treatment.

The granting of facilities for post-graduate study has already proved 658
its worth. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and another obtained the Diploma in Tropical Medicine of Calcutta, coming second in the list of candidates.

The increase in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic 743
shows that it meets, as far as it can, a vital community need. A reduction in the distressingly large numbers of infants who die before reaching the age of 12 months must be the main object of the Clinic's activities. The next most important point is the raising of the standard of midwifery. A course of instruction, followed by an examination, was 874
instituted for local midwives.

Public health measures continued to be vigorously applied. No case 744
of serious communicable disease occurred during the year.

A heavy burden was laid upon the Port Health Staff by the outbreak 759
of cholera in Egypt. All possible precautions were taken to prevent the entry of cholera here and the staff undertook much additional work.

The installation of the electro-therapeutic apparatus at Steamer Point was an important addition to the facilities for treatment, and the Colony

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

take shape. The appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer with 759
special knowledge of venereal and skin diseases was a definite step forward 758
in the campaign against social diseases. It has now been possible to organise better treatment for both in-patient and out-patient venereal-disease cases at the Civil Hospital.

In addition, systematic treatment of tropical ulcers was started, with the result that the hitherto overcrowded ulcer ward was markedly improved owing to the reduction in the time needed to effect a cure.

The Civil Hospital staff was strengthened by the appointments of a Medical Officer with laboratory experience, a Surgical Specialist, and a Radiologist.

The installation of a new X-ray plant, the construction of a much- 743
enlarged laboratory, the erection of a new 44-bed ward for pulmonary tuberculosis and an additional operating theatre were all completed during the year.

With the exception of pulmonary tuberculosis, all the principal causes 165
of death showed a general decrease, though the death-rate exceeded that of 1946. This was due to the deaths during the civil disturbances.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis rose from 191 in 1946 to 241. The reason for this was more accurate diagnosis due largely to increased X-ray examinations. Over 1,000 such examinations were made during the year, compared with an annual average of 20 to 30 before 1945.

As a result of the disturbances in December no cases could be accom- 743
modated in the new tuberculosis ward, which had to be used for emergency
purposes. A severe shortage of beds led to the institution of domiciliary 744
treatment and the monthly average of cases visited in their homes was between 50 and 60. Apart from the fact that a surprisingly large proportion of cases showed improvement, this extension of anti-tuberculosis activities was of public health importance as it was possible to teach simple hygiene in the homes.

The civil disturbances in December threw a tremendous burden upon the staff and resources of the Civil Hospital. The fact that the administration successfully stood the test of the sudden admission of scores of severely wounded cases reflected great credit on the staff, particularly upon the locally trained members who rendered loyal and efficient service.

Attendance at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic continued to increase and there is no doubt that the instruction given at the various out-patient clinics is beginning to have an important effect on a community which has been, until quite recently, completely ignorant of the principles of mothercraft.

During the last quarter of the year, the outbreak of cholera in Egypt caused a big increase in the work of the Port Health staff. Not only had strict supervision to be exercised over all entrants from infected ports but a large number of in-transit passengers and crews had to have anti-cholera inoculations before proceeding to Egyptian ports. No case of cholera, or of any of the other quarantinable diseases, occurred.

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urban communities in the Middle East. Pulmonary infections predominate, but other forms of the disease are also observed.

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Tuberculosis is widespread in the immigrant populations in Aden, as shown by the fact that 58 to 70 per cent of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis recorded in the three years 1948-50 were in nonresidents. Among the 550 cases reported in 1950, Aden was the place of origin in 152, Yemen in 193, Western Aden Protectorate in 99, Eastern Aden Protectorate in 12, and Somaliland, India and other countries in the remainder. In the decade 1941-50, the number of deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis ranged from 113 to 261 a year, with peaks of prevalance associated with large migrations of immigrants.

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Although tuberculosis has long been regarded as a major cause of sickness and death in the Colony, few facilities for diagnosis and treatment existed before 1945. In that year, the health authorities initiated a campaign for the reduction of tuberculosis in all economic groups of the population. The diagnostic services were reorganized and X-ray equipment provided. Special wards were also added to the civilian hospitals; the number of beds available for the treatment of tuberculosis was increased from 18 in 1945 to 150 in 1951. As a further preventive measure, a program of supervised domiciliary treatment was introduced in 1947 to furnish care to persons who could not be hospitalized.

A 164 758 744

Following the organization of the antituberculosis campaign, there was a decrease in the specific death rates from around 29.3 per 10,000 population in the period 1931-44 to 11.3 in 1950. In the latter year, the corrected rate for the local population alone was 8.4 per 10,000. A tuberculin testing and BCG inoculation program was planned for 1952 by the Medical and Health Department, in co-operation with the World Health Organization.

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Smallpox. In spite of the fact that localized epidemics of smallpox are recurrent in the Protectorate, no outbreaks have been

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ADEN MA1
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A 164 porting, 2,018 and 2,325 cases, respectively, were recorded. Of these, 59 to 63 per cent were diagnosed as syphilis and 31 to 34 per cent as gonorrhea, while chancroid predominated in the remainder. Some indication of the prevalence of syphilis is provided by the results of serologic examinations of blood specimens taken from individuals admitted to tubeculosis wards. In a series of Kahn tests performed on 243 cases in 1950,[7] positive reactions were obtained in 13 per cent. A 164 758 Centers for the treatment of venereal diseases have been established at the Civil Hospital, in Aden township, and at the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital, in Sheikh Othman.

H 164 Syphilis and gonorrhea are reputed to be common in the towns of the Protectorate, but no reliable information is available. A nonvenereal treponemal infection, believed to be bejel by most authorities, has been reported from various localities in southern Arabia. A focus probably exists around Beiham, in Western Aden Protectorate. Cases are observed from time to time in the Colony hospitals among persons from this area, as well as from Yemen.

H 164 516 **Diseases of the Eyes.** Trachoma and conjunctivitis are major problems, particularly in the Protectorate, where environmental conditions and the unhygienic customs of the people promote the spread of infectious eye diseases. H 164 Trachoma is frequent among the schoolchildren in the Colony. In a survey conducted in 1946,[8] the incidence of trachoma was found to be 18.9 per cent among 1,103 boys examined in the government schools. Measures for improved diagnosis and treatment were instituted, with an appreciable decrease in infection. In a similar group of 1,419 boys observed in 1948, evidence of trachoma was detected in 9.8 per cent.

H 164 659 Less is known of the extent of the disease in the interior. A medical survey in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40[9] revealed widespread trachoma infection, with rates varying from 14 per cent in Dhabiyat to

p. 248(B)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

H A 164 reported from the Colony of Aden since 1929. A few cases are treated almost every (A 758 167 751) year in the Colony hospitals, but, with rare exceptions, they have occurred among immigrant families or among persons arriving from other ports. Vaccination against smallpox is compulsory for all residents of the Colony. (A 751) In addition, intensive revaccination campaigns are undertaken by the health authorities whenever cases are discovered, or when outbreaks are reported from adjacent areas, as at the time of the epidemic in Mukalla in 1949. Although visitors to the Colony are required to possess valid certificates of vaccination, enforcement is sometimes difficult because of the large numbers of dhows and other small vessels which ply between Aden and Indian or African ports. Vaccination posts are established along the land frontiers on caravan routes from Yemen and Western Aden Protectorate, at which immigrants are examined, and, if necessary, vaccinated.

A H 164 167 165 Other Infections. Pneumonia is widespread, ranking among the leading causes of death in both the Colony and the Protectorate. The fatality rate among the immigrant community in the Colony is unusually high, since many of the individuals who flock to the port in search of work or medical attention arrive in a debilitated condition. Sporadic cases of diphtheria are reported each year from the Colony. Chickenpox, measles, mumps and poliomyelitis are endemic. Localized outbreaks of meningococcus meningitis are recorded occasionally.

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63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954

M1 Middle East

ADEN M411
HADHRAMAUT M412

75 per cent in Shuqra. In most localities, H
the infection rates ranged from 27 to 88 per 164
cent among children under 15 years of age 659
and from zero to 48 per cent in persons over 15 years of age. The Fadhli and the Abdali tribal districts were the most seriously affected regions visited.

Diseases of the Skin. Favus, ringworm A H
and other mycotic skin infections are widely 164
distributed. Madura foot is common in the 167
Protectorate, and cases are seen in the Colony hospitals each year among patients from the interior. Phagedenic ulcers are responsible for considerable disability among laborers in the Colony and in all parts of the Protectorate. Several thousand cases A
are treated each year in the hospitals and 758
the dispensaries in Aden Colony, where they are usually designated as "Yemen ulcers." The ankle is the most frequent site of infection, and amputation is often necessary in neglected cases. A

Scabies and impetigo are prevalent, espe- H
cially among the children of inland towns 164
and villages who live under congested, in- 511
sanitary conditions. By contrast, surpris- 515
ingly few cases of scabies are encountered among the children seen in the schools in Aden township. A

Leprosy. Leprosy is endemic in the Pro- H
tectorate, but no indigenous cases have 164
been reported from the Colony within recent years. The infection is probably not extensive, although foci of the disease are known to exist in the Hadhramaut and in the Lahej, the Dhala' and the Abyen areas in the western protectorate. As lepers are A
not discriminated against socially, some dif- H
ficulty is encountered in controlling the 743
movement of infected individuals in the 164
Colony. A small leper hospital is located at 183
Sheikh Othman: it receives patients not only from Aden territory but also from Yemen. Eighteen of the 29 patients in residence in 1939[18] were open nodular or lepromatous cases. A

Other Infections. Tetanus is endemic, H
but reported cases are rare. 164

p. 249(A)

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954

M1 Middle East

ADEN MM1

HADHRAMAUT MM2

Diseases Spread by Arthropods

Malaria. Little or no indigenous malaria exists at present in the Colony. From 1,000 to 2,000 malaria patients are treated each year in the civilian hospitals and dispensaries, but, with the exception of occasional cases of questionable origin, the infection has almost invariably been acquired outside the limits of the Colony, usually in the interior. Until recent decades, malaria was highly endemic in the oasis of Sheikh Othman and surrounding villages, and sporadic outbreaks were experienced in the town of Aden. Anopheline control work was initiated in 1909 and extended on a colony-wide basis in the 1930s. As a result, the disease was early eliminated from Aden, while its prevalence was progressively reduced in Sheikh Othman. The number of local cases treated at the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital declined from almost 2,000 a year in 1907 to zero in 1950. The last outbreak of malaria was recorded in 1943 among the transient laborers living in *kutcha* hut settlements in Sheikh Othman. At that time, *Anopheles adenensis* (= *A. culicifacies adenensis*), the principal vector, was found breeding in the soakpits. Antianopheline measures are carried on continuously in the Colony and adjacent sections of the Protectorate, and vector species have been eradicated almost completely.

A 164 758 361

A 744 464 164

H A 744

Malaria occurs in most portions of the Protectorate, exclusive of the desert regions and the mountainous areas at the higher elevations. In the 1939-40 survey of Western Aden Protectorate, all gradations of endemicity were encountered. In general, the infection was hyperendemic in the vicinity of perennial streams and moderately endemic in villages around wadies which remained dry for most of the year. The splenic index ranged from 40 to 92 per cent in different localities. Extensive epidemics have been recorded from the highland districts, especially from the Dhala' and the Yafa'i country. Both *Plasmodium falcip-*

H 164

H 164 136

p. 249 (B)

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

H
164 *arum* and *P. vivax* are found in most re-
136 gions, but *P. malariae* is apparently relatively rare. *A. gambiae* is widely distributed, and is regarded as the principal vector in the Protectorate.

H
R
164 Rickettsial Infections. Louse-borne typhus has been recognised in the highlands of southwestern Arabia since 1939, and occasional imported cases are admitted to hospitals in the Colony. In 1944-45, epidemics of typhus were recorded from West-
A ern Aden Protectorate which were secondary
164 to foci in Yemen. The disease first appeared
167 in Aden in January, 1944, among Jewish
744 emigrants who had traveled overland from Yemen and were awaiting transport to Israel. Fifteen cases were reported, all but 2 of which were members of the Jewish community. The movement of Yemenis across the frontiers was restricted, and a camp at Lahej which at that time harbored some 1,600 Jewish emigrants was trans-
A ferred to a quarantine site in the desert.
167 Sick individuals from the Jewish quarters
758 in the town were removed to the camp, and
744 wholesale delousing measures were enforced both at the camp and in infected areas in the town. The spread of the infection in the Colony was curtailed, but new outbreaks developed in the Amiri and the Subeihi tribal districts, near the Yemeni border, and progressed along the trade routes to within 40 miles of Aden Colony. The importance of the port and military installations during the prevailing war emergency necessitated the creation of a sanitary cordon to isolate the Colony from the interior.

A
164 The infection persisted in epidemic form
744 in the Protectorate, spreading eastward to the Dhala' plateau and the mountainous villages of the Lower Yafa'i country. In many localities, 10 to 25 per cent of the inhabitants are believed to have suffered from the disease. Insecticidal powders, as well as antityphus vaccine, were supplied by the United States Typhus Commission, and mass dusting campaigns were carried on in the villages visited by the medical

pr 250(A)

743 178 a few years ago there came into being the Protectorate Health Service which owes much to Dr. N.L. Corkill, M.M., M.S.M., M.D., who came with me to Al Qara. Health Units have been built on standardised lines in all the States where they did not previously exist; and from money contributed by the Fadli and Lower Yafa States, a hospital has been built on the boundary between these two States in a central, though rather windswept, position reasonably easy of access to the people of the Abiyan plain. In Mukalla there is another hospital and up in the Wadi Hadhramaut are two small hospitals at Shibam and Saiyun.

759 The Health Assistants are trained in simple medicine and hygiene at the Fadli-Yafa hospital or in Mukalla and then go to one of the Health Units where, not only do they attend to surgery patients, but also tour the neighbouring villages and are responsible for reporting any outbreak of an infectious disease that may come to their notice to their headquarters in Aden or Mukalla, depending on which part of the Protectorate they are serving.

744 164 Anti-malarial measures and Public Health work are also the responsibility of the Health Service and the decrease in the incidence of malaria and other mosquito and fly-borne diseases since the inception of the Service, is remarkable. At the same time and within the limits imposed by inadequate staff, attention is being paid to the general health of school children with particular emphasis on diseases of the eye. With adequate funds and personnel it would be possible if not to eliminate completely so to reduce trachoma that impaired vision and blindness from this cause would be a rarity rather than, as it still is today, all too common.

743 648 Today, as in the past, the Royal Air Force is always ready to fly Medical Officers into the Protectorate to deal with casualties in inter-tribal scrimmages or to attend to the desperately ill who are beyond the reach or the capacity of the Health Assistants, and there are many tribesmen and women who owe their lives to the Royal Air Force. Stretcher cases from the remotest areas are flown to hospital in Aden and no call for help is ever unanswered because the sender was too humble or

3-Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

III.—POPULATION

161 According to the census of 1931, the total (civilian) population of the Aden Settlement was 45,992. This excludes the military forces and the population of Perim.

162 The following table shows the population distribution by race and sex:—

No.	Race.	Sex.	
		Males.	Females.
1.	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2.	Indians (Moslems)...	2,829	2,393
3.	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4.	Indians (Hindus)	1,992	622
5.	Jews	2,114	2,006
6.	Parsis	236	96
7.	Native Christians	339	207
8.	Europeans	213	39
	Total	28,181	17,811

The marked disproportion between the numbers of males and females is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and labouring class from the interior come to Aden without their women-folk.

IV.—HEALTH

743 759 The staff of the Medical Department in Aden consists of the Senior Medical Officer, a Civil Surgeon, two Resident Medical Officers and eight Assistant Medical Officers. There is a fully-qualified Lady Doctor attached to the Civil Hospital in Crater. The Senior Medical Officer is also Port Health Officer and has charge of the European General Hospital. There is also a Medical Officer of Health with an adequate subordinate staff.

743 657 741 The two Government hospitals are the European General Hospital at Steamer Point and the Civil Hospital in Crater. The nursing staff of these institutions is maintained from funds provided by the Government of the Colony and the Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association in approximately equal proportions. The Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association is a charitable organization with invested funds raised originally by voluntary subscription, and the Association issues appeals to the public from time to time to supplement the amount of money available from interest on its investments.

745 750 Two dispensaries in charge of Assistant Medical Officers at Maala and Sheikh Othman respectively cater for the minor ailments of the local population in these districts, and serve as clearing stations

for the more serious cases which are transferred to the Civil Hospital. 743
One Assistant Medical Officer is stationed on Perim Island where 759
there is a small dispensary, with limited accommodation for in-patients.

The Keith Falconer South Arabia Mission has a large and well- [797]
equipped hospital at Sheikh Othman staffed normally by two European doctors and a European nursing staff. Other charitable institutions are two dispensaries, one maintained by public subscription with a Government subsidy and the other supported entirely by the prominent Parsi firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers.

The Royal Air Force hospital meets the medical requirements of the British Forces in Aden.

There are several dentists practising in the Colony, and the 759
Royal Air Force has a fully qualified dentist, who is permitted private practice.

A total of 19,141 out-patients, and 2,366 in-patients received 758
treatment during the year 1938 in the two Government hospitals, 743
and, excluding the Royal Air Force hospital, but including other hospitals and dispensaries, a total of 67,694 out-patients and 3,872 in-patients were treated in the Colony during the year 1938 as compared with 60,069 and 3,206 in 1937.

The general health of Aden has remained satisfactory throughout 164
the year. Many of the insect-borne diseases commonly found in 758
tropical and subtropical countries are absent and, although a mild intestinal infection is very common, serious diseases such as typhoid fever and dysentery are rare. 1,292 cases of malaria were treated in the hospitals. From the investigation of the histories of these it was proved that all except 11 were due to infection acquired outside the Colony: all these cases were among service personnel resident in the leased military areas. The 12 cases of typhoid reported during the year show an increase on previous years, which is probably due to increased care taken in confirming the diagnosis of prolonged fevers. Minor outbreaks never assumed epidemic proportions, and in all cases water and milk supplies were examined and cleared from suspicion.

There is a leprosy hospital at Sheikh Othman supported partly by 743
the Government of Aden and partly by Aden Settlement funds and 758
administered medically by the staff of the Keith Falconer South
Arabia Mission. Here again the Colony of Aden acts as the kind 797
sister to her neighbours, as almost all the patients hail from the interior.

There has been no epidemic of major infectious or contagious 164
diseases during the year. Chickenpox, measles and mumps crop up from time to time and are treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital on Maala plain.

Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMl Aden MMl

The two Government hospitals are the European General at 743 Steamer Point and the Civil Hospital in Crater. The nursing staff of these institutions is provided for from funds made available by the Government of the Colony and the Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association in the proportion of approximately half and half. The Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association is a charitable organization with invested funds raised originally by voluntary subscription, and the Association issue appeals to the public from time to time to supplement the amount of money available from interest on their investments. Two dispensaries in charge of Assistant Medical Officers at Maala and Sheikh Othman respectively cater for the minor ailments of the local population in these districts and serve as clearing stations for the more serious cases which are transferred to the Civil Hospital. One Assistant Medical Officer is stationed on Perim island, where there is a small dispensary with limited accommodation for in-patients.

The Keith Falconer South Arabia Mission have a large and well-equipped hospital at Sheikh Othman staffed normally by two European doctors and a European nursing staff, and other charitable institutions are two dispensaries, one maintained by public subscription with a Government subsidy and the other supported entirely by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers.

The Royal Air Force hospital meets the medical requirements of the British forces in Aden.

There are several dentists practising in the Colony, and the 759 Royal Air Force have a fully-qualified dentist, who is permitted private practice.

A total of 16,636 out-patients and 2,213 in-patients received 743 treatment during 1937 in the two Government hospitals, and excluding the Royal Air Force hospital, but including the other hospitals and dispensaries, a grand total of 60,069 out-patients and 3,206 in-patients were treated in the Colony.

The general health of Aden has remained satisfactory throughout 164 the year. There is a pleasing absence of the many insect-borne diseases commonly found in tropical and sub-tropical countries, and although a mild intestinal infection is very common, the more serious disease, such as typhoid fever and the dysenteries are gratifyingly rare. A number of cases of malaria appear in the returns, but all of these are imported from the Protectorate or other places outside the Colony, not one single case having been contracted locally.

There is a leprosy hospital at Sheikh Othman, partly supported 743 by the Government of Aden and partly by the Aden Settlement funds and administered medically by the staff of the Keith Falconer South Arabia Mission. Here again the Colony of Aden acts as the kind sister of her neighbours, since the great majority of the patients hail from the interior.

There has been no epidemic of the major infectious or contagious 164 diseases during the year. Chickenpox, measles and 743

5;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

culties in providing buildings and staff necessarily limited the rate of ex- 658
pansion. One of the main features of educational development during the 871
year was the successful conversion of buildings to house the expanded Government Secondary School. The release of classrooms previously used by the Secondary School enabled the Primary School to take in a greater number of pupils. Another satisfactory development during the year was the institution of a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School, Crater. The lack of local teacher-training facilities for male teachers was met by sending abroad a number of students to obtain higher qualificatons in the teaching profession.

The year in general was a period of consolidation, but progress was made in all Government schools. This progress was also reflected in some of the grant-aided schools. In particular, the Gujerati School Committee were granted a site for their new school and plans for this were begun. The cost of the building and the recurrent expenditure will be subsidised in part by Government.

Medical and Health Department

The accommodation at the Civil Hospital was filled to capacity 743
throughout the year.

The new appointment of an officer with specialist experience in
venereal and skin diseases has proved most beneficial to the community. 759

Besides a marked improvement in the treatment of social diseases, 758
the cure of ulcer cases—hitherto a difficult matter—received special attention, with the result that the overcrowded ulcer ward with its heavy quota of apparently incurable cases is now a thing of the past.

The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis continued to yield excellent results. Lack of hospital accommodation has been overcome, in part, by the institution of domiciliary treatment.

The granting of facilities for post-graduate study has already proved 658
its worth. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and another obtained the Diploma in Tropical Medicine of Calcutta, coming second in the list of candidates.

The increase in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic 743
shows that it meets, as far as it can, a vital community need. A reduction in the distressingly large numbers of infants who die before reaching the age of 12 months must be the main object of the Clinic's activities. The next most important point is the raising of the standard of mid-
wifery. A course of instruction, followed by an examination, was 874
instituted for local midwives.

Public health measures continued to be vigorously applied. No case 744
of serious communicable disease occurred during the year.

A heavy burden was laid upon the Port Health Staff by the outbreak 759
of cholera in Egypt. All possible precautions were taken to prevent the entry of cholera here and the staff undertook much additional work.

The installation of the electro-therapeutic apparatus at Steamer Point was an important addition to the facilities for treatment, and the Colony

74 was fortunate to have a medical officer with special knowledge of this
759 branch of medicine.

Lack of replacements and absence of officers on leave threw increased responsibilities and work on the remainder of the Medical and Health Staff.

Welfare

657 The Welfare Officer for whom provision appeared in the Estimates was not appointed, but a locally born Assistant Welfare Officer was appointed after spending two years in the United Kingdom studying social welfare.

Details of activities of other Government Departments will be found in Part II of this Report under appropriate chapters.

PRISONS

697 Until the riots broke out in early December there had been a welcome decrease in the prison population. This had amounted to 24 per cent. during the first 10 months of the year, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1946.

At the beginning of the year the installation of an improved system of sanitation throughout the prison, which was begun in 1946, was completed. Increased facilities for the segregation of prisoners were provided, and substantial repairs and alterations to many of the prison buildings effected. The kitchen was remodelled and enlarged.

Throughout the year the health of the prisoners was satisfactory, and discipline well maintained.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

377 Two generating sets were completely overhauled by a Metro-Vickers erection engineer.

New sub-stations were erected at Ras Boradli, Maidan Crater, and Maalla.

Shortage of materials prevented any large-scale changeover from overhead to underground cables, but the Maalla area was cleared of overhead high-tension lines to release ground for building purposes.

Further details will be found in Part II.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation

509 During the year the Crown Counsel, because of his personal qualifications, was appointed Director of Civil Aviation in addition to his normal duties.

Negotiations with the Royal Air Force to obtain joint-user rights at Khormaksar resulted in successful agreement. A separate civil enclave will be built at Khormaksar to the east of the Sheikh Othman road, just south of the main east-west runway.

During 1947 temporary licences were granted to Ethiopian Airlines,

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

take shape. The appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer with 759
special knowledge of venereal and skin diseases was a definite step forward 758
in the campaign against social diseases. It has now been possible to organise better treatment for both in-patient and out-patient venereal-disease cases at the Civil Hospital.

In addition, systematic treatment of tropical ulcers was started, with the result that the hitherto overcrowded ulcer ward was markedly improved owing to the reduction in the time needed to effect a cure.

The Civil Hospital staff was strengthened by the appointments of a Medical Officer with laboratory experience, a Surgical Specialist, and a Radiologist.

The installation of a new X-ray plant, the construction of a much- 743
enlarged laboratory, the erection of a new 44-bed ward for pulmonary tuberculosis and an additional operating theatre were all completed during the year.

With the exception of pulmonary tuberculosis, all the principal causes 165
of death showed a general decrease, though the death-rate exceeded that of 1946. This was due to the deaths during the civil disturbances.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis rose from 191 in 1946 to 241. The reason for this was more accurate diagnosis due largely to increased X-ray examinations. Over 1,000 such examinations were made during the year, compared with an annual average of 20 to 30 before 1945.

As a result of the disturbances in December no cases could be accom- 743
modated in the new tuberculosis ward, which had to be used for emergency 744
purposes. A severe shortage of beds led to the institution of domiciliary treatment and the monthly average of cases visited in their homes was between 50 and 60. Apart from the fact that a surprisingly large proportion of cases showed improvement, this extension of anti-tuberculosis activities was of public health importance as it was possible to teach simple hygiene in the homes.

The civil disturbances in December threw a tremendous burden upon the staff and resources of the Civil Hospital. The fact that the administration successfully stood the test of the sudden admission of scores of severely wounded cases reflected great credit on the staff, particularly upon the locally trained members who rendered loyal and efficient service.

Attendance at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic continued to increase and there is no doubt that the instruction given at the various out-patient clinics is beginning to have an important effect on a community which has been, until quite recently, completely ignorant of the principles of mothercraft.

During the last quarter of the year, the outbreak of cholera in Egypt caused a big increase in the work of the Port Health staff. Not only had strict supervision to be exercised over all entrants from infected ports but a large number of in-transit passengers and crews had to have anti-cholera inoculations before proceeding to Egyptian ports. No case of cholera, or of any of the other quarantinable diseases, occurred.

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an 631
Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The 161
population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fisher- 226
men, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl
fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken.

There is a small Police detachment in the island together with medical 625
staff and lighthouse staff. 759

There is no natural water supply on the island; sea-water distilling
plant provides sufficient water for the supply of the population and for 312
the occasional ship which comes in for emergency water supplies.

Up to the end of 1948 Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communica- 206
tion by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it
was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be
established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island
once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, 643
which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the
Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a 000
British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on
the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the [692]
Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases
and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate
is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of
Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and
Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti,
K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

During 1948 the local government of the Colony remained vested in 632
two Township Authorities. The larger is known as the Fortress Town- 161
ship Authority and the area covered by it embraces the Isthmus and
Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The Military [212]
and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority
is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name 361
from the built up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated 463
some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed by it includes
this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found
four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood
mainly by fishing, basket making and lime burning, using shells collected
on the sea shore for this last purpose, and who look on the built up area
of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre and the place in which
they find their simple means of recreation. The total population of these
villages is approximately 2,000.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings in the exercise 632
of their functions of superintending various services of municipal character,
such as control of markets, maintenance of public health and sanitary

743 X-ray examinations were performed. In previous years the annual figures for such work were in the neighbourhood of 500.

The encouraging aspect of the Civil Hospital's activities was the marked rise in female out-patient attendances, 7,447 as compared with 5,573 in 1947.

• [759 The creation of the temporary post of Sister-Tutor resulted in regular training courses for the subordinate nursing staff.

The opening of a new temporary ward for male T.B. patients has increased the number of male beds from 21 to 55.

Communicable Diseases

164 *Smallpox.* There were two imported cases landed from ships. No
744 case of the other Convention diseases occurred.

Malaria. There was a sharp rise in the number of cases reported from the outlying town of Sheikh Othman. In view of this a combined search by the staff of the Public Health Department, of No. 7 R.A.F. Hospital and of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital was instituted in that area. No evidence at all was found of anopheline breeding and it was obvious that the infection had been contracted, at any rate in the great majority of cases, outside the boundaries of the Colony.

Venereal Diseases. There was a considerable increase in the notification figures for 1948 following a drive to ensure that medical practitioners notified cases as required by the Venereal Diseases Amendment Ordinance, 1947.

The subvention to the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital for its Venereal Disease Treatment Centre was increased from £225 to £750 in order to assist the campaign against venereal disease.

A gratifying aspect of the work of the Venereal Diseases Officer was the large decrease in the number of defaulters, particularly in respect of syphilis. Hitherto the defaulting rate has been over 50 per cent. The figures for the Venereal Disease Treatment Centre in 1948 are:

	Number treated	*Number cured (clinically)*	*Defaulters*
Syphilis	1,992	1,957	35
Gonorrhoea	1,126	1,007	119
Chancroid	206	206	—
Other V.D. including Granuloma Inguinale	177	174	3

Dysentery and Typhoid. Figures for dysentery are not yet available but no untoward outbreak has occurred. The returns for typhoid and paratyphoid showed 15 cases notified, exactly the same figures as in 1947. Whereas in 1947 in seven of these cases the infection was contracted, as far as could be ascertained, in Aden, during 1948 only one case was of local origin, the remaining 14 cases were from outside the Colony.

744 *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* The year has been marked by considerable
743 progress in the anti-tuberculosis campaign due to the full-time services

Training

● 759 This year has seen a considerable extension of facilities for training. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was absent on study leave for the greater part of the year to take a post-graduate course. He has since obtained the F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow). One Arab student proceeded to Birmingham University to take a medical course. Two hospital assistants were sent to the United Kingdom for three years' training as male nurses.

One hospital assistant was enrolled at a London hospital for one year's training as laboratory technician.

One Sanitary Inspector proceeded to Bombay to take a six-month course of training prior to examination for the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

161 *Vital Statistics*: 1948

163 Population—1946 Census	82,359
Births	2,192
165 Birth-rate	26·61 per thousand
Deaths	1,360 (338 non-residents)
Death-rate	20·62 per thousand
Deaths under one year of age	385
Infant Mortality Rate	171·18 per thousand
Still-births	125

HOUSING

342 There are four types of housing in the Colony:

362 (*a*) Well-built bungalows or two-storeyed houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well-built multi-storeyed stone in lime-mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

(*c*) Single and two-storeyed buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(*d*) Single-storeyed "mud brick" buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than 2 inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as *kutcha* dwellings. (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be replaced gradually by mud-brick dwellings with proper sani-

165 On an estimated basis of 100,000 population the death rate for 1949 was 16·58 per 1,000, but of the 1,658 deaths 376 occurred among immigrants, as Aden receives many sick from adjoining territories where no health services exist.

743 167 The Civil Hospital is the only well-equipped hospital in a large area and among both out-patients and in-patients an analysis of attendances shows that 60 per cent of those seeking treatment come from outside the Colony, the major portion being alien Yemenis who have no claim either by residence or by nationality on the social services of Aden. Their only claim is on the score of humanity, a plea which is difficult to resist for many of them have dragged themselves along for distances varying from 150 to as much as 500 miles to obtain care and attention in Aden.

743 The various departments of the Civil Hospital showed evidence of increased activity. On the surgical side major operations exceeded 1,000, the average for previous years having been between 400 and 500.

[759] Operations for diseases peculiar to women were performed by a woman medical officer. This was the first time that the services of a skilled woman surgeon were available and this innovation was particularly welcome in a territory where Muslim tradition precludes a number of women from seeking surgical treatment at the hands of male doctors.

Other improvements included the establishment of a physiotherapy department and the purchase of a wide range of modern equipment for the eye department.

The opening of another ward for pulmonary tuberculosis resulted in one-third of the beds in the Civil Hospital being allocated for the treatment of this disease. The T.B. Ward at Sheikh Othman was abandoned. Plans for another ward for female T.B. patients, the gift of the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, were approved and its construction was begun.

744 167 During this two-year period about 42,000 Yemenite Jews passed through the transit camp on their way to Israel. While the bulk of the camp staff were recruited from Israel, the responsibility for camp sanitation and for providing specialist medical and surgical services fell on the Medical Department.

Communicable Diseases

164 *Smallpox.* Despite the importation of a number of smallpox cases and the occurrence of a smallpox epidemic in the neighbouring port of Mukalla, the disease did not spread.

There were two imported cases of typhus, one by sea and one by land.

Venereal Diseases. The campaign against the social diseases made steady progress while the marked reduction in the number of defaulters reported in 1948 was well maintained.

Dysentery and typhoid. The incidence of dysentery, both bacillary and amoebic but particularly the latter, showed a marked falling-off.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MbII Aden mml

The rapidly growing demand for in-patient and out-patient care at the Clinic has created a situation which can only be met by providing increased accommodation and staff. Plans to meet these needs are under consideration. 743

Training

One Senior Assistant Medical Officer obtained the Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (London); one attended a six months' refresher course at Edinburgh on skin and venereal diseases; and a third proceeded to Glasgow to study for a diploma in radiology. 759

One female and one male nurse went to the United Kingdom for training. This was the first time an Arabian female nurse had been sent from Aden for training. The total number of nurses now training in British hospitals is four males and one female.

In addition two Arab males were awarded scholarships in medicine and both are studying in the United Kingdom.

VITAL STATISTICS; 1949

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Population (estimated) ..	100,000	163
Births	2,553	
Birth-rate	25·53 per thousand	165
Deaths	1,658 (376 non-residents included)	
Death-rate	16·58 per thousand	
Deaths under one year of age	413	
Infant Mortality Rate (excluding imported cases) ..	158·63 per thousand live births	
Still-birth rate	54 per thousand total births	

Throughout the period, the Principal Medical Officer, British Forces, and his staff have rendered most valuable assistance in dealing with medical and health problems and this generous and friendly co-operation has been greatly appreciated; and without the skilled assistance of the medical staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital and the Charitable Dispensaries the department would have found it impossible to meet all the demands made upon it. 657

HOUSING

There are four types of housing in the Colony: 342

(*a*) Well built bungalows or two-storied houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms, and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well built multi-storied stone in lime mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

Medical and Public Health Department

647 The Medical Department is divided into three sections under the
743 control of a Director. The three sections include a Medical Division,
744 Public Health Division and Port Health Division.

The Medical Division is responsible for the curative side and comprises a large hospital of 350 beds and three smaller dispensaries for the treatment of out-patients.

The Public Health Division is responsible principally for environmental hygiene and sanitation. In a more specialised field greater attention is being paid to tuberculosis. It is intended in the future to lay more emphasis on the prevention of tuberculosis and towards this end one of the first priorities is the recruitment of a whole-time tuberculosis officer.

Preliminary plans have been produced for the construction of a new hospital.

759 The following medical staff were in the Colony at the end of 1952 :

	Government	*Mission*	*Companies*	*Private Practice*
Director of Medical Services . .	1			
Medical Superintendent . . .	1			
Medical Superintendent, Clinic . .	1			
Surgical Specialist	1			
Medical Officers	9	3	3	11
Assistant Medical Officers . .	9			
Lady Assistant Medical Officers .	2			
Matron	1			
Nursing Sisters	15	2		
Dental Officer (part time) . .	1			
Assistant Dental Officer . . .	1			
Nursing Orderlies	148			

Expenditure

652 Central Government capital expenditure during 1951 was estimated at £13,000 and recurrent expenditure on the whole Medical Department was estimated at £155,000.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

[161] Because the population is continually increasing, there is still a
362 serious housing shortage and it is estimated that there are 25,000 squatters' huts in the Colony. Delay over the preparation of town planning schemes held up housing development, which is now getting under way. Outline town plans for most of the areas of the Colony are almost complete.

Government has already built 524 working-class houses at Sheikh Othman, with the assistance of a 33⅓ per cent grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A further 240 houses are planned for the next two years. Several of the large employers of labour have embarked on extensive housing schemes for their staff.

respect of injury to third parties. This legislation is similar to that 494 which has existed in the United Kingdom for many years.

The Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1952), 759 which made it an offence for a person to practice medicine in the Colony unless registered under the Ordinance. It has also deleted the provision under which the practice of native systems was permitted, since treatment by qualified practitioners is now available in the Colony.

The Ordinance also made provision for the control of the sale and [278] publication of advertisements of cures.

The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance (No. 9 of 648 1952), which was based on the Distribution of German Enemy Property 425 Act, 1949, of the United Kingdom, and which made local provision for the collection, realisation and distribution of property in the Colony which belonged to German owners on 3rd September, 1939. It provided that creditors in the Colony should have a first charge on such assets in Aden.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Ordinance 231 (No. 12 of 1952), which prohibited the carriage or conveyance of animals in such a manner as to cause them unnecessary suffering. It also enabled rules to be made to regulate the conditions under which animals should be carried by sea.

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 204 14 of 1952), which made it obligatory for persons publishing newspapers to give security for any damages which a court may award against them in a libel suit. It also provided for the correction of articles and other reports in local newspapers which contain factual statements which either are false or distorted.

The Port Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952), which amended and con- 505 solidated the law relating to the Port of Aden and matters ancillary thereto. It replaced the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and also the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927.

The Port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1952), which authorised the Trustees of the Port of Aden to raise money by way of loans or temporary borrowing in order to carry out the duties imposed upon them under the principal Ordinance. It also gave statutory recognition to the practice that all port dues, fees and charges should be credited to the Trustees.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 464 of 1952), which brought within the scope of the principal Ordinance 465 locally engaged civilian staff of departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In Aden this virtually means local civilians employed by Her Majesty's Forces.

It also increased the minimum payment of compensation, in the case of injury to a workman resulting in permanent total incapacity, from *Shs.*1,050 to *Shs.*1,500 and the maximum from *Shs.*15,000 to *Shs.*18,000 which latter amount represents 24 months' earnings of a workman whose monthly earnings do not exceed *Shs.*750.

This Ordinance has not yet been brought into force.

The Government Guards (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1952), 703 Which provided mainly for the better enforcement of discipline in the Force

ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

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sistent progress in breaking down the prejudices of the Arab community. In 1950, a venereal disease treatment center functioned in the Civil Hospital, and a second center at the mission hospital was subsidized by the government. In that year, small dispensaries were conducted in Aden by the Sudan Interior Mission and the Danish Church Mission, and two clinics were operated by private physicians.

Two small hospitals, with a combined total of 60 beds, were located at Mukalla and Ash Shihr, in Eastern Aden Protectorate, in 1950. A child welfare center was organized in Mukalla, while 15 dispensaries were active in scattered towns in the coastal region and the Hadhramaut. Eighteen dispensaries were in operation in different parts of Western Aden Protectorate.

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Laboratories. The principal medical laboratory is that of the Civil Hospital at Crater, in Aden township. It is equipped for the performance of clinical, serologic and microscopic examinations. Clinical laboratory facilities are also available at the mission hospital.

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Schools. There are no schools for the training of medical personnel, but government scholarships are provided for professional study and for postgraduate work at schools in the eastern Mediterranean countries or in the United Kingdom.

In 1948, a course designed to improve the standards in midwifery was started at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Crater. Practical training in nursing is given to men and to a limited number of girls at the Civil Hospital. The Keith Falconer Mission Hospital undertakes the training of medical assistants for work in the dispensaries in Western Aden Protectorate.

PERSONNEL

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Physicians. The number of civilian physicians practicing in the Colony totaled 36 in 1950. Nine medical officers and 13 assistant medical officers were affiliated with the Medical and Health Department of the

p. 245(A)

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954

M1 Middle East
ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

Colonial government. Five physicians were working in the eastern protectorate; one in the western. H A 759

Dentists. In 1950, there were 3 dentists in Aden, one of whom was employed on the government's school health program.

DISEASES

The statistics compiled from the reports of cases of illness and death in the Colony are apt to give an erroneous impression of the health status of the local inhabitants, since a considerable proportion of the cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries are immigrants from Yemen or the Protectorate. Large numbers enter the Colony each year as transient laborers or traders, while others seek medical attention which is nonexistent in their home communities. The majority are undernourished and live in miserable, crowded quarters under conditions which facilitate the spread of infection. Morbidity and fatality rates in the immigrant population are abnormally high, and affect adversely the health statistics of the Colony as a whole. In the absence of adequate laboratory facilities, the diagnosis of many diseases is necessarily provisional, and the differentiation of various types of infection is seldom made. Moreover, from 10 to 15 per cent of the deaths are usually recorded under the heading "other fevers."

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The health facilities in the Protectorate are of recent origin, and although dispensaries have been established in increasing numbers within the last two decades, they are elementary and serve only a small fraction of the population. The meager information derived from the reports of a few medical observers who have toured sections of the interior and from records of admissions to the hospitals in Aden permits scarcely more than rough generalizations as to the prevalence and the distribution of specific diseases among the peoples of the Protectorate. The diseases of primary concern in this area are malaria, tuberculosis, dysentery and eye and skin infections, all

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p. 245 (B)

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1
Yemen ML1

Y

771 only the temporal head of that country but is the spiritual
795 leader of the Zeidi sect, which is composed of those Shiahs
993 who follow the teaching of Muhammed Ibn Zeid, an inter-
175 preter of the sayings of the Prophet Muhammed. The Imams
trace their descent to Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, and
it is only of comparatively recent years that the Imamic
leadership has changed in character from the primarily spiritual
to the predominantly temporal, and even so, it has never lost
Y the essential spiritual element.

771 The majority of the inhabitants of the Yemen are of the
795 Sunni division of Islam and subscribe to the teachings of As
642 Sha'afi, another renowned interpreter of the sayings of the
Prophet. Thus successive Imams have maintained their temporal
643 authority in their country with the aid of the religious minority,
798 the tough Zeidi tribesmen of the Highlands. This they have
175 done with remarkable success and even today the Sha'afi
majority of the country have no real say in the government.
From time to time the Sha'afis have striven to rid themselves
of their Zeidi oppressors, but their success has never been more
than temporary and partial and the Imams have, for their
part, been quite ruthless in re-establishing their authority,
A and although they have had the prerogative of mercy it has
Y seldom, if ever, been exercised. Politically and socially the
771 Yemen has not advanced beyond the sixteenth century in
178 Europe, and if one thinks for a moment about our own religious
difficulties in this country at that period of history, it will not
be difficult to understand the intense distrust which exists
between the Zeidis and the Sha'afis, not only in the Yemen,
but beyond the borders of that country in the Aden Protec-
torate where all the people are of the Sha'afi Sect of Islam.
There you have the fundamental reason for the existence of
A the Aden Protectorate.

175 The Protectorate came into being by mutual agreement,
648 and we were in effect invited to become the paramount power.
It was not in any way the conquest of a primitive and defenceless people by an up-to-date Western power with modern armament. In 1839, when we had established ourselves in what is now the Colony of Aden, the tribes of the hinterland were,

000 I should not have been at all surprised to hear that my old friend Ash Shami had had a hand in the matter. We were not far from the Yemen border and the presence of the Governor of Aden in the Lower Yafa hills where only one of my predecessors had been before, and that nearly twenty-five years previously, implying as it did a potential extension of our direct influence, must have been disturbing to that astute gentleman.

487 The path down the hill was still impassable for animals
312 when we left Al Qara to return to Aden two days later, so
562 we were obliged to leave by the other track on the other side
of the hill which is used by the women to bring water from the
wells in the valley far below.

643 We started the return journey in the early morning after
793 bidding our host, the Sultan, farewell and thanking him for his
•778 kindness to us during the visit. We left him there alone, the
534 descendant of the old priest kings of pagan pre-Islamic times,
789 surrounded by his wild tribesmen who in times of trouble
venerate him as they would a God, for is he not the custodian of the drum of the Yafais which is kept in some secret chamber in Al Qara only to be sounded when the Yafa nation is in sore distress, and has he not the magical gift of rain-making in times of drought, like his ancestors before him. These things they believe, but when the rainfall is sufficient and the Yafa people are free from want or oppression then they treat him with scant ceremony, which is the fate of all gods, ancient or modern, in the East or in the West.

•000 The return journey, being downhill all the way, was much easier and quicker and we had to spend only one night in the open. On the second and last day of the return journey something went wrong with the lunch-time arrangements and I, mounted once again on the Sultan's donkey, rode past the rendezvous and did not realise that I had done so until I had travelled some distance. Loath to retrace my steps, I decided to forgo lunch and to push on to the Government Guard Post below which, on the way up, we had left our motor transport. I rode alone for most of the way, except for the Jemadar and his bosom companion, an elderly Qadhi, who had travelled up

by which time most of the duck had gone away, and then 000
sailed for the rest of the season, although I have, on occasion, done both on the same morning,. but to get up at 2 a.m., drive forty miles along the seashore and over rough country, shoot till 9 a.m., then drive forty miles back and take the helm in a yacht race from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. was rather too much for my lazy temperament, and I did not often make the effort.

When I first went to Aden I had a small dhow built on the 396
Ma'alla water-front in one of the attractive boat yards which were such a fascinating feature of the place and had been for many years until progress, initiated by myself, reclaimed the
area; and the builders, deprived of the sea, went to an island in 800
the harbour where a beach had been made for their reception. The *Nur-al-Bahr* or *Light of the Sea*, as my dhow was named, was twenty feet overall and was constructed of teak fastened below the water-line with copper nails and above with iron, and was built during the hot weather to be ready for the winter sailing season. I spent many enjoyable hours watching her grow. When she was finished she was painted white below the water line and with a traditional pattern in green and blue and red above; and she was provided with two eyes, one on each side of the bow, so that she could see where she was going, as my Arab boat boys pointed out when I uttered a mild protest at
this last piece of artistry. When all was finished there came the 396
final ceremony before the actual launching, a ceremony as old 778
as the hills wrapped in the mists of pre-Islamic times when blood sacrifices were common throughout the world. A sheep, acquired at my expense, was the sacrifice and was slaughtered near the vessel. The fresh blood was daubed on the stern post, along the keel, and on the stem, after which the animal was cooked and eaten by the builders. There was a very real reason for this sacrifice and it was not, as some people might think, to provide the builders with a substantial supper. It was to give a life to the vessel before she was launched and thus prevent her from taking one after she was afloat, as she surely would
have done according to popular belief. In the Persian Gulf a 789
further and somewhat similar belief is that a woman has only 171
to step over a new laid keel to become pregnant and in the 396

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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1958 MM1 Aden MM1

789 fullness of time present her husband with a son. Unfortunately
171 it is equally firmly believed that having given a life in this way
396 the vessel will demand a life from her crew once she is afloat, and so all new vessels are closely guarded in the builders' yards until the planking has reached such a height that the most agile female would not be able to jump over the keel.

000 It was not long before I could manage my dhow reasonably well with the aid of my two Arab fishermen, and for excitement and exhilaration I have never met anything to equal a racing dhow in a stiff breeze being driven hard on a reach. When I became Governor I was more conventional and had a fast Bermuda-rigged "Seabird" of my own, by name *Osprey*, but I never had as much pleasure from the new boat as I had from my dhow which still sails the seas and was fishing off the British Somaliland coast when I last heard of her.

My second main amusement, either in the evenings or on Sundays and other public holidays, or when I was on tour in
136 the Protectorate, was shooting. Duck and sand grouse were to be had at Lahej in the Wadi Tibban; the former flighting up and down the Wadi and the latter when they came down to the Wadi to drink or were feeding in the stubble on the fields bordering the Wadi. It was a tiresome drive to Lahej over very corrugated desert and if I was just out for an evening's amusement I preferred to go down the Khormaksar beach to Abiyan
000 in the hope of two or three ducks. When we went to Abiyan to shoot in earnest we used to set out any time after midnight on Saturday in order to work the tides. The only way to get to Abiyan was on the hard sand of the beach between high and low water, and in order to have as much time to shoot as possible the outward journey had to be made just after high water. This was a variable factor, hence the uncertainty of the time of departure when the actual driving time was only about an hour on the beach itself. I drove one Land-Rover and my guards followed in the second, more to act as beaters and retrievers than as an armed escort, though they always had their rifles just in case. When driving on the beach the trick was to follow the outgoing wave down on to the hardest part of the sand and then run up the sand again in front of the next

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1958 MM1 Aden MM1

Aden

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491 others following the old, but all opening up the country and
making possible better security and greater trade.

• 794 At Yeshbum I stayed the night with a family of influential
184 Saiyids. They were very pleasant people indeed on the surface,
[178] though the opening up of the country must have been disagreeable to all but the broad-minded among them, and Saiyids
like other religious leaders, are not renowned for their broadness of mind. Inviolate as Saiyids, descendants of the Prophet
Muhammed, shrewd business men who lend money against
property mortgages, educated among an ignorant people, and
by tradition the mediators in family and tribal disputes, they
were powerful people whose influence was bound to be
affected adversely as contact with the outer world increased
and education became effective. My host of the evening was
Sheikh Ali Jifri, a charming elderly gentleman much afflicted
with rheumatism, who was far-sighted enough to recognise the
inevitable and to accept a change which he knew to be in the
interests of the Aulaki people. Unfortunately, he died not long
after my visit and his kindly influence was removed from his
brother and his sons and nephews. They have always been
difficult and resentful and have never really co-operated in the
setting up of the Aulaki administration and have not used their
influence in the right direction in the Council Chamber.
[185] Political interests in the neighbourhood of Aden and in the
Colony itself and the acquisition of agricultural land in the rich
cotton areas, have been their pursuits. Nasser of Egypt is their
idol and independence is their goal. What a pity learned students of religion cannot be content with the greatest of all
occupations, the bringing of the word of God to the people
of this tortured earth. The truth is that the false gods of wealth
and power attract descendants of the Prophet in the same way
as other people, for after all, they are but human.

184 The following day we drove up the Wadi Yeshbum to Said,
the capital of the State beneath whose ancient towers I was to
be greeted by the Amir, his brothers and the tribal leaders.
[541] They were all ready for us where the Wadi broadens just
below the town and they formed a procession, firing their
rifles in the traditional manner, while their poets composed

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Salt pans
Salt pans
Aden
Harbor
ADEN
CRATER
miles

sequently return to their home settlements with their savings. Arabic is the language of the indigenous peoples, but Malay tongues are widely used in the towns of the Hadhramaut. Swahili, the *franca lingua* of East Africa, is understood throughout most of the area, while English is extensively employed in Aden proper. The majority of Arabs are Moslems, belonging to branches of the Sunni sect. Other religions are found chiefly among the different racial groups in the Colony and in the coast towns of the Protectorate.

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Education has made considerable progress in the Colony, and is gradually being introduced into the Protectorate. Primary schools for both sexes are supported by the government in the Colony, and by mission and private organizations. The Colonial authorities also operate secondary and vocational schools for boys. There are no post-secondary institutions, but government scholarships are available for the training of teachers and various professional personnel in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan or in the United Kingdom. The literacy rate among children of 6 to 12 years of age is estimated at 90 per cent, in contrast with 10 to 25 per cent in the general population. A program for the expansion of education

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N 658 871
N 212 185 658

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ficiency are widespread. Pellagroid lesions of the skin are often encountered among the peoples of the Protectorate. In a survey of 518 Arab schoolboys in Aden township in 1949, no cases of overt deficiency were found, but enlargement of the liver, possibly suggestive of low protein intake, was revealed in 27 per cent.

Miscellaneous Conditions

A small outbreak of epidemic muscular rheumatism, classified as Bornholm disease, was reported from Aden in 1946. It involved 35 persons—34 British and 1 Arab.

Hepatic cirrhosis is one of the most frequent conditions seen at the Civil Hospital. Local physicians have noted that most of the cases come from malarious regions where qat is widely used, but the underlying causes have not been investigated.

Chewing the leaves of *Catha edulis*, or qat, is a general custom in Western Aden Protectorate. The leaf juices contain a stimulant, and habitual indulgence is said to produce loss of appetite, sleeplessness and a variety of more serious nervous disorders. Local observers believe that addiction to the drug contributes to the widespread undernutrition among the people.

SUMMARY

The Colony of Aden and the adjacent Protectorate, on the southern coast of Arabia, have been British dependencies for over a century. The population of the Colony, including the port of Aden, was enumerated at 80,516 in the census of 1946, and calculated at over 100,000 in 1950. The Protectorate territory comprises two administrative divisions—Western Aden Protectorate and Eastern Aden Protectorate, in which the estimated population for 1948 was about 3[illegible]00 and 300,000, respectively. The local governments are tribal and diverse in organization, ranging from sultanates to smaller autonomous units. The inhabitants of both the Colony and the Protectorate are predominantly Arabs and adherents of Islam.

p. 251 (8)

for the more serious cases which are transferred to the Civil Hospital. 743
One Assistant Medical Officer is stationed on Perim Island where 759
there is a small dispensary, with limited accommodation for in-patients.

The Keith Falconer South Arabia Mission has a large and well- [797]
equipped hospital at Sheikh Othman staffed normally by two European doctors and a European nursing staff. Other charitable institutions are two dispensaries, one maintained by public subscription with a Government subsidy and the other supported entirely by the prominent Parsi firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers.

The Royal Air Force hospital meets the medical requirements of the British Forces in Aden.

There are several dentists practising in the Colony, and the 759
Royal Air Force has a fully qualified dentist, who is permitted private practice.

A total of 19,141 out-patients, and 2,366 in-patients received 758
treatment during the year 1938 in the two Government hospitals, 743
and, excluding the Royal Air Force hospital, but including other hospitals and dispensaries, a total of 67,694 out-patients and 3,872 in-patients were treated in the Colony during the year 1938 as compared with 60,069 and 3,206 in 1937.

The general health of Aden has remained satisfactory throughout 164
the year. Many of the insect-borne diseases commonly found in 758
tropical and subtropical countries are absent and, although a mild intestinal infection is very common, serious diseases such as typhoid fever and dysentery are rare. 1,292 cases of malaria were treated in the hospitals. From the investigation of the histories of these it was proved that all except 11 were due to infection acquired outside the Colony: all these cases were among service personnel resident in the leased military areas. The 12 cases of typhoid reported during the year show an increase on previous years, which is probably due to increased care taken in confirming the diagnosis of prolonged fevers. Minor outbreaks never assumed epidemic proportions, and in all cases water and milk supplies were examined and cleared from suspicion.

There is a leprosy hospital at Sheikh Othman supported partly by 743
the Government of Aden and partly by Aden Settlement funds and 758
administered medically by the staff of the Keith Falconer South
Arabia Mission. Here again the Colony of Aden acts as the kind 797
sister to her neighbours, as almost all the patients hail from the interior.

There has been no epidemic of major infectious or contagious 164
diseases during the year. Chickenpox, measles and mumps crop up from time to time and are treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital on Maala plain.

3.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

PRIMARY EDUCATION

872 The normal primary course is of four to five years, consisting of a preparatory stage, of one to two years, and three standards above it. Primary education is given, so far as is possible, through the vernaculars of the pupils and, except in cases where the appropriate vernacular education is not obtainable, pupils are not normally allowed to enter a school in which English is used throughout as the medium of teaching until they have completed a primary course in their own vernacular. In Government schools and in most others English is not taught during the primary course.

[197] The language of over 60 per cent. of the population and the language of instruction in the Government Primary Schools, for both boys and girls, is Arabic. Primary school education for boys and girls is provided also through English, Gujarati and Urdu in aided schools and through Hebrew to a limited extent in unrecognized schools.

The following table gives the nominal roll and attendance figures for the primary schools in 1938 :—

	Number of Schools.				*Average Number on Rolls.*			*Average attendance.*
	Government.	*Aided.*	*Unrecognised.*	*Total.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*	
Boys ...	4	6	4	14	1,181	109*	1,290	1,140
Girls ...	2	4	1	7	20	527	547	474

* The large majority of these were in the lower classes of the Urdu schools.

The numbers of pupils in Government and aided primary schools were, boys 955, girls 468, total 1,423.

[797] Of the non-Government primary schools two aided boys' schools and one unrecognized boys' school are managed by the Roman Catholic Mission, one aided girls' school by the Danish Church Mission, one aided boys' school by the Church of Scotland Mission, and the rest by private local management.

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873 At the end of the primary course a public examination is held through Arabic and Urdu, mainly as a qualifying test for admission to the lower section of the Government Secondary School. In 1938 127 candidates entered for this examination and 79 passed. Failure in this examination does not necessarily debar a pupil from entering the secondary school, but priority of place is generally given to those who pass.

B.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

874 classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. This class was discontinued when the teacher in charge proceeded on leave and it is not proposed to reconstitute it in the same form. The number of pupils in this class in 1938 up to the time of its dissolution was 16.

There is also an unrecognized institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly bookkeeping, typing and shorthand. The commercial classes are held in the evening and there is no age restriction to admission. Candidates from this institution are presented for the various certificate examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. The number in these classes in 1938 was 142.

873 Evening classes for general education are also held regularly in
791 connection with a Young Men's Club managed by the Church of England Mission. These classes are more in the form of guidance towards self-study than of direct instruction and are attended by an average of about 25 young men, most of whom are Arabs.

FINANCE

871 Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 1938
658 amounted to Rs. 80,140 exclusive of cost of repairs to buildings. Of this sum, Rs. 20,678 were paid out in grants-in-aid.

Contributions towards expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust. For the financial year 1938–39 these contributions amount to Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs. 2/8/– in Standard VI of the Secondary School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

GENERAL

000 Proposals for the improvement of education in Aden were submitted to the Secretary of State in 1938, and were generally approved. It is hoped to begin the introduction of these improvements early in 1939.

Welfare Institutions

657 There are as yet no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The
735 Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman, but it is hoped to institute a Poor Relief Fund and a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic as the result of collections made at the Centenary Celebrations in 1939.

4/36 Subsidiary coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one rupee. Indian Government currency notes are in circulation—the denominations being Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 50 and Rs. 100.

652 The Finance Officer of the Colony is the local Currency Authority but the National Bank of India, Limited, who are the Government Bankers, co-operate with Government in all currency matters, the withdrawal of unservicable notes and coinage and the provision of new currency being arranged through them.

Weights and Measures

504 The Imperial weights and measures and certain Indian weights are in common use. For instance, the Indian Tola, which is equivalent to approximately half an ounce, is at present used as a unit of weight for inland postal purposes, but its use will probably be discontinued in the near future. There is a local "maund" weight of 28 lbs., as compared with the Bombay maund which is about 80 lbs.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

651 The Colony, as such, came into being on the 1st April, 1937, and the financial year runs from the 1st April to the 31st March. The figures of actual revenue and expenditure for the first year, 1937/38, and the revised estimates for 1938/39 are as follows :—

REVENUE

	Actual *1937–38.* Rs.	*Revised Estimates* *1938–39.* Rs.
Duties, Taxes and Licences	10,19,774	9,60,000
Fees and Receipts for Government services	1,43,173	1,20,000
Contributions and Reimbursements ...	3,60,404	3,94,000
Posts and Telephones	6,50,573	4,00,000
Miscellaneous	60,380	16,000
	22,32,596	18,90,000

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EXPENDITURE

	Rs.	Rs.
Recurrent	15,52,570	16,09,000
Extraordinary ...	1,44,407	1,34,000
	16,96,977	17,43,000
Surplus	5,35,619	1,47,000

The principal decrease in revenue is under Posts and Telephones, receipts from the sale of stamps having been exceptionally heavy in

Currency.

The monetary unit is the Indian rupee (silver) and is legal tender for any amount. The subsidiary Indian coins are:— 436 652

Silver—
  Half rupee.
  Quarter rupee.
Nickel—
  Four anna piece.
  Two anna piece.
  One anna piece.
Bronze—
  Single pice (¼ anna).
  One pie piece (1-12th anna).

Subsidiary coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one rupee. Indian Government currency notes are in circulation—the denominations being Rs.5, Rs.10, Rs.50, and Rs.100.

Prior to the transfer of Aden to the control of the Colonial Office the Government of India maintained a Currency Reserve in Aden. The reserve as it stood on the 1st April, 1937, was allowed to remain in Aden to meet the requirements of the Royal Air Force against payment to the Government of India in London. The reserve was reduced to about Rs.6 lakhs by the end of 1937 and will soon be exhausted. When it is exhausted, the provision of currency in Aden will be arranged through the banks. The Government, however, will take steps to see that both the coinage and notes in circulation are kept in good condition.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial weights and measures are in common use, as also are certain Indian weights. For instance, in the Post Office inland letters are exchanged at so much per *tola*: foreign letters, however, are weighed by the ounce. A *tola* is the weight of a freshly minted rupee, *i.e.*, 0·4114 of an ounce. Eighty *tolas* = 1 *seer* and 40 *seers* = 1 Bombay *maund* (about 80 lb.). There is, however, a local *maund* which is only 28 lb. 804

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

As the Colony only came into existence on the 1st April, 1937, the figures of revenue and expenditure for the first financial year are not yet available. The approved and revised estimates for 1937-8 are as follows:— 652 651

REVENUE.

	Approved Estimates.	*Revised Estimates.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Duties, Taxes, etc.	931,000	930,000
Court Fees and Government Services ...	91,900	110,000
Reimbursements	323,260	330,000
Posts and Telephones	485,000	600,000
Miscellaneous...	33,000	90,000
	1,864,160	2,060,000

647 staff. Public Relations services were somewhat curtailed by the withdrawal of B.I.S.M.E. services in the supply of periodicals and films, and the fact that much of the equipment used throughout the war years had become unserviceable. The most important activities of the Information Office were, however, maintained throughout the year.

Newspapers

204 The *Aden Observer*, an eight-page English newspaper, which succeeded the *Aden Argus*, was published weekly and sold at two annas a copy, with a circulation of 1,000 copies a week. The paper ceased publication at the end of the year.

An Arabic newspaper *Al Akhbar al Adaniya* was also published each week and 1,000–1,500 copies were distributed free in the Colony and Protectorates.

Reading Rooms

368 Six Reading Rooms were maintained throughout the year at Tawahi, Crater and Sheikh Othman in the Colony; and at Lahej, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Protectorates.

Two others, at Shibam and Gheil Ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate, were closed towards the end of the year, as it was considered that they were too remote from supervision and the regular supply of literature to be well run. In addition, reading material has been despatched to Perim and Kamaran Islands and to Red Sea Lighthouses whenever available.

The Reading Rooms are supplied with periodicals, posters and photographs, which are changed each week; the Reading Rooms in the Colony and Western Protectorate also have radios. As mentioned above, the volume of periodicals has been reduced, although a certain number are still distributed both for sale and for use in Reading Rooms.

Cinema

647 The Information Office has two 16-mm. projectors in the Colony.
546 In the absence of equipment on order from the United Kingdom, it was difficult to give regular or reliable cinema shows, but every effort was made to revive this activity which had been in abeyance since 1945. The projectors were overhauled during the latter part of the year, and brought into use for several public shows.

English newsreels were received each week from England, and distributed at low rental to local cinemas.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

809 Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

Criticism of the Information Department, which had been persistent 647 but mild while the cost fell on His Majesty's Government, was intensified when, in accordance with imperial policy, the cost of Colony services was transferred to Colony funds, and an investigation into the activities of the Department was made by a special committee during 1948. In accordance with their recommendation the Governor set up an Advisory Committee for the Department on which unofficial opinion was well represented, and the Department was allowed to continue for a further year. The policy for the future is still under consideration. But in the meantime, such steps as were possible were taken to reduce unprofitable activities and concentrate available resources on approved services. The local newspaper run by Government was discontinued, though the 204 question of giving assistance to some newspaper is still under consideration. 368 The reading rooms in the Colony were closed.

On the other hand, provision for mobile cinemas was increased from 546 one to three. A public address system was installed throughout the 203 Fortress, is being extended to Sheikh Othman, and was used for daily announcements of public interest.

Plans are under consideration for a regular broadcasting service, to 207 serve both the Colony and the Protectorate, and if this comes into operation, the Arabic news will also be put over the public loudspeaker.

The Information Officer inaugurated a series of weekly pamphlets 203 giving information, in English and Arabic, regarding Government intentions 647 and achievements, and explanations in simple language of laws and regulations which were brought into force.

The routine activities of the Information Department, including the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of 804 local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

The following newspapers are published in the Colony: 204

Reuters Bulletin (daily issue), published by Reuters' Agent in Aden, P. & O. House, Steamer Point, Aden.

Fatat-el-Jazirah (weekly Arabic paper), published by Mohamed Ali Luqman, Crater, Aden.

647 502 and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

504 The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years.

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION OFFICE

647 208 The Public Relations and Information Office continued under the part-time supervision of the District Commissioner with an Advisory Committee representing local opinion. In accordance with their recommendations the main activity has been the showing of news and documentary films, in English and Arabic, at clubs and in public open spaces.

204 A regular series of Bulletins, in English and Arabic and occasionally Gujerati, was published on departmental activities and matters of local interest, and these are now issued from time to time on special topics. Regular news sheets were issued in 1949 and early in 1950, but these have now been replaced by occasional press conferences with Heads of Departments as the local Arab press is increasing in circulation and experience and becoming more qualified to give publicity to Government intentions and achievements.

207 There is no local broadcasting system, news and entertainment being offered direct by the B.B.C. Arabic Service and the broadcasting stations of Cairo, Delhi, Damascus, Baghdad and other Arab countries.
203 A public address system, with loud-speakers in open spaces in the main centres of population, is used for announcements of importance.

217 Public reading rooms in the Colony, which had been set up by the Ministry of Information during the war, were closed as a measure of economy in 1948, but three were maintained in the Protectorate.

208 647 The routine activities of the Office which includes the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

804 ● Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

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PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 647 The Port of Aden is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951). The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

A 502 505 The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

A 504 The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years.

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

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Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

● 804 Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Reading List for Colony and Protectorate

A 113 H 113

Belhaven, Master of. *The Kingdom of Melchior.* London, Murray, 1949.

Burckhardt, J. L. *Travels in Arabia.* 2 vols. London, Henry Colburn, 1829.

Bury, G. W. *The Land of Uz.* London, Macmillan, 1911.

Forbes, H. O. *The Natural History of Socotra and Abd-el-Kuri.* Liverpool, 1903.

Hunter, F. M. *An Account of the British Settlement of Aden in Arabia.* London, Trubner, 1877.

Ingrams, W. H. *Arabia and the Isles.* London, Murray, 1942.

Ingrams, Doreen A. *Survey of Social and Economic Conditions in the Aden Protectorate.* Aden, 1949.

Meulen, D. Van Der. *Hadhramaut—some of its mysteries unveiled.* Leyden, 1932.

Meulen, D. Van Der. *Aden to the Hadhramaut.* London, Murray, 1947.

Philby, H. St. J. B. *A Pilgrim in Arabia.* London, Hale, 1946.

Scott, Hugh. *In the High Yemen.* London, Murray, 1942.

Stark, Freya. *Seen in Hadhramaut.* London, Murray, 1941.

563 579 in my ear that his son's wife would like to see me. So I rose and went through the back of the hall into a private house, and for the first time I met the Jewish girl who had been such an infernal nuisance three years earlier. She and her husband seemed extremely happy.

563 829 As I have already indicated, it was not only strained relations between Arabs and Jews which might lead to serious disturbances in the Colony, but also the ill-feeling which existed between the Arabs and the Somalis. The Arabs disliked the Somalis, partly because of their truculent behaviour which they found difficult to tolerate from people who were darker in colour than themselves and whom they considered to be an inferior race, and partly because Somalis flocked over from their country to Aden in search of work which the local Arabs held, with a considerable degree of truth, to be their own prerogative.

563 464 An example of Arab-Somali tension occurred in the spring of 1954, but on this occasion the trouble was over at Bureikha where the Aden Refinery had recently come "on stream". When the Refinery Management were considering various solutions to their labour recruiting problem they had been warned that they were inviting trouble if they employed too many Somalis in work which could be done by local or Protectorate Arabs. The advice had been accepted, but it had not been followed as strictly as it should have been, with the result that there was a considerable Somali labour force at the Refinery.

563 579 It was my custom in the winter months to go out very early on Sunday morning along the Khormaksar Beach to Abiyan, either with a friend or by myself, except for my faithful personal guards, there to shoot duck, or possibly a goose, or both if I was really lucky, and this custom was well-known to the Chief Secretary. Occasionally I would go out the evening before and stay the night and although normally I always let the Chief Secretary know when I expected to be absent from the Colony for a night, I sometimes forgot to do so. It was not altogether surprising, therefore, when one Saturday night at about ten o'clock he rang up Government House and, getting no reply, thought it was because I was away, and assumed that

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

From the "Upper Circle" 1958

000 TWO years have passed since I left Aden and ceased to take an active part in the South Arabian drama, and much has happened in the Middle East in that comparatively short space of time. I feel, therefore, that this work would not be complete if I did not refer briefly to major events which have directly and indirectly had their effect on both the Colony and the Protectorate. I do so as a spectator far removed from the Arabian stage, and in consequence I may have missed some of the finer points, but the general theme of the play has not been too difficult to follow.

•829 This is neither the place nor the time to examine the pros and cons of the action taken by the British Government in conjunction with the French Government following on the seizure in 1956 of the Suez Canal by President Nasser of Egypt. It is the effect of that action on the people of Aden with which I am concerned. At first the landing at Suez surprised and bewildered moderates and extremists in the Colony alike, but when the initial shock had worn off the moderates voiced their disapproval in reasonable language and the extremists made the most of the aggression aspect of the affair and condemned the, to their way of thinking, unprovoked attack upon an Arab country. There were those, but they were very few, who were prepared to say plainly that they hoped our action would result in the downfall of Nasser. But whatever may have been said in public there were many who in private desired our success, though they could not approve the method we had employed.

441 The trading community was gravely disturbed, not so much
434 by the possible political consequences of Suez, but by the

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actual effect the closure of the Canal must have on their own 434
business interests. Events showed that they had good reason 182
to be concerned. Shipping fell away rapidly. The monthly 648
average of ships entering the port of Aden for the six months 505
prior to the crisis, that is, from May to October 1956, was 454. In November only 277 ships used the port, and by February 1957 the number was down to 93, the lowest point to be reached. Business throughout the Colony was similarly affected and the trade with passengers, on which the merchants of Steamer Point depend for their livelihood, virtually ceased as all passenger ships were diverted round the Cape.

The finances of the Colony were dealt a blow from which they have yet to recover and behind the immediate and, it was hoped, temporary dislocation of trade, there lurked the fear that the major Shipping Companies having once become accustomed to routing their ships by the Cape to Australia and the Far East, would continue to do so even when the Canal was open once again to world shipping. Mercifully for the Government of Aden and the trading community and all who depended upon them and the port for their living this fear proved to be groundless. Once the Canal was cleared and reopened the volume of shipping returned to normal much earlier than had been expected by the most optimistic.

The bright side of the picture was that in spite of the diver- 648
gence of views over Suez, personal relations between Govern- 208
ment officials and their Arab friends remained unimpaired. At 204
the same time the example of moderation shown by the local 829
Press, in particular in the English language, was one which even the newspapers in the United Kingdom would have done well to have followed. All newspapers in Aden are Arab or Indian-owned and the two main English language papers are both Arab owned and Arab edited. All the more commendable, therefore, was their restraint during this most difficult period.

In the Protectorate the reaction was somewhat different. 829
There was satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government had, at last, shown that they were capable of strong and determined action and with it was born a hope in the hearts of the Rulers on the Yemen frontier that it would be the turn of that country

829 next. However, this satisfaction was short lived. When the Socialist Party in the United Kingdom turned against the Government's Suez policy then the Rulers knew that there could be no swift and happy ending to the venture. A united front by the political parties in the United Kingdom would have borne immediate fruit, but Nasser, heartened by his enemy divided at home, did what any one of the Protectorate Rulers would have done in similar circumstances. He hung on and waited while his efficient propaganda machine worked day and night to magnify the rift. The Socialist Party in this country did themselves no good in the Aden Protectorate by their conduct during the Suez crisis.

000 If our action in landing on Egyptian soil had been successful I have no doubt that there would have been general satisfaction in the Colony and in the Protectorate. Our apparent bias towards the Jews and our unpopular companions, the French, would have been overlooked and British prestige would have soared. Success is even more successful in the East than it is in the West, and much is forgiven a successful country or individual. Nasser of Egypt is the finest example. He has had success after success and his well-organised broadcasting services have turned his minor reverses into yet more successes. One of these days he will have a reverse which cannot be disguised, and then will come the real test of how firmly he is established on his pinnacle.

829 The decision of Her Majesty's Government to withdraw from Suez delighted our enemies and flabbergasted our friends, and our prestige in the Middle East went down and down. In Aden we did not suffer as badly as in some other places, and this may have been due to some extent to a general belief that the United States had let us down. It was rumoured that America had declined to support us in the event of Russia intervening and the disgust at what seemed to many, at first sight, to be our pusillanimous conduct was tinged with sympathy.

The birth of the United Arab Republic was greeted in the Colony with general satisfaction. It did not seem to the merchants that Aden's interests would be adversely affected

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI
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and this manifestation of Arab unity and progress was certainly not unwelcome to the public. Some there were who felt that the unusual union would not stand the test of time, but the anti-Communist aspect of the move made a general appeal. The Arab Muslim has a profound dislike of Communism, a creed, if it can be so described, fundamentally opposed to the teaching of Islam.

In the Protectorate the new Republic was viewed with little enthusiasm by the Rulers of the Western section of the Protectorate who were alive to the possibility of the Yemen becoming a partner in the union in spite of her monarchial system of government. They knew full well that the Imam's sole object in joining would be to secure Egyptian assistance in his almost open war against the Protectorate. The Crown Prince of the Yemen might have other and possibly more high-minded motives in wooing the Egyptians, but not so his father whose thoughts were concentrated on the furtherance of his claims to the Protectorate.

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The fears of the Rulers were fully justified. No sooner had the Yemen, already strengthened with arms from behind the Iron Curtain, joined the United Arab Republic than the disturbances on the Aden-Yemen frontier were intensified and Communist arms and Egyptian and Russian instructors aggravated an already dangerous situation.

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There is no doubt that the possession of automatic weapons and artillery by the Yemen has put a much more serious aspect on the acts of aggression which the Government of that country continues to initiate against the Protectorate, and the Protectorate Rulers most closely affected have been outspoken in their condemnation of the Yemen and in their demand that Her Majesty's Government fulfil her treaty pledges and take immediate action to prevent further aggression. Theirs is a very natural reaction, and it would seem that at long last a stronger line is to be taken with the Yemen. In May of this year the Royal Air Force carried out a successful attack on Yemen gun positions near the town of Qataba in the Yemen. These guns had been shelling British forces well within Protectorate limits in the Dhala Amirate. Nothing could have

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his snails have been described from some H
of the affected foci. 2
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ANCYLOSTOMIASIS. Hookworm infection occurs in Lahej and a few agricultural centers in Western Aden Protectorate. *Necator americanus* has been identified in the cases treated at the CHG Hospital in Aden.[26]

OTHER HELMINTH INFECTIONS. Infections with one or more types of intestinal worms are prevalent, particularly among the peoples of the Protectorate. Ascariasis is widespread; Trichuriasis and, to a lesser extent, enterobiasis are common. Hydatid disease is reported among individuals from the Colony and from the interior. Infection with the beef tapeworm, *Taenia saginata*, is enzootic among the cattle in the tribal districts, and human infections are undoubtedly frequent. Cases are occasionally encountered among immigrant families in the Colony. The pork tapeworm, *T. solium*, is rare, but infections are sometimes seen in the Aden hospitals.

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Other Infections. *Brucella melitensis* is enzootic among the goats in this area, and Malta fever is diagnosed from time to time in the Colony hospitals and dispensaries.

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DISEASES SPREAD CHIEFLY THROUGH THE RESPIRATORY TRACT

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is one of the most prominent diseases affecting the inhabitants of southern Arabia, but no precise information is available, except for Aden Colony. The high degree of undernutrition and overcrowding, and the low standards of personal hygiene and sanitation prevailing among large sections of the population, favor the spread of the infection. The disease is probably prevalent among the women who are confined to close quarters by the *purdah* system and among the young children in close contact with them. In a small tuberculin test survey covering 95 Aden township schoolboys of 7 to 12 years of age, in 1941,[9] positive reactions were obtained in 56 per cent—a rate which ranks high among those usually found in

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Simmons et al G-3 (1941-1951) 1954
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urban communities in the Middle East. Pulmonary infections predominate, but other forms of the disease are also observed. A 164 537 561 659

Tuberculosis is widespread in the immigrant populations in Aden, as shown by the fact that 38 to 70 per cent of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis recorded in the three years 1948-50 were in nonresidents. Among the 530 cases reported in 1950, Aden was the place of origin in 132, Yemen in 191, Western Aden Protectorate in 99, Eastern Aden Protectorate in 12, and Somaliland, India and other countries in the remainder. In the decade 1941-50, the number of deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis ranged from 113 to 241 a year, with peaks of prevalence associated with large migrations of immigrants. sl A 164 167

Although tuberculosis has long been regarded as a major cause of sickness and death in the Colony, few facilities for diagnosis and treatment existed before 1945. In that year, the health authorities initiated a campaign for the reduction of tuberculosis in all economic groups of the population. The diagnostic services were reorganized and X-ray equipment provided. Special wards were also added to the civilian hospitals; the number of beds available for the treatment of tuberculosis was increased from 18 in 1945 to 150 in 1951. As a further preventive measure, a program of supervised domiciliary treatment was introduced in 1947 to furnish care to persons who could not be hospitalized. A 164 758 7041

Following the organization of the antituberculosis campaign, there was a decrease in the specific death rates from around 29.3 per 10,000 population in the period 1931-44 to 11.3 in 1950. In the latter year, the corrected rate for the local population alone was 8.4 per 10,000. A tuberculin testing and BCG inoculation program was planned for 1952 by the Medical and Health Department, in co-operation with the World Health Organization. A 164 165 7044 758

Smallpox. In spite of the fact that localized epidemics of smallpox are recurrent in the Protectorate, no outbreaks have been sl A 164

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6.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MAl

of the X-ray department, an increase in hospital beds and additional 744
staff provided by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis— 743
one full time T.B. Inspector and one voluntary home visitor.

The new male T.B. Ward, the provision of 17 beds in the Jewish Emergency Hospital and the increase of beds in the T.B. Hospital, Sheikh Othman, mean that there are 100 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis patients compared with 10 in 1944.

X-ray examinations, screening or film, totalled 2,160 compared with 20 in 1944. By the end of the year another 100 cases were being treated in their own homes as compared with none in 1944. While the total of notified cases rose to 481 for the year, only 159 of these were Aden born residents. In 1944 no notifications were entered and in 1947 the number was 282.

The results of treatment continued to be satisfactory, over 40 cases being discharged during the year as fit to resume work.

The most notable advance was in the introduction of regulations whereby 657
Government employees contracting pulmonary tuberculosis in the course of their duties were granted full-pay leave if it was considered by a Medical Board that they would benefit sufficiently from such treatment to return to work. The result has been that cases have come up for investigation at an early stage as they knew that they would receive pay throughout their course of treatment.

Of 18 Government employees so entitled, seven have been treated and resumed work, 10 are under treatment and making good progress, one has not improved. There were also two cases who elected to take gratuities and return to Somaliland Protectorate. Both have since got much worse.

These figures show that the standard of recovery is high and it is 164
further proved by the following small but interesting figures. Since 1945 four male and two female nurses contracted pulmonary tuberculosis, of these two were sputum negative; of these cases, five are now back on full nursing duties, and the sixth case was on the point of being discharged as sufficiently well to resume work, when he had a severe mental breakdown and had to be medically boarded on this account.

Deaths from T.B. were 209 as compared with 244 in 1947. 165

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic has shown a welcome increase 743
in attendance by the Arab community. All other communities have taken full advantage of its facilities during the last two years but Arab women have hitherto been held back by old-fashioned ideas. This prejudice is beginning to break down and this is proof that the excellent work done by this institution is now being recognised more adequately.

A gratifying addition to the already heavy routine duties of the Medical
Officer and her staff of midwives was the voluntary undertaking of a 844
course of training for local midwives, all of whom are quite untrained.

The course proved very popular and the average attendance was 31, which includes a considerable proportion of the women known to be earning their livelihood by undertaking midwifery work.

H 164 of which are almost invariably associated with widespread undernutrition.

DISEASES SPREAD OR CONTRACTED CHIEFLY THROUGH INTESTINAL OR URINARY TRACT

H A 164 **Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.** Typhoid fever is sporadic, and 10 to 35 cases are reported from the Colony each year. Over one half of the known cases occur usually among nonresident laborers. Paratyphoid fevers are grouped with typhoid in the morbidity statistics. The rate of infection is not known, but both paratyphoid A and paratyphoid B fevers are undoubtedly present. Typhoid fever is apparently endemic in the Protectorate, although recognized cases are reputedly rare in the Hadhramaut.

H A 164 515 **Dysenteries.** Dystentery is prevalent throughout this region, where the unhygienic habits of the people and the abundance of flies promote the spread of intestinal infections. From 500 to 1,300 cases are treated annually in the civilian hospitals and dispensaries in the Colony. Amebic dysentery predominates among the few cases in which the differential diagnosis is established, but a large proportion of the remainder are probably bacillary infections. Of the 589 cases recorded in 1949, 1 was diagnosed as bacillary dysentery and 48 as amebic, while 540 were unclassified. H A 164 464 The percentage of carriers of *Endamoeba histolytica* is believed to be high: it has been estimated at 40 to 50 per cent among immigrants from Yemen, many of whom are engaged in the handling of foodstuffs in the Colony.

H A 164 Amebic and bacillary dysentery, as well as diarrhea and enteritis, are grouped together as "dysentery" in the official statistics. A 165 167 854 146 In each of the 5 years 1946-50, the dysentery deaths numbered 334 to 406, or approximately 20 to 25 per cent of the recorded mortality in the Colony. Among the 393 deaths reported in 1950 as due to dysentery, 107 were among the immigrant population. The younger age groups are most seriously affected, and the local au-

p. 246(A)

A 165 167 854 146

thorities regard undernutrition and incorrect methods of feeding as important underlying factors. The deaths in infants under 1 year of age totaled 175 in 1950, or about 44 per cent of the known dysentery deaths.

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No precise information is available regarding bacillary and amebic dysentery in the Protectorate, but the high rate of infection among visitors to Aden Colony suggests that both are widespread.

A 164 364 744

Cholera. Cholera has not been reported from Aden within the present century, although outbreaks have followed its introduction in the past. Since no record exists of its presence in the Hadhramaut, it is probable that the disease was largely confined to the port towns.

During the 1947 outbreak in Egypt, traffic through Aden was increased due to the quarantine restrictions imposed on Egyptian ports. Special precautions were taken by the health authorities to prevent the admission of infected individuals or goods by sea, land or air routes. Immunization against cholera was also provided for all persons handling shipping and for all health service personnel.

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Helminthiases. SCHISTOSOMIASIS. Schistosomiasis is endemic in scattered localities in Western Aden Protectorate, especially in the highland districts above 2,000 feet elevation. Foci of *Schistosoma haematobium* are known to exist in the Jebel Jehaf and Dhala' plateau country, in the Wadi Tiban area around Museimir, and in the vicinity of Tor am Baha, Huwemi and Khor 'Umeira. *S. mansoni* is apparently more restricted in distribution, but it is found in the Jebel Jehaf and the Wadi Tiban regions. No locally acquired infections are reported from the Colony, although numerous cases among persons from the interior are treated in the civilian hospitals each year. A large proportion of the cases seen in Aden Colony come from Yemen or from the Dhala' and the Museimir districts.

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The intermediate snail hosts of *S. haematobium* and *S. mansoni* have not been definitely established, but Bulinus and Planor-

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747 workers sponsored by the Welfare Advisory Council. During the week the Governor opened two play centres. The proceeds of the week were £4,875.

In July, 1951, the Aden Society for the Blind was founded. It is affiliated to the British Empire Society for the Blind and over 300 blind people are registered. Apart from the training made available in braille and handicrafts at the Reilly Centre, the Society has also organised a medical survey to ascertain the causes of blindness, and initiated treatment, in a district of the Western Aden Protectorate. The expedition under the direction of Dr. S. E. Croskery, which lasted a month, was sponsored by the British Empire Society for the Blind, which generously contributed £500 towards the expenses. Blind women are also visited in their homes by voluntary workers from the Aden Women's Voluntary Services, and on their recommendation assistance in kind is provided from the funds of the Society for the Blind.

857 At the end of 1952 there were three children's play centres in Aden. Two of these are in Crater and one at Tawahi. Equipment has been provided and a salaried supervisor attends daily from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. to organise games. The first of these centres, opened in 1951, was made possible by a gift of £750 from the Indian community. The others were financed from the proceeds of Children's Week. At least three other centres are planned for the near future.

575 The Association of Boys' Clubs is a small organisation less than three years old, which to date has opened four clubs. There is an immense opportunity for valuable work here, limited at present chiefly by the lack of suitable club leaders.

747 The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Committee, which administers an annual Government grant of £3,750 with a small additional income from investments. Some 800 persons are assisted each year.

738 The probation service for juvenile offenders has proved its value for Aden boys on first offence charges. For homeless Protectorate and Yemeni boys in trouble, a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. In the absence of a full-time probation officer it has not been possible to extend the service to adults. There is no special children's court, no correctional school, nor any Borstal Institution in the Colony. The following are the juvenile probation figures for the two years:

	1951	1952
Number on probation at 1st January . .	10	13
Total new cases during the year . . .	49	47
Number on probation at 31st December .	13	22
Probation completed satisfactorily . .	30	34
Probation orders revoked	5	4

857 The Aden Boy Scouts Association continues to flourish; there are 10 groups in which a total of 400 boys receive Scout training designed to assist them in becoming good citizens.

000 inexhaustible energy had reduced me to a physical and nervous wreck—and I was the younger man.

861 Near Mukalla to the east beyond the landing ground at
3146 Riyan is the collegiate town of Ghil-Ba-Wazir, so called by
249 me because it seemed to consist of nothing but schools sur-
439 rounded by a few fields of Hammumi tobacco which normally
was exported to Egypt via Aden. Primary schools and a large
• 871 State Intermediate School with a considerable boarding
establishment catered for the youth of Mukalla and the more
[875] advanced pupils from all over the State. The masters, who were
local men or Sudanese on contract, always left me with an impression of keenness, competence and contentment. From Ghil-Ba-Wazir the more promising pupils went on to Aden College or the Technical Institute in Aden, or to a Secondary School in the Sudan, depending on the inclination of the parents or of the Mukalla Government if they were financing the boys' further education.

815 Up in the vast open spaces of the northern limits of the State, survey parties of Petroleum Concessions Ltd. moved farther and farther into territory which was practically unknown to Europeans, on their ceaseless quest for oil, spurred on by recent increases in the cost of their prospecting licence. As these parties pushed their way northwards so did similar parties from the Arabian-American Oil Company at Dhahran on the Persian Gulf in Saudi Arabia move steadily southward with their portable drilling rigs drawn by great tractors and their air-conditioned living caravans, across the great yellow sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali.

712 The frontier became of considerable importance, much more
312 so than it had ever been before and we found it advisable to
exercise a greater degree of control over our tribes than had
626 been necessary or desirable in the past. The Sultan was concerned about the peace of these northern marches, and, fearing an act of aggression, felt that steps should be taken to safeguard the well at Thamud, the only available water for many miles around. This was done by building a fort, constructing a landing strip and flying in a garrison of soldiers of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion. Later, similar measures were taken over to

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648 bring if not plenty at least enough to the inhabitants, was pitifully small.

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178 In all rural areas education seems to be of secondary importance to the inhabitants and the Aden Protectorate was no exception to this rule. In 1931 there was scarcely a school to be found worthy of the name anywhere in the Protectorate outside the towns of Lahej and Mukalla. There were Koranic teachers in most of the villages and an elementary education in Arabic for those willing to pay was available in the larger towns from private tutors or the owners of small private schools. [652] By 1956 there were one hundred and ten Primary Boys' [648] Schools, five Primary Girls' Schools, and in addition there were six Intermediate Boys' Schools and one Lower Secondary School, and the States were contributing over £61,000 a year to the Protectorate Education Service while the United Kingdom contributed about £15,000. During the same year the Colony, with a population of 140,000, was spending £250,000 on their nineteen Primary Schools, ten Intermediate Schools and four Secondary Schools, including Aden College and the Technical Institute, but then they were well-to-do and it was their own money and they did not have to go cap in hand to the Treasury.

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875 Still, in spite of everything, the progress was good and the real problem in the Protectorate was not so much the lack of funds to build schools as lack of staff for the schools which had been built and were planned for the future. The Colony had not sufficient good men to staff their own schools and even if men had been available it would not have been possible to pay them an attractive wage without upsetting the wage scales of other State employees and thereby disturbing seriously [648] the economy of the smaller States. Lahej had tried to solve the problem by importing Egyptian teachers, and they could only afford that luxury because the Egyptian Government subsidised this form of propaganda. It was not a policy that any sensible person would advocate, and I was convinced that the Sultan would one day regret bitterly that these political missionaries were ever imported.

The Quaiti State had been able to draw on the Sudan for

teachers to supplement and to train local talent and theirs was 871
a happy choice, but unfortunately when men were wanted for 875
States in the Western Protectorate no more were available.
The Sudan could use every competent teacher in her own
schools and was disinclined to release men for us even if they
had been prepared to come, which was improbable.

The only solution was to make the most of local talent and this was done by Teacher Training Classes organized by the Director of Education in the Colony. The scheme is working well, but the demand for more and more men grows annually as that infectious disease, education, spreads rapidly through the whole of the Protectorate.

I am not writing a textbook and therefore I must keep away 743
from figures as much as possible, but a few cold and concrete 178
facts can often tell a story more clearly than pages of literary
effort. This is so in the case of the Health Service. Twenty-five
years ago nothing had been done and no real effort was made
until after the World War. In 1956 there were five hospitals [652]
with a total of one hundred and ten beds, two of which were [648]
also Health Service Training Centres, and fifty-five Health
Units or Dispensaries, as well as three Mission Clinics, and the
States were spending at the rate of £28,000 a year compared
with the United Kingdom contribution of £33,000 a year. I
am afraid it does not sound very much, but it was in fact a
tremendous advance. It sounds pitifully small when one realises
that at the same time the Colony was spending £250,000 a
year on their Health Service, to say nothing of the "Queen
Elizabeth II" Hospital which will probably cost a million and a
half pounds before it is completed. In fairness, however, it must
be stated that the Colony Hospital was open to serious cases
from the Protectorate just as the Aden College and Technical
Institute had special facilities for Protectorate boys.

For many years the only medical assistance and treatment [648]
that the Protectorate people could obtain was from the
Medical Officers of the Royal Air Force, and only then if they
were close to a landing ground, and from the staff of the Keith
Falconer Mission Hospital at Sheikh Othman who were always
willing to travel into the Protectorate to care for the sick. Then

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

271 178 Another most important factor is education, that menace in the East to tradition, which continues to expand in the Protectorate with ever-increasing speed and threatens to destroy completely the old system before something better can be introduced, and all the while the oil survey parties move to and fro. If oil is found there can be but one result. The economic brake on political development will be released and the pressure for change will increase until a really dangerous situation has arisen unless the future has been carefully planned. It is obvious, therefore, and has been for some time, that the present political structure is rapidly becoming out-of-date and cannot continue in this rapidly changing world without danger to the peace and security of the whole area. The problem was, and still is, how best to guide political development into more liberal channels and, if possible, at the same time to improve the economy of the area: the question is how to weld the States together in a powerful, essentially democratic, political and economic entity without disturbing more than necessary the traditional ties between the people and their Rulers and ourselves and both. To put it another way would be to say how to achieve in a few short years what we in this country have taken several hundred years to accomplish. In my view the only answer to this difficult problem was, and is, federation or the gradual joining together of the States into a compact whole, due consideration being given to unequal development in individual States.

842 648 178 I had thought about Federation long before there seemed any possibility that one day I would become Governor, but I was not the first person to put the idea down on paper. The credit for this belongs to Mr. G. K. N. Trevaskis, O.B.E., the Adviser for the Western Protectorate who drafted a scheme for Federation while I was still full of ideas and nothing very concrete. This scheme was discussed by me with my advisers at length, and after alteration and amendment it went to London as a definite proposal. It was approved by the Secretary of State and I was authorised to explain my views to the Rulers and obtain their reactions. Let me state here and now that I am proud of my share in the Federation proposal, in

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362 together in one room, or verandah, or in a scrap-wood and
511 corrugated iron hut on the hillside. They had no washing facilities and used public latrines, and when the kerosene oil in the lamp was exhausted they went to sleep. The new accommodation had running water laid on, a bathroom and water-borne sanitation and electric light. This was as it should be, but this was where the trouble arose because water and electricity in Aden had both to be paid for, and investigation showed that the provision of these necessities increased the workman's monthly expenditure by fifteen per cent. There was also some social rivalry among the families and trying to live up to the Joneses never does reduce expenditure.

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• 871 Yet another cause of increased expenditure, which was universal and did not apply specifically to the dwellers in the new houses and flats, was that more children were going to school.

In 1921 there were 339 boys in Government schools, by 1948 this had increased to 4,000 boys and girls, and by 1956 no less than 10,000 children were attending Government schools and many more were going to other educational establishments. Primary and Intermediate education were free and even at Aden College and the Technical Institute the boys of poor parents were able to continue their education with Government scholarships, so the trouble was not with school fees. The parents' financial burden was added to because the boys and the girls had to be decently dressed in clean clothes to go to school, instead of wearing any old thing to hang about the town in or run errands.

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[465] The Aden Government and the Refinery Management were alive to the difficulties of their employees and we and they were taking steps to solve the problem by a revision of some of the wage scales to relieve the financial pressure on the less well paid men. If our plans could have been completed before an unfortunate dispute between a Management and Trades Union officials lighted the fuse to set off a chain of strikes, which were exploited by the National United Front for their own ends, it is probable that the trouble when it came, and come it probably would have done in the atmosphere then prevailing in the Colony, would have been quite limited

This figure does not include Aden

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the £4,000,000 which was obtained from Her Majesty's Government in the form of an Exchequer Loan at 4½ per cent. for thirty years, to provide administration services and roads at Bureikha, services necessitated by the £45,000,000 Refinery and the £7,000,000 harbour with alongside berths for the great crude oil tankers completed by the B.P. Company in 1953. The finance for Colony development has been found from local Aden Government resources to the extent of £3,000,000 and a further £1,300,000 has been raised on the London Market, while the British Government has contributed £450,000 and a further £150,000 has been earmarked for a specific item, from the Exchequer Loan. The balance required to complete the programme amounts to some £3,000,000 and it is proposed, under the Development Plan, to raise a further loan of £3,500,000 in London.

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I give these figures, not because I have the least desire to compile anything in the nature of a statistical account, but because they give in brief a clear indication of the expansion economically of the Colony in the short period of less than twenty years. I have already given figures showing the tremendous advance in education over the same period, which is of particular significance when it is realised that those figures are ninety per cent. Arab, as most of the children of the minority communities attend schools which are under unofficial control although they receive very substantial annual subsidies from the Aden Government.

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The stage is set and the prologue is spoken by Sir Muhammed Mackawee—he was knighted in 1949 for his great public service to his country—one Saturday evening in August 1931, as he and I were sitting on the roof of his garden house at Sheikh Othman. We had dined together and were drinking our coffee and enjoying the cool night breeze after the humid heat of a rather still day for that time of the year. Suddenly he startled me by saying:

"I am not sure that we are ready for democracy in Aden, not, that is, for democratic Government, and yet in some ways we Arabs are more democratic, truly democratic, than are you British."

The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments of the individual concerned. The European standard averages Rs. 5 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses. 571

X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AND RECREATION

Education

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The control of education in the Colony is entrusted to a Director of Education belonging to the Colonial Education Service, assisted by a clerical staff. 655 617

A standing Advisory Educational Committee, which includes some of the leading citizens, meets normally three times a year under the chairmanship of the Civil Secretary, to advise Government on general educational matters.

Schools are classified in respect of management and degree of Government control, as Government, Aided, Recognised and Unrecognised. In respect of academic standard and nature of instruction they are classified as "Indigenous," Primary, Secondary and "Special." During the period under review there were no Recognised schools other than those which were aided and this category, therefore, will be omitted in the tables which follow. 871 198

INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS, QURAN SCHOOLS AND TALMUD TORAS

"Indigenous" schools are private schools of a primitive nature which concentrate mainly on religious teaching but include in their curriculum some measure of general primary education. The more advanced of these are assisted by Government, mainly through *per capita* grants and through free loans of text-books and school equipment.

Quran Schools and Talmud Toras are, in most cases, still more primitive and provide little or no general education. A number of children still pass through these schools before applying for entrance to proper primary schools.

The figures for this category of schools in 1938, so far as they are obtainable, were as follows :—

	Number of Schools.	*Number on rolls.*			*Average attendance.*
		Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*	
Aided	1	39	27	66	57
Un-recognised ...	38	2,216	184	2,400	1,643

3-Gt. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1938) 1940 MM2 Aden MM1

874 classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. This class was discontinued when the teacher in charge proceeded on leave and it is not proposed to reconstitute it in the same form. The number of pupils in this class in 1938 up to the time of its dissolution was 26.

There is also an unrecognised institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly bookkeeping, typing and shorthand. The commercial classes are held in the evening and there is no age restriction to admission. Candidates from this institution are presented for the various certificate examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. The number in these classes in 1938 was 142.

873 777 Evening classes for general education are also held regularly in connection with a Young Men's Club managed by the Church of England Mission. These classes are more in the form of guidance towards self-study than of direct instruction and are attended by an average of about 25 young men, most of whom are Arabs.

FINANCE

871 658 Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 1938 amounted to Rs. 80,140 exclusive of cost of repairs to buildings. Of this sum, Rs. 20,678 were paid out in grants-in-aid.

Contributions towards expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust. For the financial year 1938–39 these contributions amount to Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs. 2/8/- in Standard VI of the Secondary School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

GENERAL

000 Proposals for the improvement of education in Aden were submitted to the Secretary of State in 1938, and were generally approved. It is hoped to begin the introduction of these improvements early in 1939.

Welfare Institutions

657 735 There are as yet no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman, but it is hoped to institute a Poor Relief Fund and a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic as the result of collections made at the Centenary Celebrations in 1939.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

463 The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading and shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large numbers of coolies employed by the salt-works, shipping concerns and contractors are from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are manned by Somalis, who take kindly to this form of semi-stationary employment.

162 More than half of the personal servant class is from the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen. Clerical labour in public offices
464 and large commercial firms is mostly Indian, although as education improves more and more local Arabs are finding employment in Government offices and European firms. Local Arab firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

Masons and building operatives are principally from the
[465] Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid:—

Coolies from 8 to 12 annas a day (8 hours).

Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).

Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).

Clerks from Rs.35 to Rs.250 a month (according to grade).

Personal servants Rs.15 to Rs.50 a month.

Motor-drivers Rs.40 to Rs.100 a month.

511 The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of
262 ghee, and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

511 The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments of the individual concerned. European standard would average Rs.5 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses.

X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.

Education.

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

● 871 While Aden was attached to India, the administration of education followed, with some local modifications, the system obtaining in the Bombay Presidency, and no radical changes in internal organization have been effected since the constitution of Aden as a Colony.

The administration is carried out, under the Governor, by an Education Officer, assisted by a clerical staff. The post of Education Officer was held until November, 1937, by an Indian officer seconded from the Indian Education Service. It is now held by a British officer of the Colonial Education Service. From March, 1933, to March, 1937, there was also an Assistant Education Officer whose main duty was to improve the teaching in

Arabic primary schools. This post, now abolished, was held by a seconded Arab officer of the Palestine Education Department. 871

To advise Government on educational matters there is an Advisory Committee, consisting of leading citizens under the chairmanship of the Civil Secretary.

In respect of management and degree of Government control, schools are classified as Government recognized aided, recognized unaided, and unrecognized unaided. In respect of academic standard and nature of instruction they are classified as secondary, primary, "indigenous" and "special". During the period under review there were no recognized unaided schools, and this category, therefore, will be omitted in the tables which follow.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The normal primary course is of four to five years, consisting of a preparatory stage, of one to two years, and three standards above it. 872

Primary education is given so far as is possible through the vernaculars of the pupils and, except in cases where no vernacular education is obtainable, pupils are not allowed to enter a school in which English is used throughout as the medium until they have completed a primary course through their own vernacular. In Government schools and in most others, English is not taught during the primary course.

The language of over 60 per cent. of the population and the language of instruction in the Government primary schools, both boys' and girls', is Arabic. Primary school education for boys and girls is provided also through English, Gujarati and Urdu in aided schools and through Hebrew, to a limited extent, in unrecognized schools.

The following table shows the number of primary schools in 1937:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*
Government	6	2
Aided	3	4
Unrecognized	3	1
Average number on rolls ... ... {	[illegible]	[illegible]*
	15	[illegible]

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* The large majority of these were in the lower classes of the Urdu schools.

The numbers of pupils in Government and aided primary schools were: boys 889, girls 481.

Of the aided schools, two girls' schools are maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission and one by the Danish Church Mission; one boys' school by the Church of Scotland Mission and the rest by private local management.

The unaided schools are all under private local management.

At the end of the primary course a public examination is held, 872
mainly as a qualifying test for admission to the lower section 873

The number of secondary schools in 1937 was as follows:— 875

	Government.	Aided.	Un-recognised.	Number on Rolls. Boys.	Number on Rolls. Girls.
Boys —					
Lower and Higher Secondary ...	1	2	2	476	—
Lower Secondary ...	—	1	1	94	—
Girls —					
Lower and Higher Secondary ...	—	1	—	3	67

Of the above schools, three aided and one unrecognised are maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission, one aided is maintained by the Church of Scotland Mission, and the rest are under private local management.

The numbers of pupils in the lower and higher secondary sections in Government and aided schools were:—

Boys —	
Higher Secondary	48
Lower Secondary	230
Girls —	
Higher Secondary	24
Lower Secondary	43

In 1937 there was only one entry for the Junior Cambridge Examination, a pupil of the Franciscan Convent School, Tawahi, who passed.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The only vocational or technical training regularly provided is in commercial subjects. Attached to the Government Secondary School are evening classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by present pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. There is also an unrecognised institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly book-keeping, typing and shorthand. Candidates from both these institutions are presented for the various examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. Numbers of students in 1937 were:— 874

Government Evening Commercial Class ...	19
Aden Commercial Institute	100

FINANCE.

Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 1937 amounted to Rs.63,000 exclusive of cost of repairs to buildings. Of this sum Rs.20,737 were paid out in grants-in-aid —Rs.767 to indigenous schools, Rs.7,061 to primary schools, and Rs.12,909 to secondary schools. 658 871

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates on a scale rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs.2/8/- in Standard VI of the Secondary

658 871 School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

Contributions towards Government expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust; for the financial year 1937-8, in which the expenditure is estimated to be Rs.93,900, these contributions will amount to Rs.50,000 and Rs.15,000 respectively.

Welfare Institutions.

747 There are no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman.

Recreation.

529 Facilities exist for every form of recreation. The Aden Football Association exercises general control of the numerous football clubs and is endeavouring to raise the general standard of play and encourage the right spirit. In addition to the military grounds at Steamer Point (Tawahi) there are grounds reserved for the local inhabitants at Tawahi, Crater, Maala, and Sheikh Othman. Hockey and cricket are played both at Tawahi and Crater. Apart from the military grounds there is only one hockey ground at Crater. There are tennis clubs in Crater and Tawahi and one in the military area, which is exclusively for civil and military Europeans.

Polo and golf and squash rackets are played at Khormaksar, and No. 8 (B) Squadron have a golf course of their own. There is a European bathing club at Gold Mohur Bay, which is open 575 to non-residents on payment of a small charge. At Tawahi there 529 is a European social club and another small social club, the members of which are principally Anglo-Indians and Goans. The Arabs have organized two social clubs, one at Crater and the other at Tawahi. They interest themselves in social matters and provide facilities on their premises for games and meetings. Arabic periodicals are taken and occasionally lectures are given.

XI.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden from the 1st April, 1937, to the 31st March, 1938, was 2,261 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,878,040.

The number of country craft entering the port during 1937 was 1,254 with an aggregate tonnage of 53,891.

504 During recent years Aden has developed rapidly as an oil-bunkering port. This is due mainly to its favourable geographical position, as it is nearer to the Persian oil fields than any other

651 (2) The Income Tax Ordinance No. 11 of 1947 which makes provision for relief from double taxation. Arrangements have already been made with the United Kingdom Government to make this provision operative between the two Governments from 1st April, 1947.

Treasury

652 [657] The work of the Treasury Department continued along usual lines during 1947. During the year, however, the Treasury was made responsible for the maintenance of accounts and calculation of pensions in connection with the newly established Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

Trade Registration

659 Since the economic crisis the Trade Registration Department was expanded in order to comply with the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that accurate and prompt figures of Aden's trade returns should be available.

INDUSTRY

Salt

459 During the war the salt industry was handicapped by the lack of tonnage to ship local produce to India and other places. Even in 1946 the position had not materially improved, as only about 90,000 tons were shipped, but 1947 brought increased prosperity to the industry. Exports totalled over 300,000 tons, or over three times the 1946 figure. Much of this was coarse salt shipped to Japan under a contract with the United Kingdom Government.

Fisheries

654 The Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the Colony and the Protectorate in the early part of the year; he came to the conclusion that the waters of the Gulf of Aden showed great promise of early development.

As a result of this visit and in view of the urgent need for increased production of food and other fish products, the Secretary of State despatched to Aden a small team of experts to investigate the best methods of increasing the output of the local and Protectorate fisheries and the suitability of the local types of fish for canning and processing. The cost of this expedition is being met by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The team was accompanied by the Government Fisheries Officer who will continue to advise Government on fisheries development when the other experts have completed their work.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

658 871 The new Director of Education arrived in the Colony from Eritrea on 3rd November, 1947.

The demand for educational facilities continued to increase, but diffi-

culties in providing buildings and staff necessarily limited the rate of ex- 658
pansion. One of the main features of educational development during the 871
year was the successful conversion of buildings to house the expanded Government Secondary School. The release of classrooms previously used by the Secondary School enabled the Primary School to take in a greater number of pupils. Another satisfactory development during the year was the institution of a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School, Crater. The lack of local teacher-training facilities for male teachers was met by sending abroad a number of students to obtain higher qualificatons in the teaching profession.

The year in general was a period of consolidation, but progress was made in all Government schools. This progress was also reflected in some of the grant-aided schools. In particular, the Gujerati School Committee were granted a site for their new school and plans for this were begun. The cost of the building and the recurrent expenditure will be subsidised in part by Government.

Medical and Health Department

The accommodation at the Civil Hospital was filled to capacity 743
throughout the year.

The new appointment of an officer with specialist experience in
venereal and skin diseases has proved most beneficial to the community. 759

Besides a marked improvement in the treatment of social diseases, 758
the cure of ulcer cases—hitherto a difficult matter—received special attention, with the result that the overcrowded ulcer ward with its heavy quota of apparently incurable cases is now a thing of the past.

The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis continued to yield excellent results. Lack of hospital accommodation has been overcome, in part, by the institution of domiciliary treatment.

The granting of facilities for post-graduate study has already proved 658
its worth. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and another obtained the Diploma in Tropical Medicine of Calcutta, coming second in the list of candidates.

The increase in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic 743
shows that it meets, as far as it can, a vital community need. A reduction in the distressingly large numbers of infants who die before reaching the age of 12 months must be the main object of the Clinic's activities. The next most important point is the raising of the standard of midwifery. A course of instruction, followed by an examination, was 874
instituted for local midwives.

Public health measures continued to be vigorously applied. No case 744
of serious communicable disease occurred during the year.

A heavy burden was laid upon the Port Health Staff by the outbreak 759
of cholera in Egypt. All possible precautions were taken to prevent the entry of cholera here and the staff undertook much additional work.

The installation of the electro-therapeutic apparatus at Steamer Point was an important addition to the facilities for treatment, and the Colony

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.	471
Soap Works	French.	
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.	563
Button Factory	Italian.	
Aluminium Factory	Indian.	
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian.	
Ship-owning	French, Arab, Indian.	
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.	

The most important developments in 1947 were the restriction of output of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries of button-cutting and aluminium-pressing. 288 433

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The following statement shows the imports and exports of animals: 231 311

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Mules*
By land	34,048	4,870	85	12	—
By sea	101,677	180	—	2	29
TOTAL	135,725	5,050	85	14	29

231
439

TOTAL EXPORTS OF ANIMALS (BY SEA)

Sheep and goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Dogs*
2,697	28	—	4

Total Exports of Animals by Military . Sheep and goats, 180

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are three kinds of schools in the Colony: Government schools under the Director of Education, which are financed directly from Colony funds; schools which Government recognises and assists by means of grants-in-aid both on capital and recurrent costs; and a number of indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls. The public demand for education continued to expand, and applications for admittance to schools outnumbered the available places. To meet this demand it was possible to arrange for a number of extra streams of pupils to be started, as well as for a "special" class for a group of successful candidates 871 [658]

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMl Aden MMl

871 for entry into the Secondary School who were excluded for a year as they were under age. Every effort has been made to admit as many pupils as possible to the schools in spite of the limited accommodation. Most of the schools cater only for primary education, and the large majority of their pupils are boys. Education for girls has not so far progressed beyond the primary stage, except in the two Convent Schools which employ English as the medium of instruction throughout and are attended by very few Arab girls and those only in the lower classes.

871 658 The schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population. Higher secondary education is conducted through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the Lower Secondary School, but will probably be introduced in the primary schools in the near future. Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of English, Gujerati, Hebrew and, to a limited extent, Urdu, the higher secondary education through the medium of English. English is thus the medium through which the children of all sections of the community unite for higher education.

The highest standard so far reached is School Certificate. There is no local establishment which provides post-secondary training, but a number of students attended courses at Bakht er Rudah in the Sudan and in Egypt.

871 652 Expenditure on education in 1947 was estimated at Rs. 4,58,000 as compared with Rs. 2,96,000 in 1946. It continues to increase and now represents over 5 per cent. of the total public expenditure of the Colony. This increase is reflected in the figures for attendance which show that the number of pupils in Government and grant-aided schools has risen from 2,877 to 3,780 in the same period.

871 658 Efforts were made to improve the standard of teaching in both Government and grant-aided schools. No teacher-training facilities were provided locally during 1947, but students were sent to the Sudan and Egypt for this purpose. It was possible, however, to start a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School.

The Education Department has not been able to undertake any form of adult education. Provision for this type of education exists in the British Institute, where there are three classes in English and one for Cambridge Senior preparation. There are 40 students of various races attending these classes.

Evening classes for adult Arab women, numbering between 35 and 40, meet once a week at the Government Girls' School, and a second class for girls of over school-age numbering about 20 meet twice a week. Both these classes are run by the Principal of the Girls' School and are very popular.

HEALTH

000 During 1947 the long-planned improvements in staffing and equipment, delayed by difficulties arising from post-war conditions, began to

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; con- 494
versely, the 65 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are 4221
in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in 471
Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their 568
proprietors: 162

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.
Soap Works	French.
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.
Aluminium Factory	Indian.
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French.
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian.

474
281

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 231
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. Animals were imported as follows:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Donkeys*	*Dogs*
By land	41,393	5,031	44	6	1	Nil
By sea	105,729	76	3	Nil	Nil	13
TOTAL	147,122	5,107	47	6	1	13

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of School. Schools directly maintained by Government provide 871
primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the lower secondary school, the suggestion for its introduction into the primary schools having been rejected by reason of pressure for fuller teaching of Arabic.

Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujrati, Hebrew and Urdu.

There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion was very impressive. There was much pleasure expressed at the provisions of the Five-Year Plan but this was tempered with much scepticism. The "special" class worked well and all pupils passed into the Government Secondary School.

6: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

871 *Government Grants.* The basis of the grant was changed from one-third of approved expenditure to one-half of the teachers' salaries.

Scholarships. The Scholarship Committee was expanded from four to eight members and met six times to select scholarship holders for 1948 and for 1949. A noteworthy step forward was made with the despatch to England on scholarship of two male teachers on a one-year course, two others on a two-year handicraft course, whilst the Education Officer for the Colony began a one-year course at the London Institute of Education.

Education for Girls. Some progress beyond primary schooling was made in that a Standard V at Sheikh Othman and a Standard VI at Crater were opened, the latter as an incipient intermediate school and with a strong domestic bias.

[875/ 874 Five Egyptian assistant teachers took the higher classes and the Egyptian Senior Mistress was in charge of teacher-training. Very satisfactory work was done in the class-room, and in the needlework and cookery sections. A display of work was given in April.

Teacher-Training. Considerable progress was made with the training of women teachers. Three girls successfully completed a two-year course whilst two others completed a one-year training course in the Omdurman Girls' Training College where they did well in view of the previous low educational standards of Aden. These five girls will make it possible to create new classes early in 1949. Four other girls started training locally, and two more were sent on a three-year course to Omdurman. It is noteworthy that all these girls showed a definite enthusiasm for their work and a high sense of duty, and they did much to popularise the profession.

Six youths from the Government Upper Secondary School were put into training for one year and all but one completed the course satisfactorily. Three are now teaching in Government primary schools and two returned to a grant-aided school. This training put an extra burden on the Principal, but the situation improved at the end of the year with the arrival of the British Education Officer in charge of teacher-training.

875 *Teachers.* Meetings were held monthly and varied between discussions of professional problems and demonstration lessons. Many teachers from grant-aided schools attended.

The number of volumes in the Teachers' Library rose from a few dozen to 448. It is now housed in the temporary premises of the Teachers' Club as being more easily accessible to the profession than at the Departmental Offices.

[431] The bequest of Rs. 15,000 by an Indian citizen of Aden was allotted to the department for the creation of a club for all teachers, and building began towards the end of the year. An energetic committee was formed and meetings were held in temporary quarters at the Government Secondary School. This meeting-place for social and cultural purposes should mean a great deal to the profession.

A monthly Teachers' Journal began publication with a committee of teachers under the guidance of the Director of Education. It is issued free to teachers and contains news, articles and letters. The

general public began to take an interest also in this journal and arrangements were made for its public sale. 875

The deliberate action in sending useful men away on scholarship was to some extent offset by work done at the monthly meetings of teachers; but the standard remained low and will do so until men return to the schools from training locally and in the United Kingdom.

The first annual vacation course took place in August. All Colony teachers attended with many from grant-aided schools and some 20 men from the Western Aden Protectorate. The course concentrated on handwork of many kinds, and the fortnight was one of enthusiasm, hard work and pleasurable contacts.

Adult Education. The evening class for some 40 Arab women continued to meet in the Government Girls' School once a week, and girls of over school age met twice a week. Dressmaking and needlework were rather more popular with the adults, whilst the girls preferred Arabic. All these classes were conducted as before by the British Principal. 873

The Aden Commercial Institute provided evening instruction as usual in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased teaching.

Technical Education. The Technical Instructor arrived early in the year and soon drew up syllabuses for both primary and secondary schools which were put into operation in the third term. He also conducted evening classes for teachers and took a leading part in the Vacation Course. In addition, he drew up preliminary plans for the Technical College destined to open in 1951. 874

Parents Committee. Very heavily attended meetings of parents were held at four centres early in the year to elect 14 members of a committee which met every six weeks to discuss matters concerning the well-being of the primary schools. The committee proved a most useful contact between the officers of the department and the public. 871

Five-Year Plan. This was presented to Government in March and received approval from the Secretary of State towards the end of the year. It provides for the building of three girls' schools which will embrace all stages from kindergarten to teacher-training, two more schools for boys, the Technical College and the Aden College. The latter takes the place of the Lord Lloyd College, so long talked of. The general effect is to double the places in boys' primary schools, to treble places in boys' post-primary schools, and to treble places for girls. Over the five years some 50 additional teachers will be required, but the situation at the end of the year was serious in that but one new man entered training instead of the ten needed at that stage. 658

HEALTH

During 1948 there was a further expansion in the activities of the Medical Department, particularly in the work of the Civil Hospital. 647

For the first time in the history of the department, a fully equipped and staffed X-ray department functioned for the whole year. Over 5,000 743

THE COLONY

PART I.

Review of 1949 and 1950

THE progress of the Colony has been uninterrupted by any serious 185 political or industrial disputes, or by epidemic disease, and both in numbers of residents and material prosperity it has grown far beyond any previous records. The number of ships calling at Aden for fuel make it one of the busiest ports of the world, handling a tonnage comparable with Liverpool, while the air services radiating from Aden to the Middle East, India and the East African Territories have increased in number and frequency. The new civil airport is nearing completion. A new radio-telephone link has been established with East Africa and London.

Steady progress has been made with the Education Five-Year Plan, and with other development works, described in more detail below, and the revenue has remained adequate for recurrent expenditure and for substantial expenditure upon new works without raising additional taxation.

The increase in the population has been caused mainly by the 167 immigration of Arabs from the interior (Aden Protectorate and Yemen) and of Indians and Pakistanis, in most cases single men only. 464 In order to prevent the influx into Aden of people for whom there cannot be found employment or housing, new Immigration Rules were introduced in May, 1950, under which an intending immigrant must satisfy the Government that he is coming to an approved occupation for which no suitable local candidate (of any race) is available. This 653 control has been so far effected mainly on persons arriving by sea. The protection of local employees is being accompanied by a vigorous programme of school building, including a technical college, to raise the educational standard of local candidates.

The late Mr. A. Antonin Besse, K.B.E., made a generous gift of 741 £50,000 to the Colony ; £29,000 is to be spent on buildings at the new 87 Technical College and it is proposed to use the balance for the education of women in Aden.

A population movement of great significance was completed during 167 the period under review by the migration of nearly 42,000 Jews of Yemen origin to Israel. Arrangements for their air lift from Aden were made by the Israeli Authorities in close co-operation with the Aden Government, and the operation was completed without accident or any outbreak of disease, and without molestation by the Arab communities through whom they passed.

The Yemeni Jews have thus ceased to be an important element of 563 the population of Southern Arabia, and in Aden Colony they have

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of Schools

658 871 Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English has now been extended downwards to the last two years of primary education so that boys may be better prepared for secondary education which is conducted in that language. Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujerati, Hebrew and Urdu. There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion remains intense but not always enlightened. The scepticism concerning the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan was overcome by the completion of two new schools for boys, two for girls, additions to three other schools and considerable improvements in equipment and furniture.

Government Grants

Following the deliberations of a committee appointed by Government, a new Grant-in-Aid Code came into force in May, 1950. This increased the responsibilities of the managers of aided schools in return for enhanced grants which are now on the following scale: 50 per cent towards capital costs, 80 per cent and 50 per cent of salaries for qualified and unqualified teachers respectively. As a result staff are being improved, better equipment provided, and unsuitable buildings replaced. Several private schools requested a grant in aid.

The Code also demanded a much higher quality of premises, the teaching of handwork and Arabic was insisted upon, and a suitable approximation to the Government school syllabuses was required. Other articles in the Code concern the maximum number of pupils per class, the hours of work, age ranges, medical attention and punishments.

Scholarships

Ten men were sent to the United Kingdom on scholarship in 1949 and six men and one woman (a Christian Arab) in 1950. Ten of these went on teaching courses, two on secretarial courses, one to the Police College, and four on nursing courses. In addition six Arab girls were sent to the Omdurman Training College in the Sudan. Ten men returned to Aden from studying at Gordon College and Bakht-er-Ruda in the Sudan.

Education of Girls

871 There was a great expansion in primary education during these two years, with the opening of two new schools in Crater and the con-

struction of extra classrooms which allow an intake of seven streams annually (at a maximum 38 girls per stream). This number however barely meets the demand for places. 871

The intermediate school standards rose and there was again a need for further classes which it should be possible to provide upon the return of further girls now in training at Omdurman.

Progress in the provision of post-primary schooling for girls has been maintained in spite of the difficulty of staffing. Between four and six Egyptian women teachers have always been in residence and their services will be required for some time yet. The parents of girls of good family still show a reluctance to allow them to enter the teaching profession. 875

Teacher Training

Applicants for training as women teachers exceeded the number required and provided an opportunity for selection and for the extension of the training course to two years. Responsibility for the training of 10 girls was shared amongst the Egyptian teachers. Of the Aden women teachers, 14 were trained in the Colony, and two in the Sudan; the remainder were untrained. Two students will complete a three-year course at Omdurman in 1951, and two more in 1952, and it is hoped to send others.

Requests were received from the Protectorate for trained women to open girls' schools.

The Education Officer in charge of male teachers' training arrived in the Colony at the end of 1948, and properly organised annual courses are now provided. In each year 12 young men have been trained and there have been no failures. The course provides for a continuance of academic subjects, as well as method and periods of teaching practice. Young men now enter training not only from the higher classes of the Government Secondary School, but younger untrained men are also taken from the class-rooms of both Government and aided schools. As soon as possible this course will be extended into a second year.

Teachers

During the cooler months regular monthly meetings of teachers were held, to which the staffs of aided schools were invited. There were a series of demonstration lessons, of educational films and of general discussions. The Annual Vacation Course is now a regular feature of the teachers' year, and under the Grant-in-Aid Code compulsory attendance was extended to staffs of aided schools; the number of teachers brought in from the Protectorate rose from 20 to 60.

The Teachers' Club is still in existence but was not supported as it should be. Lectures are generally poorly attended, and the library (now containing one thousand volumes) is insufficiently used. The Club tends to be frequented only by those men living nearby. The premises, the gift of an Indian merchant, were completed in 1949 and provide three rooms for games and study, with a compound for social gatherings, and is controlled by an elected committee of teachers.

875 204 The monthly teachers' journal completed its third year and was well run by a small committee of teachers. Its popularity is such that it was increased in size to eight pages, and a considerable number were sold to the public. It contains departmental and professional news, articles and world news.

875 No complaint in general could be made about the enthusiasm of teachers ; there was a much better corporate feeling and a growing sense of professional prestige, but their cultural background remains poor.

Weekly meetings of all women teachers were held during the cooler months. Talks on general education were given by the Principal of the Government Secondary School, and lectures in method and games by the Egyptian teachers.

Building

653 871 Considerable progress has been made with the school buildings foreshadowed in the five-year Development Plan. Work has already begun on the Aden College and the Technical College has been completed. It is hoped that the former will be opened early in 1952 and the latter accepted students early in 1951. Two further girls' schools and a boys' school have been built in Crater and the boys' school at Maalla has been doubled in size. Extensions have been made to three other schools. As a result of these developments there are now 4,000 places available in Government schools compared with 2,000 in 1947.

Technical Education

874 This continued satisfactorily on the lines drawn up by the Principal-Designate of the Technical College, and two Arabs who had been on two-year technical scholarships in England returned in 1950 and assisted in the implementation of the new syllabuses of handwork and art.

Adult Education

873 Evening classes for women and girls were unfortunately not given during 1949-50 owing to shortage of Egyptian staff. Normally dress-making, knitting, embroidery and Arabic are taught. Classes should be resumed shortly.

Weekly talks were given at the British Institute. A privately-run commercial school provided evening instruction in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased to hold classes.

Parents' Committee

871 Meetings of this committee were held every six weeks and many points of great value and interest were discussed. It continued to be a most useful contact between the officers of the Department and the public.

HEALTH

164 A steady improvement in the general state of the public health was revealed by the continued, in some cases marked, decline in the various health indices such as the death rate, infant mortality rate and the T.B. death rate.

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 60 buses are almost all individually owned. Taxis are 471 in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471 As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
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Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning Firms	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies.

311 Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 231 confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Department and Policy

647 658 The Department comprises the Director of Education, the Arab Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer, the British Education Officer for the Protectorate, and the Accountant. Stores are issued from the Department, but the two Government colleges, Aden College and the Technical College, maintain their own stores under supervision.

The policy of the Department is to provide primary and intermediate education for all boys and girls within the Colony, and higher education on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad; to give as full training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching profession; and to provide within and beyond the framework of the system aids to education and to a good cultural background. The Department also gives financial and other assistance to a considerable number of assisted and independent schools.

871 The educational programme in Government schools, which is followed closely by other schools, consists of four years of primary schooling, three of intermediate, and four of secondary. A selective examination is held for entry into the Government Intermediate School at the end of the primary course, and another selective examination

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

for entry into one of the Colleges at the end of the intermediate course. 871 In Government schools primary education is free ; for intermediate education a fee of *Sh.*45 a year is charged, and for Aden College and the Technical College the annual fee is *Sh.*90. Aided and independent schools all charge fees for each of the three sections, in most cases very much higher than those in Government schools.

Provision for Education

Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and intermediate education through the medium of Arabic (the mother-tongue of the large majority), and secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is now started in the third year of the four-year primary course. Aided and independent schools provide primary and intermediate schooling through the medium of English, Urdu, Hebrew and Gujrati. Secondary schooling is through the medium of English. There is also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Koranic schools for both boys and girls.

Technical classes, which were run for a few months in a neighbouring 874 primary school, were transferred to the completed Technical College buildings in November, 1951. The first intake consisted of 60 boys. The College offers four courses, each of four years' duration, in carpentry and joinery ; cabinet-making ; engineer fitting ; and motor mechanics. The administrative block and the eight workshops cost some £100,000 to build and equip. The interest and support of commercial firms was freely given and an advisory committee was constituted.

The former Government Secondary School closed at the end of 1952 873 when its premises and the students in its lower section were given over to the Government Intermediate School. The students of the upper section was transferred to the nearly complete Aden College which, with its fifteen staff houses and appropriate servants' quarters, cost some £200,000 to build and equip. The college has two laboratories with theatres, a large assembly hall equipped with stage and film projection box, boarding accommodation for 30 boys, a mosque, a library and an exhibition hall.

Both Government Colleges receive pupils from Government, aided, or independent schools. Aden College takes them as far as the Cambridge School Certificate and the General Certificate of Education, whilst the Technical College will take them as far as examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute. In the Cambridge School Certificate Examination of December, 1951, 29 boys from Aden College sat of whom seven were successful. Attached to Aden College there is a one-year teacher-training section for men teachers, and attached to the Girls' Intermediate School there is a two-year training section for women teachers.

The ages of entry and leaving for primary schools are 6/8 to 10/12 871 years ; for intermediate schools 11/12 to 14/15 years ; and for secondary schools and the two colleges 14/15 to 18/19 years.

871 *Numbers of Schools and Pupils*

875 The number of schools in 1952 were :

Type of School	*Boys'* *Primary*	*Boys'* *Intermediate*	*Boys'* *Secondary*	*Girls'* *Primary*	*Girls'* *Intermediate*	*Girls'* *Secondary*
Government	6	1	2	4	1	—
Aided	8	5	2	7	4	2
Independent (recognised)	7	3	1	4	—	—

As at 31st March, 1952, there were 2,397 boys and 902 girls (with 129 teachers) attending Government schools ; 1,844 boys and 699 girls (with 104 teachers) attending aided schools ; and 891 boys and 178 girls (with 39 teachers) attending recognised independent schools.

Expenditure on Education

652 658 During the financial year 1951–52 £78,172 was spent by the Education Department of which £68,813 was recurrent expenditure. Grants-in-aid (recurrent) amounted to £7,346 and grants-in-aid (capital) to £8,952.

Studies abroad

658 In March, 1952, there were eight men and one woman studying in the United Kingdom and Ireland at the expense of Government ; in addition there were five private male scholars paying their own expenses but sponsored by Government. They are taking the following courses :

	Men	*Women*	*Sponsored Men*
Nursing . . .	3	1	—
Medicine . . .	3	—	—
Teaching . . .	2	—	—
Engineering . .	—	—	2
Law	—	—	2
Architecture . .	—	—	1

875 In addition, there were four girls studying at the Training College, Khartoum, two of whom returned during the year to teach.

Teacher Training

In 1952 no more than 12 men were under training of whom only eight were new to the profession ; the other four were withdrawn for training from Government or aided schools. The training curriculum was revised and the required standard of education at entry was raised. Girls go into training at a much earlier age direct from the Government Intermediate School after seven years of schooling and are easier to recruit though there is serious wastage through early marriage. One girl was under training during 1952.

To strengthen the local staff two Indian men teachers were employed at the Government Secondary School and three women teachers from Egypt at the Government girls' schools. Some aided and independent schools (notably the Gujrati school) import teachers, mainly from India.

Further Education

Women. [illegible] were conducted in purdah conditions for Arab 871 teachers [illegible] Arab female adults in school premises. Women of [875] various r[illegible] weekly at a club run by the Women's Voluntary Services.

Men. The annual vacation course for Government men teachers was held ; of the 250 men present for the fortnight's course, 60 came from the Western Protectorate and some 30 from non-Government schools. The emphasis of the course was on craftwork.

Evening classes were again announced by the Education Department but so poor was the response that none came into being. A course for non-Arabs in Arabic was run successfully.

Libraries

The former British Council library of some 10,000 volumes was 658 taken over by the Education Department and membership rose to 189 of whom 38 were Arabs, 52 Indians, 88 Europeans, nine Somalis and two Jews. Attached to the Library is a reading-room visited by some 350 people monthly. A number of Arab and Indian social clubs have [575] small libraries. The library at the Teachers' Club was increased to about 1,500 volumes.

Activities among Teachers

Apart from the usual vacation course, monthly meetings of teachers 875 were held, the theme being the use of the film in education. The monthly magazine, edited by a panel of teachers, reached its 42nd number ; it is most useful as a vehicle for advice and information. The committee of the Teachers' Club was active in promoting entertainments, talks, film shows, games, competitions and tea-parties for distinguished visitors to the Colony. The textbook committee, consisting of selected teachers from the Government primary and intermediate schools under the chairmanship of the Education Officer, met once a month to discuss the preparation of new textbooks suitable for Aden.

Teachers, particularly in the Government primary schools, concentrated much more on the better teaching of handwork ; much notable work was done in modelling and map-making. In the girls' schools the standard of cookery, needlework, dressmaking and flower-making are high.

Parents' Committee

The attendance at the annual meetings of parents to elect the new 871 committees rose and considerable interest was shown in the reports presented. The committee continued to give most valuable assistance to the officers of the Department and constituted a useful means of communication with parents in general.

The Five-Year Plan

With the occupation of Aden College in April, 1952, (although the 658 buildings were not complete and the grounds not ready) and of the

000 which provided mainly for the better enforcing of discipline in the Force.

652 The General Loan and Stock Ordinance (No. 20 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised by the Government of Aden Colony under separate legislation and provided for the creation of Aden Colony stock. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The General Local Loan Ordinance (No. 21 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised locally in the Colony by the issue of debentures by the Government of the Colony under separate legislation. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The Trustee Investment in Aden Government Securities Ordinance (No. 22 of 1952), which provided safeguards to facilitate the investment of trust and other funds in the United Kingdom in Aden Government securities.

871 The Education Ordinance (No. 23 of 1952), which made provision for control of education in the Colony. This legislation was necessitated by the expansion of both Government and private education.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

692 Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Appeals from the Supreme Court are heard by Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

There are subordinate civil and criminal courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. This Court is presided over by the Chief Magistrate, who is the Judge of the Small Causes Court, assisted by one of the other two Magistrates as additional Judge. In addition, there are Magistrate's Courts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

671 The criminal system of law is based on that of India, modified by local ordinances. The Indian Penal Code is in force in the Colony.

691 The commonest type of litigation is that between landlord and tenant under the Aden Rent Restriction Ordinance and the majority of the suits under this head are claims by landlords for possession against their tenants.

674 The numbers of the civil and criminal cases filed in the Courts of
691 the Colony during the years 1951 and 1952 were as follows:

Supreme Court

	1951	1952
Original Criminal	3	5
Criminal Appeals	77	123
Criminal Revision	22	15
Original Civil	476	566
Civil Appeals	19	22

65:Landshut S-4 (no date)1950 M1 Middle East
Aden MMI

162 fewer. Be that as it may, of the total only 4,700 belonged to the
563 original Jewish community of Aden: the rest—about 3,800—were Yemeni Jews in transit to Palestine. On arrival in Aden, after a most hazardous journey across the desert, the Yemeni emigrants were usually destitute and in a complete state of exhaustion.

563 Formerly they used to be quartered either in the Jewish part of the
361 Crater district of the town or in the Jewish quarter of Sheikh 'Othman, about eight miles inland from the Crater. More recently, so much has their number increased, that a separate camp, known as Hashad camp, was for a time set up for them a mile and a half from Sheikh 'Othman. The Hashad camp, which has now been replaced by another—made available by the Aden Government—was subsidised by the Joint Distribution Committee and directed by a woman physician (a remarkable woman in many ways), Dr. Olga Feinberg.

563 Many of the Yemeni Jews in Aden are employed as coolies, casual
463 labourers and hawkers, a number dwelling in the Coolie Lines and in caves in the rocks. The rest are mainly craftsmen (as they were in Yemen)—gold- and silversmiths, weavers, carders, thatchers, and so forth.

563 The Jewish community of Aden proper, numbering until recently between 4,000 and 5,000, is centred in the Crater, where Jewish shops, many of them in the Suq, are mingled with those of Muslims, Hindus, and Parsees. A few of the wealthier Jewish merchants have shops in the Steamer Point district, where the Government offices and better-class shops are situated.

563 Thanks to the generosity of the Menahem Messa family, until the
811 riots, the community had a large and well-equipped school and a spacious new synagogue. In addition, there was another somewhat smaller school. Owing to the lack of qualified teachers, however, the standard of education is low. The new and richly decorated synagogue was also used as a kind of clubhouse, and was an habitual rendezvous when services were not in progress.

563 The relations between the old Jewish community of Aden and the Muslims used to be tolerably good. But the growing influx of Yemeni Jews led to the development of a certain degree of tension between them and the Muslim coolies, many of whom—incidentally—are themselves of Yemeni origin. It is also likely that inflammatory nationalist broadcasts from Egypt and other Arab stations in the Middle East, blaring out daily through loudspeakers in Aden cafés, have played their part in stirring up anti-Jewish feeling.

Following the appeal of the Arab League for a three-day protest
579 strike against the decision of the United Nations to partition Palestine,
625 an anti-Zionist demonstration in Aden developed into a riot. Jewish
563 shops and houses in the Crater and in Sheikh 'Othman were attacked, many being burnt and looted.

From the official report of the Commission of Inquiry, it is evident that the reason why the British authorities were unable to bring the

9: Ingrams G-4 (1934-1944) 1945 MM2 Hadhramaut : . .
Aden MM1

and character and worthy of the grandeur of its setting, even if from a 175
modern point of view is was not a perfect town. What the place needs is 361
a plan for gradual rebuilding, with due regard to the architecture of the region and to its own needs.

For Aden will probably always be an important commercial centre, as it has been since the days of Ezechiel, and it will no doubt always be an imperial fortress. From the former aspect it needs replanning. It is ridiculous, for instance, that goods imported for re-export, such as skins and coffee, should be carried from the harbour up the pass into Aden town and then carried back again after repacking. From a fortress point of view the shoddy buildings of Tarshein and Morbat need replacing with something more worthy. Why, for instance, it is necessary to have pent roofs, the development of a rainy country, in a country where flat roofs are required, is a mystery. But the roofs are a minor matter, the buildings are in themselves and from any point of view hideous.

But it is not of the commercial or military aspects of Aden I wish to speak, nor need I say anything about the government and life of the colony itself. The colony is year by year recovering from the long period during which the declared policy was to consider the garrison as the only part of Aden that mattered, and not to spend money and effort on the people. Since it became a colony, Aden has accumulated substantial surplus balances, and once hostilities are over great development of social services can be undertaken.

But it is of Aden as the potential culture centre of the Southern Red 439
Sea and Gulf of Aden area that I should like to speak. Willy-nilly, since
the time of its capture Aden started to play a part in the affairs of its 361
neighbours. Before that time, such contacts as there were with South Arabia were conducted through the Government of Bombay and the Government of Mauritius. Gradually the protectorate was built up, as I have described, the chiefs were entertained, and as the commerce of Aden redeveloped, the town began to be the market of the Western Aden Protectorate, the Yemen and British Somaliland. It is now, alas, regarded as the acme of what the British think good. Aden has in the past been an educational centre despite itself. It just could not help it, because of its geographical position.

It is quite clear that anything Aden has better than its neighbours, must attract the latter to it. In the past the attraction has been mainly trade, though medical facilities have attracted many, and even the wretched education which it offered in the past has been used.

In 1935 a small boarding school for thirty-six selected pupils, mainly 871 ●
the sons of chiefs, was started, and that was the first active attempt to offer something educative to the people of the protectorate. Its avowed object is to help in the production of more enlightened chiefs, and, though roughly it only provides primary schooling, it has done definite good and has become a success.

As soon as the war is over the British Council will be opening what will eventually be a secondary school, mainly for boys from the protectorate and the Yemen, the Lord Lloyd College. Possibly later on it will attain university status.

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954

M1 Middle East

ADEN MM1

HADHRAMAUT MM2

H

[102
361]

Salt pans
Aden Harbor
ADEN
CRATER
0 1 2 miles

sequently return to their home settlements with their savings. Arabic is the language of the indigenous peoples, but Malay tongues are widely used in the towns of the Hadhramaut. Swahili, the *franca lingua* of East Africa, is understood throughout most of the area, while English is extensively employed in Aden proper. The majority of Arabs are Moslems, belonging to branches of the Sunni sect. Other religions are found chiefly among the different racial groups in the Colony and in the coast towns of the Protectorate.

H 167
H 191
A H 795

Education has made considerable progress in the Colony, and is gradually being introduced into the Protectorate. Primary schools for both sexes are supported by the government in the Colony, and by mission and private organizations. The Colonial authorities also operate secondary and vocational schools for boys. There are no post-secondary institutions, but government scholarships are available for the training of teachers and various professional personnel in the Anglo-Egytian Sudan or in the United Kingdom. The literacy rate among children of 6 to 12 years of age is estimated at 90 per cent, in contrast with 20 to 25 per cent in the general population. A program for the expansion of education

A H 871
H 658 871
H 212 185 658

p. 237 (B)

3:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

PRIMARY EDUCATION

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[797] The language of over 60 per cent. of the population and the language of instruction in the Government Primary Schools, for both boys and girls, is Arabic. Primary school education for boys and girls is provided also through English, Gujarati and Urdu in aided schools and through Hebrew to a limited extent in unrecognized schools.

The following table gives the nominal roll and attendance figures for the primary schools in 1938 :—

	Number of Schools.				*Average Number on Rolls.*			*Average attendance.*
	Government.	*Aided.*	*Unrecognised.*	*Total.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*	
Boys ...	4	6	4	14	1,181	109*	1,290	1,140
Girls ...	2	4	1	7	20	527	547	474

* The large majority of these were in the lower classes of the Urdu schools.

The numbers of pupils in Government and aided primary schools were, boys 955, girls 468, total 1,423.

[797] Of the non-Government primary schools two aided boys' schools and one unrecognized boys' school are managed by the Roman Catholic Mission, one aided girls' school by the Danish Church Mission, one aided boys' school by the Church of Scotland Mission, and the rest by private local management.

872
873 At the end of the primary course a public examination is held through Arabic and Urdu, mainly as a qualifying test for admission to the lower section of the Government Secondary School. In 1938 127 candidates entered for this examination and 79 passed. Failure in this examination does not necessarily debar a pupil from entering the secondary school, but priority of place is generally given to those who pass.

Arabic primary schools. This post, now abolished, was held by 871
a seconded Arab officer of the Palestine Education Department.

To advise Government on educational matters there is an Advisory Committee, consisting of leading citizens under the chairmanship of the Civil Secretary.

In respect of management and degree of Government control, schools are classified as Government recognized aided, recognized unaided, and unrecognized unaided. In respect of academic standard and nature of instruction they are classified as secondary, primary, " indigenous " and " special ". During the period under review there were no recognized unaided schools, and this category, therefore, will be omitted in the tables which follow.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

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The more advanced of these are assisted by Government, mainly through *per capita* grants and through free loans of text-books and school equipment.

Quran schools and Talmud Toras are, in most cases, still more primitive and provide little or no general education.

The figures for these schools in 1937 are as below:—

Indigenous Schools, Quran Schools and Talmud Toras.	*Number of Schools.*	*Number on Rolls.*	
		Boys.	*Girls.*
Aided	3	87	27
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It has been the practice for a number of children to pass through these schools before applying for entrance to proper primary schools.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

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The lower secondary course is available for boys through Arabic in the Government and one aided school, and through Gujarati in one other aided school. Pupils attending Urdu primary schools endeavour to acquire during their primary course sufficient Arabic to enable them to join an Arabic lower secondary course, because funds, public or private, do not permit of the provision of a lower secondary course through Urdu. A lower secondary course is provided in the Jewish boys' school, but the medium of instruction is Arabic though written in Hebrew characters. The teaching of English is begun, in Government schools, in the first year of the secondary course.

Secondary education for girls is obtainable only through English, in the two Franciscan convent schools.

pounds sterling to Oxford University to found St. Antony College, and that was not the only assistance which he had given to the University, for other Colleges had also benefited from his generosity. I think probably the most outstanding things about Besse were his courage and his advanced ideas with regard to the employment of local labour. He was undaunted whatever scurvy trick fate chose to serve him, and at the same time his personal relations with his local labour were always excellent. He was not always very easy to deal with and seldom worried about what people said or thought of him—and enemies he certainly had, but what successful man has not. 000

At the time of which I speak his principal business was in skins, hides, coffee, piece-goods and electrical goods, while at the same time he had innumerable shipping Agencies and a very important petrol Agency, to say nothing of his own line of coastal steamers which traded round the coast of Arabia down to Mauritius and up into the Mediterranean. I was very glad when His Majesty, King George VI, was graciously pleased to confer upon him an honorary knighthood of the British Empire for his outstanding achievements and his generosity, which had been of great benefit to the Colony. At the same time I was frankly disappointed that he had thought fit to give over a million pounds to the University of Oxford to found a new College, because there seemed to be a sufficiency of University Colleges in the United Kingdom, and what we needed so badly in Aden was a new Civil Hospital. I gave him my views and I told him that I thought he should have put the money back into the place through which he had made it, and that to have built a hospital and to have endowed it would have been a wonderful memorial which would have stood for ever. He took my criticism, my direct attack, very well; he always did, and immediately gave £50,000 to encourage technical education and the education of women in the Colony. The fine administrative block of the Technical Institute [873] is a memorial to his generosity, and the Besse centre in Crater [562] where women, who have not had the advantage of a school education, can learn many things, is another of his benefactions.

The head office messenger came hurriedly into my office:

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[197] The language of over 60 per cent. of the population and the language of instruction in the Government Primary Schools, for both boys and girls, is Arabic. Primary school education for boys and girls is provided also through English, Gujarati and Urdu in aided schools and through Hebrew to a limited extent in unrecognized schools.

The following table gives the nominal roll and attendance figures for the primary schools in 1938 :—

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SECONDARY EDUCATION

The full secondary course at present consists of six standards, at the end of which candidates sit for the Junior Cambridge Examination. This course may be taken entirely through English in three aided and two unrecognized schools. For schools using media other than English the course is of two sections, a lower of three standards through the vernacular and a higher of three standards through English. 873

The lower secondary course is available for boys through Arabic, in the Government and one aided school and through Gujarati in one other aided school. Pupils attending Urdu primary schools endeavour to acquire sufficient Arabic to enable them to join an Arabic lower secondary course. A lower secondary course is provided in the Jewish boys' school but the medium of instruction is Arabic though written in Hebrew characters. The teaching of English is begun, in Government schools, in the first year of the secondary course.

Secondary education for girls is obtainable only through English, in the two Franciscan Convent Schools. Very few Arab girls take this course.

The following table gives the figures for secondary schools in 1938 :—

	Number of Schools.				*Average Number on Rolls.*	*Average attendance.*
	Government.	*Aided.*	*Unrecognized.*	*Total.*		
Boys ...	1	3	3	7	541	493
Girls ...	—	2	—	2	115	101

The large majority of these pupils are in the lower secondary classes.

Of the non-Government schools shown in the above table two aided girls' schools, one aided boys' school and one unrecognized boys' school are maintained by the Roman Catholic Missions, one aided boys' school is maintained by the Church of Scotland Mission and the rest are under private local management.

Four candidates, from the Government secondary boys' school, passed the Junior Cambridge Examination in December, 1938.

"SPECIAL" SCHOOLS

The only vocational or technical training regularly provided at present is in commercial subjects. Until June, 1928, there were attached to the Government Secondary School evening commercial 874

874 classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. This class was discontinued when the teacher in charge proceeded on leave and it is not proposed to reconstitute it in the same form. The number of pupils in this class in 1938 up to the time of its dissolution was 16.

There is also an unrecognized institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly bookkeeping, typing and shorthand. The commercial classes are held in the evening and there is no age restriction to admission. Candidates from this institution are presented for the various certificate examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. The number in these classes in 1938 was 142.

873 797 Evening classes for general education are also held regularly in connection with a Young Men's Club managed by the Church of England Mission. These classes are more in the form of guidance towards self-study than of direct instruction and are attended by an average of about 25 young men, most of whom are Arabs.

FINANCE

871 658 Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 1938 amounted to Rs. 80,140 exclusive of cost of repairs to buildings. Of this sum, Rs. 20,678 were paid out in grants-in-aid.

Contributions towards expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust. For the financial year 1938–39 these contributions amount to Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs. 2/8/– in Standard VI of the Secondary School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

GENERAL

000 Proposals for the improvement of education in Aden were submitted to the Secretary of State in 1938, and were generally approved. It is hoped to begin the introduction of these improvements early in 1939.

Welfare Institutions

657 735 There are as yet no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman, but it is hoped to institute a Poor Relief Fund and a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic as the result of collections made at the Centenary Celebrations in 1939.

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	Government.	Aided.	Un-recognized.	Number on Rolls. Boys.	Girls.
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Lower and Higher Secondary ...	1	2	2	419	—
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Lower and Higher Secondary ...	—	2	—	3	67

Of the above schools, three aided and one unrecognized are maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission, one aided is maintained by the Church of Scotland Mission, and the rest are under private local management.

The numbers of pupils in the lower and higher secondary sections in Government and aided schools were:—

Boys —	
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In 1937 there was only one entry for the Junior Cambridge Examination, a pupil of the Franciscan Convent School, Tawahi, who passed.

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Government Evening Commercial Class ...	19
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Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 658 1937 amounted to Rs.63,000 exclusive of cost of repairs to 871 buildings. Of this sum Rs.20,737 were paid out in grants-in-aid —Rs.767 to indigenous schools, Rs.7,061 to primary schools, and Rs.12,909 to secondary schools.

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general public began to take an interest also in this journal and arrangements were made for its public sale. 875

The deliberate action in sending useful men away on scholarship was to some extent offset by work done at the monthly meetings of teachers; but the standard remained low and will do so until men return to the schools from training locally and in the United Kingdom.

The first annual vacation course took place in August. All Colony teachers attended with many from grant-aided schools and some 20 men from the Western Aden Protectorate. The course concentrated on handwork of many kinds, and the fortnight was one of enthusiasm, hard work and pleasurable contacts.

Adult Education. The evening class for some 40 Arab women continued to meet in the Government Girls' School once a week, and girls of over school age met twice a week. Dressmaking and needlework were rather more popular with the adults, whilst the girls preferred Arabic. All these classes were conducted as before by the British Principal. 873

The Aden Commercial Institute provided evening instruction as usual in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased teaching.

Technical Education. The Technical Instructor arrived early in the year and soon drew up syllabuses for both primary and secondary schools which were put into operation in the third term. He also conducted evening classes for teachers and took a leading part in the Vacation Course. In addition, he drew up preliminary plans for the Technical College destined to open in 1951. 874

Parents Committee. Very heavily attended meetings of parents were held at four centres early in the year to elect 14 members of a committee which met every six weeks to discuss matters concerning the well-being of the primary schools. The committee proved a most useful contact between the officers of the department and the public. 871

Five-Year Plan. This was presented to Government in March and received approval from the Secretary of State towards the end of the year. It provides for the building of three girls' schools which will embrace all stages from kindergarten to teacher-training, two more schools for boys, the Technical College and the Aden College. The latter takes the place of the Lord Lloyd College, so long talked of. The general effect is to double the places in boys' primary schools, to treble places in boys' post-primary schools, and to treble places for girls. Over the five years some 50 additional teachers will be required, but the situation at the end of the year was serious in that but one new man entered training instead of the ten needed at that stage. 658

HEALTH

During 1948 there was a further expansion in the activities of the Medical Department, particularly in the work of the Civil Hospital. 647

For the first time in the history of the department, a fully equipped and staffed X-ray department functioned for the whole year. Over 5,000 743

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Weekly meetings of all women teachers were held during the cooler months. Talks on general education were given by the Principal of the Government Secondary School, and lectures in method and games by the Egyptian teachers.

Building

653 871 Considerable progress has been made with the school buildings foreshadowed in the five-year Development Plan. Work has already begun on the Aden College and the Technical College has been completed. It is hoped that the former will be opened early in 1952 and the latter accepted students early in 1951. Two further girls' schools and a boys' school have been built in Crater and the boys' school at Maalla has been doubled in size. Extensions have been made to three other schools. As a result of these developments there are now 4,000 places available in Government schools compared with 2,000 in 1947.

Technical Education

874 This continued satisfactorily on the lines drawn up by the Principal-Designate of the Technical College, and two Arabs who had been on two-year technical scholarships in England returned in 1950 and assisted in the implementation of the new syllabuses of handwork and art.

Adult Education

873 Evening classes for women and girls were unfortunately not given during 1949-50 owing to shortage of Egyptian staff. Normally dressmaking, knitting, embroidery and Arabic are taught. Classes should be resumed shortly.

Weekly talks were given at the British Institute. A privately-run commercial school provided evening instruction in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased to hold classes.

Parents' Committee

871 Meetings of this committee were held every six weeks and many points of great value and interest were discussed. It continued to be a most useful contact between the officers of the Department and the public.

HEALTH

164 A steady improvement in the general state of the public health was revealed by the continued, in some cases marked, decline in the various health indices such as the death rate, infant mortality rate and the T.B. death rate.

for entry into one of the Colleges at the end of the intermediate course. 871 In Government schools primary education is free ; for intermediate education a fee of *Sh.*45 a year is charged, and for Aden College and the Technical College the annual fee is *Sh.*90. Aided and independent schools all charge fees for each of the three sections, in most cases very much higher than those in Government schools.

Provision for Education

Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and intermediate education through the medium of Arabic (the mother-tongue of the large majority), and secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is now started in the third year of the four-year primary course. Aided and independent schools provide primary and intermediate schooling through the medium of English, Urdu, Hebrew and Gujrati. Secondary schooling is through the medium of English. There is also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Koranic schools for both boys and girls.

Technical classes, which were run for a few months in a neighbouring 874 primary school, were transferred to the completed Technical College buildings in November, 1951. The first intake consisted of 60 boys. The College offers four courses, each of four years' duration, in carpentry and joinery ; cabinet-making ; engineer fitting ; and motor mechanics. The administrative block and the eight workshops cost some £100,000 to build and equip. The interest and support of commercial firms was freely given and an advisory committee was constituted.

The former Government Secondary School closed at the end of 1952 873 when its premises and the students in its lower section were given over to the Government Intermediate School. The students of the upper section was transferred to the nearly complete Aden College which, with its fifteen staff houses and appropriate servants' quarters, cost some £200,000 to build and equip. The college has two laboratories with theatres, a large assembly hall equipped with stage and film projection box, boarding accommodation for 30 boys, a mosque, a library and an exhibition hall.

Both Government Colleges receive pupils from Government, aided, or independent schools. Aden College takes them as far as the Cambridge School Certificate and the General Certificate of Education, whilst the Technical College will take them as far as examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute. In the Cambridge School Certificate Examination of December, 1951, 29 boys from Aden College sat of whom seven were successful. Attached to Aden College there is a one-year teacher-training section for men teachers, and attached to the Girls' Intermediate School there is a two-year training section for women teachers.

The ages of entry and leaving for primary schools are 6/8 to 10/12 871 years ; for intermediate schools 11/12 to 14/15 years ; and for secondary schools and the two colleges 14/15 to 18/19 years.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East

Aden MM1

439 Restrictions imposed by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden were causing some dissatisfaction.

491 The Colony is served by good roads which extend to Shaikh Othman and Lahej. Increasing use is being made of motor
494 vehicles on some 700 miles of tracks in the Western Aden Pro-
505 tectorate, but communications with the Hadramaut coast are
506 almost entirely by sea or air. Since the Colony ceased to be
205 administered by the Government of India in 1937, it has had
436 its own postal administration and issued its own stamps. When India became independent in 1947, the Aden Government began to consider abandoning the rupee as the legal currency, but the change to the East African shilling (divided into 100 cents) was not effected until October 1951, when Aden came under the jurisdiction of the East African currency board.

651 The main sources of revenue are income tax, excess profits
652 and other direct taxes, and excise duties. Revenue for 1951–2 was £1,577,646 and expenditure £1,597,400 plus a contribution of £1 million to the development fund. The development plan, as revised in 1949, envisaged the expenditure in three years of £2,023,000, of which 53 per cent was to be provided by the Colony's own surplus balances and 15 per cent by the British Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, while it was hoped to raise the remainder (£660,000) as loans in London. Further proposals for development until 1956–7 at an additional cost of nearly £4 million were being considered by the Colonial Office at the end of 1952. In 1953 development plan expenditure approved[1] for the Colony and Protectorates reached a total of £6,270,000, of which £850,000 came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and
658 £5,420,000 from local loans and resources.[2] Meanwhile, under
●[873 the educational part of the 1949 programme (16 per cent of the total) an Aden College of upper secondary status and a tech-
874] nical college have been built, and a number of primary and secondary schools built or enlarged. In 1952 3,152 boys and 1,562 girls were receiving primary, and 1,552 boys and 256 girls secondary education in government or private schools. Egyptian women teachers were being employed in post-primary schools owing to the shortage of qualified Aden women. Overseas scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Great

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[1] In principle, but subject to further revision.

[2] In December of that year the Aden Government floated a public loan for the first time for the financing of development works, including a new power station, a new telephone exchange, and major water improvements. A total of £1,330,000 was issued in 4½ per cent stock of which £480,000 was taken up for Colonial Government funds, £100,000 reserved for public subscription in Aden, and £750,000 was placed on the London market.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The full secondary course at present consists of six standards, 873 at the end of which candidates sit for the Junior Cambridge Examination. This course may be taken entirely through English in three aided and two unrecognized schools. For schools using media other than English the course is of two sections, a lower of three standards through the vernacular and a higher of three standards through English.

The lower secondary course is available for boys through Arabic, in the Government and one aided school and through Gujarati in one other aided school. Pupils attending Urdu primary schools endeavour to acquire sufficient Arabic to enable them to join an Arabic lower secondary course. A lower secondary course is provided in the Jewish boys' school but the medium of instruction is Arabic though written in Hebrew characters. The teaching of English is begun, in Government schools, in the first year of the secondary course.

Secondary education for girls is obtainable only through English, in the two Franciscan Convent Schools. Very few Arab girls take this course.

The following table gives the figures for secondary schools in 1938:—

	Number of Schools.				*Average Number on Rolls.*	*Average attendance.*
	Government.	*Aided.*	*Unrecognised.*	*Total.*		
Boys ...	1	3	3	7	541	493
Girls ...	—	2	—	2	115	101

The large majority of these pupils are in the lower secondary classes.

Of the non-Government schools shown in the above table two aided girls' schools, one aided boys' school and one unrecognized boys' school are maintained by the Roman Catholic Missions, one aided boys' school is maintained by the Church of Scotland Mission and the rest are under private local management.

Four candidates, from the Government secondary boys' school, passed the Junior Cambridge Examination in December, 1938.

"SPECIAL" SCHOOLS

The only vocational or technical training regularly provided at 874 present is in commercial subjects. Until June, 1928, there were attached to the Government Secondary School evening commercial

874 classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. This class was discontinued when the teacher in charge proceeded on leave and it is not proposed to reconstitute it in the same form. The number of pupils in this class in 1938 up to the time of its dissolution was 16.

There is also an unrecognized institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly bookkeeping, typing and shorthand. The commercial classes are held in the evening and there is no age restriction to admission. Candidates from this institution are presented for the various certificate examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. The number in these classes in 1938 was 142.

873 797 Evening classes for general education are also held regularly in connection with a Young Men's Club managed by the Church of England Mission. These classes are more in the form of guidance towards self-study than of direct instruction and are attended by an average of about 25 young men, most of whom are Arabs.

Finance

871 658 Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 1938 amounted to Rs. 80,140 exclusive of cost of repairs to buildings. Of this sum, Rs. 20,678 were paid out in grants-in-aid.

Contributions towards expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust. For the financial year 1938–39 these contributions amount to Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs. 2/8/– in Standard VI of the Secondary School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

General

000 Proposals for the improvement of education in Aden were submitted to the Secretary of State in 1938, and were generally approved. It is hoped to begin the introduction of these improvements early in 1939.

Welfare Institutions

657 735 There are as yet no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman, but it is hoped to institute a Poor Relief Fund and a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic as the result of collections made at the Centenary Celebrations in 1939.

4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

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5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

culties in providing buildings and staff necessarily limited the rate of expansion. 658 One of the main features of educational development during the 871 year was the successful conversion of buildings to house the expanded Government Secondary School. The release of classrooms previously used by the Secondary School enabled the Primary School to take in a greater number of pupils. Another satisfactory development during the year was the institution of a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School, Crater. The lack of local teacher-training facilities for male teachers was met by sending abroad a number of students to obtain higher qualificatons in the teaching profession.

The year in general was a period of consolidation, but progress was made in all Government schools. This progress was also reflected in some of the grant-aided schools. In particular, the Gujerati School Committee were granted a site for their new school and plans for this were begun. The cost of the building and the recurrent expenditure will be subsidised in part by Government.

Medical and Health Department

The accommodation at the Civil Hospital was filled to capacity 743 throughout the year.

The new appointment of an officer with specialist experience in 759 venereal and skin diseases has proved most beneficial to the community.

Besides a marked improvement in the treatment of social diseases, 758 the cure of ulcer cases—hitherto a difficult matter—received special attention, with the result that the overcrowded ulcer ward with its heavy quota of apparently incurable cases is now a thing of the past.

The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis continued to yield excellent results. Lack of hospital accommodation has been overcome, in part, by the institution of domiciliary treatment.

The granting of facilities for post-graduate study has already proved 658 its worth. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and another obtained the Diploma in Tropical Medicine of Calcutta, coming second in the list of candidates.

The increase in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic 743 shows that it meets, as far as it can, a vital community need. A reduction in the distressingly large numbers of infants who die before reaching the age of 12 months must be the main object of the Clinic's activities. The next most important point is the raising of the standard of midwifery. A course of instruction, followed by an examination, was 874 instituted for local midwives.

Public health measures continued to be vigorously applied. No case 744 of serious communicable disease occurred during the year.

A heavy burden was laid upon the Port Health Staff by the outbreak 759 of cholera in Egypt. All possible precautions were taken to prevent the entry of cholera here and the staff undertook much additional work.

The installation of the electro-therapeutic apparatus at Steamer Point was an important addition to the facilities for treatment, and the Colony

172 the hands of Mr. C. H. Inge, Political Officer, Aden Protectorate. Accurate copies are being made of the many valuable ancient inscriptions in the Aden Museum and in private hands in the Colony in order that they may be made available to experts and students throughout the world.
[685] Ancient sites and monuments are now regularly inspected by an Antiquities Guard and this has resulted in two prosecutions of persons accused of stealing materials from public monuments.

BRITISH COUNCIL

000 This was the first year in which it was possible to start planning on a peace-time basis, though modified to some extent by the prevailing financial stringency. The assistant representative lecturer arrived from England to assume duty on 24th June, 1947.

The civil disturbances in Aden during December, 1947, inevitably caused some check to British Council activities, although fortunately they occasioned no serious set-back.

368 The transfer of the Library to suitable and capacious quarters on the ground floor of the British Council building was an immense improvement. The whole premises were thoroughly overhauled and redecorated during the quiet period in the hot weather. The Institute still feels the lack of a hall to accommodate fifty or more persons conveniently, and where stage performances, etc., could be held in the cool season.

874 During the period under review the Council maintained 12 scholars from Aden Colony and Protectorate for training as teachers at educational establishments in the Sudan.

English classes in the Women's Section made progress. Owing to the riots, the Council had an interrupted session, yet regular attendances improved.

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

871 *Government Grants.* The basis of the grant was changed from one-third of approved expenditure to one-half of the teachers' salaries.

Scholarships. The Scholarship Committee was expanded from four to eight members and met six times to select scholarship holders for 1948 and for 1949. A noteworthy step forward was made with the despatch to England on scholarship of two male teachers on a one-year course, two others on a two-year handicraft course, whilst the Education Officer for the Colony began a one-year course at the London Institute of Education.

Education for Girls. Some progress beyond primary schooling was made in that a Standard V at Sheikh Othman and a Standard VI at Crater were opened, the latter as an incipient intermediate school and with a strong domestic bias.

[875] 874 Five Egyptian assistant teachers took the higher classes and the Egyptian Senior Mistress was in charge of teacher-training. Very satisfactory work was done in the class-room, and in the needlework and cookery sections. A display of work was given in April.

Teacher-Training. Considerable progress was made with the training of women teachers. Three girls successfully completed a two-year course whilst two others completed a one-year training course in the Omdurman Girls' Training College where they did well in view of the previous low educational standards of Aden. These five girls will make it possible to create new classes early in 1949. Four other girls started training locally, and two more were sent on a three-year course to Omdurman. It is noteworthy that all these girls showed a definite enthusiasm for their work and a high sense of duty, and they did much to popularise the profession.

Six youths from the Government Upper Secondary School were put into training for one year and all but one completed the course satisfactorily. Three are now teaching in Government primary schools and two returned to a grant-aided school. This training put an extra burden on the Principal, but the situation improved at the end of the year with the arrival of the British Education Officer in charge of teacher-training.

875 *Teachers.* Meetings were held monthly and varied between discussions of professional problems and demonstration lessons. Many teachers from grant-aided schools attended.

The number of volumes in the Teachers' Library rose from a few dozen to 448. It is now housed in the temporary premises of the Teachers' Club as being more easily accessible to the profession than at the Departmental Offices.

[431] The bequest of Rs. 15,000 by an Indian citizen of Aden was allotted to the department for the creation of a club for all teachers, and building began towards the end of the year. An energetic committee was formed and meetings were held in temporary quarters at the Government Secondary School. This meeting-place for social and cultural purposes should mean a great deal to the profession.

A monthly Teachers' Journal began publication with a committee of teachers under the guidance of the Director of Education. It is issued free to teachers and contains news, articles and letters. The

general public began to take an interest also in this journal and arrangements were made for its public sale. 875

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The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, 463
coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance.
Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these
trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately
2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some
limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which
women are employed in Aden.

There is no agriculture in the Colony, and the only local product 241
is salt obtained from the sea by solar evaporation. This industry 317
employs some 750 regular and 550 casual workers.

There is no heavy industry in Aden apart from some ship repairing 438
(including floating docks). The light industries are confined to
finishing processes using imported materials. The most important 463
of these light industries are the production of aluminium, hollow-ware,
soap, calico printing, and a little dyeing and weaving of cotton fabric,
the manufacture of furniture and cigarettes. Machinery is used in the
aluminium and cigarette factories, and to some extent in furniture
making. The textile trade is primitive in the extreme and is entirely 286
hand work. The weaving is done in the home, using primitive looms
with hand-thrown shuttles.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering 463
and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent
crafts. Figures more recent than those of the 1946 census are not
available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in [265]
catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops and in
hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is
explained by the large number of immigrant male workers (whose
families remain at home) and by the local custom of sending out for
cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly
small boys employed in homes where purdah prevents the women
from marketing.

There is a great deal of casual employment, comparatively few 464
workers have permanent work, unskilled labour is entirely immigrant
and dependent to a certain extent on economic conditions in nearby
territories. Immigrant workers, whose families remain in their villages,
usually return there after about two years.

Standards of craftsmanship are low, and the rate of production, 461
quality of tools, and methods of work in general leave much to be
desired. Mechanisation is almost unknown and a large labour force
is thus employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, and
working salt in the pans, as well as, for example, in the building trade
where even the wheelbarrow is rarely seen. Commercial firms and [466]
the very large number of small locally-owned workshops do not use
any proper apprenticeship system. Boys pick up some knowledge as 874
helpers, but are casually employed and may frequently change employment.
A general all-round improvement is expected with the opening
of the Government Technical College, where night classes for adults

874 will soon be available as well as the full-time course for younger students.

465 Wages remained stable throughout 1950, but towards the end of the year some increases were reported by employers in the building trade. The legal minimum wages remain as fixed by Regulation in April, 1949. There are probably some employers who still pay less than the required
[435] minimum to unskilled labourers, usually immigrants from the Yemen. A comparative table of prices of a few commodities (*see* p. 11) indicate a fairly general rise in prices, and it is to be expected that in the near future there may be a general demand for increased wages.

466 Efforts have been made throughout the year to create better industrial relations by personal contact, visits and inspections of all
468 places of work, and by some talks, posters, and leaflets. There are no trade unions in the Colony, and the workpeople have no conception of organisation or collective bargaining. Trade stoppages reported during 1950 numbered five, and about 2,000 working days were lost. The disputes were in all cases of a purely local nature involving one concern and its employees. All were ended by agreement and conciliation. In no cases was the Trade Disputes Ordinance invoked.

466 The only labour legislation introduced was an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance requiring compulsory notice of certain non-fatal accidents. This became law on 31st December, 1950, and the effect cannot yet be judged. The Labour Officer, the Principal of the Government Technical College and the District Commissioner are Factory Inspectors for the Colony. During the year, 102 inspections were made of factories registered under the requirements of the Ordinance. The main objects of these visits were to educate employers and works managers in the requirements of the Ordinance, and to suggest the use of guards for the more dangerous machinery. An attempt to organise first-aid classes for foreman and workers had to be abandoned owing to complete lack of support.

745 There are no Government schemes either contributory or otherwise for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pensions for the ordinary worker. Apart from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for its employees, only four commercial concerns are known to have contributory schemes for employee gratuities. Scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms provide some medical services, and at their discretion give gratuities to long service employees.

647 Towards the end of 1950 the Labour Advisory Board was freshly constituted. In the absence of any workers' organisations, special effort was made to nominate some non-employers on the Board. This Board should be a most useful body which will continuously have under examination all labour problems in the Colony.

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Building

653 871 Considerable progress has been made with the school buildings foreshadowed in the five-year Development Plan. Work has already begun on the Aden College and the Technical College has been completed. It is hoped that the former will be opened early in 1952 and the latter accepted students early in 1951. Two further girls' schools and a boys' school have been built in Crater and the boys' school at Maalla has been doubled in size. Extensions have been made to three other schools. As a result of these developments there are now 4,000 places available in Government schools compared with 2,000 in 1947.

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Weekly talks were given at the British Institute. A privately-run commercial school provided evening instruction in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased to hold classes.

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HEALTH

164 A steady improvement in the general state of the public health was revealed by the continued, in some cases marked, decline in the various health indices such as the death rate, infant mortality rate and the T.B. death rate.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

for entry into one of the Colleges at the end of the intermediate course. 871 In Government schools primary education is free; for intermediate education a fee of *Sh.*45 a year is charged, and for Aden College and the Technical College the annual fee is *Sh.*90. Aided and independent schools all charge fees for each of the three sections, in most cases very much higher than those in Government schools.

Provision for Education

Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and intermediate education through the medium of Arabic (the mother-tongue of the large majority), and secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is now started in the third year of the four-year primary course. Aided and independent schools provide primary and intermediate schooling through the medium of English, Urdu, Hebrew and Gujrati. Secondary schooling is through the medium of English. There is also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Koranic schools for both boys and girls.

Technical classes, which were run for a few months in a neighbouring 874 primary school, were transferred to the completed Technical College buildings in November, 1951. The first intake consisted of 60 boys. The College offers four courses, each of four years' duration, in carpentry and joinery; cabinet-making; engineer fitting; and motor mechanics. The administrative block and the eight workshops cost some £100,000 to build and equip. The interest and support of commercial firms was freely given and an advisory committee was constituted.

The former Government Secondary School closed at the end of 1952 873 when its premises and the students in its lower section were given over to the Government Intermediate School. The students of the upper section was transferred to the nearly complete Aden College which, with its fifteen staff houses and appropriate servants' quarters, cost some £200,000 to build and equip. The college has two laboratories with theatres, a large assembly hall equipped with stage and film projection box, boarding accommodation for 30 boys, a mosque, a library and an exhibition hall.

Both Government Colleges receive pupils from Government, aided, or independent schools. Aden College takes them as far as the Cambridge School Certificate and the General Certificate of Education, whilst the Technical College will take them as far as examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute. In the Cambridge School Certificate Examination of December, 1951, 29 boys from Aden College sat of whom seven were successful. Attached to Aden College there is a one-year teacher-training section for men teachers, and attached to the Girls' Intermediate School there is a two-year training section for women teachers.

The ages of entry and leaving for primary schools are 6/8 to 10/12 871 years; for intermediate schools 11/12 to 14/15 years; and for secondary schools and the two colleges 14/15 to 18/19 years.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MM1

439 Restrictions imposed by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation
of goods from Aden were causing some dissatisfaction.

491 The Colony is served by good roads which extend to Shaikh
Othman and Lahej. Increasing use is being made of motor
494 vehicles on some 700 miles of tracks in the Western Aden Protectorate,
505 but communications with the Hadramaut coast are
506 almost entirely by sea or air. Since the Colony ceased to be
205 administered by the Government of India in 1937, it has had
436 its own postal administration and issued its own stamps. When
India became independent in 1947, the Aden Government began to consider abandoning the rupee as the legal currency, but the change to the East African shilling (divided into 100 cents) was not effected until October 1951, when Aden came under the jurisdiction of the East African currency board.

651 The main sources of revenue are income tax, excess profits
652 and other direct taxes, and excise duties. Revenue for 1951–2
was £1,577,646 and expenditure £1,597,400 plus a contribution of £1 million to the development fund. The development plan, as revised in 1949, envisaged the expenditure in three years of £2,023,000, of which 53 per cent was to be provided by the Colony's own surplus balances and 15 per cent by the British Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, while it was hoped to raise the remainder (£660,000) as loans in London. Further proposals for development until 1956–7 at an additional cost of nearly £4 million were being considered by the Colonial Office at the end of 1952. In 1953 development plan expenditure approved[1] for the Colony and Protectorates reached a total of £6,270,000, of which £850,000 came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and
658 £5,420,000 from local loans and resources.[2] Meanwhile, under
[873 the educational part of the 1949 programme (16 per cent of the
total) an Aden College of upper secondary status and a technical
874] college have been built, and a number of primary and
secondary schools built or enlarged. In 1952 3,152 boys and 1,562 girls were receiving primary, and 1,552 boys and 256 girls secondary education in government or private schools. Egyptian women teachers were being employed in post-primary schools owing to the shortage of qualified Aden women. Overseas scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Great

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[1] In principle, but subject to further revision.

[2] In December of that year the Aden Government floated a public loan for the first time for the financing of development works, including a new power station, a new telephone exchange, and major water improvements. A total of £1,330,000 was issued in 4½ per cent stock of which £480,000 was taken up for Colonial Government funds, £100,000 reserved for public subscription in Aden, and £750,000 was placed on the London market.

[illegible] Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954
M1 Middle East
ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

sistent progress in breaking down the prejudices of the Arab community. In 1950, a venereal disease treatment center functioned in the Civil Hospital, and a second center at the mission hospital was subsidized by the government. In that year, small dispensaries were conducted in Aden by the Sudan Interior Mission and the Danish Church Mission, and two clinics were operated by private physicians. A H 743

Two small hospitals, with a combined total of 60 beds, were located at Mukalla and Ash Shihr, in Eastern Aden Protectorate, in 1950. A child welfare center was organized in Mukalla, while 15 dispensaries were active in scattered towns in the coastal region and the Hadhramaut. Eighteen dispensaries were in operation in different parts of Western Aden Protectorate.

Laboratories. The principal medical laboratory is that of the Civil Hospital at Crater, in Aden township. It is equipped for the performance of clinical, serologic and microscopic examinations. Clinical laboratory facilities are also available at the mission hospital. A 742

Schools. There are no schools for the training of medical personnel, but government scholarships are provided for professional study and for postgraduate work at schools in the eastern Mediterranean countries or in the United Kingdom. A H 874 658

In 1948, a course designed to improve the standards in midwifery was started at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Crater. Practical training in nursing is given to men and to a limited number of girls at the Civil Hospital. The Keith Falconer Mission Hospital undertakes the training of medical assistants for work in the dispensaries in Western Aden Protectorate.

PERSONNEL

Physicians. The number of civilian physicians practicing in the Colony totaled 26 in 1950. Nine medical officers and 13 assistant medical officers were affiliated with the Medical and Health Department of the H H 959

p. 245(A)

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

000 inexhaustible energy had reduced me to a physical and nervous
wreck—and I was the younger man.

861 Near Mukalla to the east beyond the landing ground at
346 Riyan is the collegiate town of Ghil-Ba-Wazir, so called by
249 me because it seemed to consist of nothing but schools sur-
439 rounded by a few fields of Hammumi tobacco which normally
was exported to Egypt via Aden. Primary schools and a large
871 State Intermediate School with a considerable boarding
establishment catered for the youth of Mukalla and the more
● [875] advanced pupils from all over the State. The masters, who were
local men or Sudanese on contract, always left me with an
impression of keenness, competence and contentment. From
Ghil-Ba-Wazir the more promising pupils went on to Aden
College or the Technical Institute in Aden, or to a Secondary
School in the Sudan, depending on the inclination of the
parents or of the Mukalla Government if they were financing
the boys' further education.

315 Up in the vast open spaces of the northern limits of the State, survey parties of Petroleum Concessions Ltd. moved farther and farther into territory which was practically unknown to Europeans, on their ceaseless quest for oil, spurred on by recent increases in the cost of their prospecting licence. As these parties pushed their way northwards so did similar parties from the Arabian-American Oil Company at Dhahran on the Persian Gulf in Saudi Arabia move steadily southward with their portable drilling rigs drawn by great tractors and their air-conditioned living caravans, across the great yellow sand dunes of the Ruba-al-Khali.

712 The frontier became of considerable importance, much more
312 so than it had ever been before and we found it advisable to
exercise a greater degree of control over our tribes than had
626 been necessary or desirable in the past. The Sultan was concerned about the peace of these northern marches, and, fearing an act of aggression, felt that steps should be taken to safeguard the well at Thamud, the only available water for many miles around. This was done by building a fort, constructing a landing strip and flying in a garrison of soldiers of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion. Later, similar measures were taken over to

652
648 bring if not plenty at least enough to the inhabitants, was pitifully small.

871 In all rural areas education seems to be of secondary impor-
tance to the inhabitants and the Aden Protectorate was no
178 exception to this rule. In 1931 there was scarcely a school to be found worthy of the name anywhere in the Protectorate outside the towns of Lahej and Mukalla. There were Koranic teachers in most of the villages and an elementary education in Arabic for those willing to pay was available in the larger towns from private tutors or the owners of small private schools.
[652] By 1956 there were one hundred and ten Primary Boys'
[648] Schools, five Primary Girls' Schools, and in addition there were six Intermediate Boys' Schools and one Lower Secondary School, and the States were contributing over £61,000 a year to the Protectorate Education Service while the United Kingdom contributed about £15,000. During the same year the Colony, with a population of 140,000, was spending £250,000 on their nineteen Primary Schools, ten Intermediate Schools and four Secondary Schools, including Aden College and the Technical Institute, but then they were well-to-do and it was their own money and they did not have to go cap in hand to the Treasury.

871 Still, in spite of everything, the progress was good and the
● 875 real problem in the Protectorate was not so much the lack of funds to build schools as lack of staff for the schools which had been built and were planned for the future. The Colony had not sufficient good men to staff their own schools and even if men had been available it would not have been possible to pay them an attractive wage without upsetting the wage scales of other State employees and thereby disturbing seriously
[648] the economy of the smaller States. Lahej had tried to solve the problem by importing Egyptian teachers, and they could only afford that luxury because the Egyptian Government subsidised this form of propaganda. It was not a policy that any sensible person would advocate, and I was convinced that the Sultan would one day regret bitterly that these political missionaries were ever imported.

The Quaiti State had been able to draw on the Sudan for

teachers to supplement and to train local talent and theirs was 871'
a happy choice, but unfortunately when men were wanted for 875
States in the Western Protectorate no more were available. The Sudan could use every competent teacher in her own schools and was disinclined to release men for us even if they had been prepared to come, which was improbable.

The only solution was to make the most of local talent and this was done by Teacher Training Classes organised by the Director of Education in the Colony. The scheme is working well, but the demand for more and more men grows annually as that infectious disease, education, spreads rapidly through the whole of the Protectorate.

I am not writing a textbook and therefore I must keep away 743
from figures as much as possible, but a few cold and concrete 178
facts can often tell a story more clearly than pages of literary effort. This is so in the case of the Health Service. Twenty-five years ago nothing had been done and no real effort was made until after the World War. In 1956 there were five hospitals [652]
with a total of one hundred and ten beds, two of which were [648]
also Health Service Training Centres, and fifty-five Health Units or Dispensaries, as well as three Mission Clinics, and the States were spending at the rate of £28,000 a year compared with the United Kingdom contribution of £33,000 a year. I am afraid it does not sound very much, but it was in fact a tremendous advance. It sounds pitifully small when one realises that at the same time the Colony was spending £250,000 a year on their Health Service, to say nothing of the "Queen Elizabeth II" Hospital which will probably cost a million and a half pounds before it is completed. In fairness, however, it must be stated that the Colony Hospital was open to serious cases from the Protectorate just as the Aden College and Technical Institute had special facilities for Protectorate boys.

For many years the only medical assistance and treatment [648]
that the Protectorate people could obtain was from the Medical Officers of the Royal Air Force, and only then if they were close to a landing ground, and from the staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital at Sheikh Othman who were always willing to travel into the Protectorate to care for the sick. Then

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

871/ *Government Grants*. The basis of the grant was changed from one-third of approved expenditure to one-half of the teachers' salaries.

Scholarships. The Scholarship Committee was expanded from four to eight members and met six times to select scholarship holders for 1948 and for 1949. A noteworthy step forward was made with the despatch to England on scholarship of two male teachers on a one-year course, two others on a two-year handicraft course, whilst the Education Officer for the Colony began a one-year course at the London Institute of Education.

Education for Girls. Some progress beyond primary schooling was made in that a Standard V at Sheikh Othman and a Standard VI at Crater were opened, the latter as an incipient intermediate school and with a strong domestic bias.

[875/ 874 Five Egyptian assistant teachers took the higher classes and the Egyptian Senior Mistress was in charge of teacher-training. Very satisfactory work was done in the class-room, and in the needlework and cookery sections. A display of work was given in April.

Teacher-Training. Considerable progress was made with the training of women teachers. Three girls successfully completed a two-year course whilst two others completed a one-year training course in the Omdurman Girls' Training College where they did well in view of the previous low educational standards of Aden. These five girls will make it possible to create new classes early in 1949. Four other girls started training locally, and two more were sent on a three-year course to Omdurman. It is noteworthy that all these girls showed a definite enthusiasm for their work and a high sense of duty, and they did much to popularise the profession.

Six youths from the Government Upper Secondary School were put into training for one year and all but one completed the course satisfactorily. Three are now teaching in Government primary schools and two returned to a grant-aided school. This training put an extra burden on the Principal, but the situation improved at the end of the year with the arrival of the British Education Officer in charge of teacher-training.

875 *Teachers*. Meetings were held monthly and varied between discussions of professional problems and demonstration lessons. Many teachers from grant-aided schools attended.

The number of volumes in the Teachers' Library rose from a few dozen to 448. It is now housed in the temporary premises of the Teachers' Club as being more easily accessible to the profession than at the Departmental Offices.

[431] The bequest of Rs. 15,000 by an Indian citizen of Aden was allotted to the department for the creation of a club for all teachers, and building began towards the end of the year. An energetic committee was formed and meetings were held in temporary quarters at the Government Secondary School. This meeting-place for social and cultural purposes should mean a great deal to the profession.

A monthly Teachers' Journal began publication with a committee of teachers under the guidance of the Director of Education. It is issued free to teachers and contains news, articles and letters. The

875 general public began to take an interest also in this journal and arrangements were made for its public sale.

The deliberate action in sending useful men away on scholarship was to some extent offset by work done at the monthly meetings of teachers; but the standard remained low and will do so until men return to the schools from training locally and in the United Kingdom.

The first annual vacation course took place in August. All Colony teachers attended with many from grant-aided schools and some 20 men from the Western Aden Protectorate. The course concentrated on handwork of many kinds, and the fortnight was one of enthusiasm, hard work and pleasurable contacts.

873 *Adult Education.* The evening class for some 40 Arab women continued to meet in the Government Girls' School once a week, and girls of over school age met twice a week. Dressmaking and needlework were rather more popular with the adults, whilst the girls preferred Arabic. All these classes were conducted as before by the British Principal.

The Aden Commercial Institute provided evening instruction as usual in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased teaching.

874 *Technical Education.* The Technical Instructor arrived early in the year and soon drew up syllabuses for both primary and secondary schools which were put into operation in the third term. He also conducted evening classes for teachers and took a leading part in the Vacation Course. In addition, he drew up preliminary plans for the Technical College destined to open in 1951.

871 *Parents Committee.* Very heavily attended meetings of parents were held at four centres early in the year to elect 14 members of a committee which met every six weeks to discuss matters concerning the well-being of the primary schools. The committee proved a most useful contact between the officers of the department and the public.

658 *Five-Year Plan.* This was presented to Government in March and received approval from the Secretary of State towards the end of the year. It provides for the building of three girls' schools which will embrace all stages from kindergarten to teacher-training, two more schools for boys, the Technical College and the Aden College. The latter takes the place of the Lord Lloyd College, so long talked of. The general effect is to double the places in boys' primary schools, to treble places in boys' post-primary schools, and to treble places for girls. Over the five years some 50 additional teachers will be required, but the situation at the end of the year was serious in that but one new man entered training instead of the ten needed at that stage.

HEALTH

647 During 1948 there was a further expansion in the activities of the Medical Department, particularly in the work of the Civil Hospital.

743 For the first time in the history of the department, a fully equipped and staffed X-ray department functioned for the whole year. Over 5,000

struction of extra classrooms which allow an intake of seven streams annually (at a maximum 38 girls per stream). This number however barely meets the demand for places. 871

The intermediate school standards rose and there was again a need for further classes which it should be possible to provide upon the return of further girls now in training at Omdurman.

Progress in the provision of post-primary schooling for girls has been maintained in spite of the difficulty of staffing. Between four and six Egyptian women teachers have always been in residence and their services will be required for some time yet. The parents of girls of good family still show a reluctance to allow them to enter the teaching profession. 875

Teacher Training

Applicants for training as women teachers exceeded the number required and provided an opportunity for selection and for the extension of the training course to two years. Responsibility for the training of 10 girls was shared amongst the Egyptian teachers. Of the Aden women teachers, 14 were trained in the Colony, and two in the Sudan; the remainder were untrained. Two students will complete a three-year course at Omdurman in 1951, and two more in 1952, and it is hoped to send others.

Requests were received from the Protectorate for trained women to open girls' schools.

The Education Officer in charge of male teachers' training arrived in the Colony at the end of 1948, and properly organised annual courses are now provided. In each year 12 young men have been trained and there have been no failures. The course provides for a continuance of academic subjects, as well as method and periods of teaching practice. Young men now enter training not only from the higher classes of the Government Secondary School, but younger untrained men are also taken from the class-rooms of both Government and aided schools. As soon as possible this course will be extended into a second year.

Teachers

During the cooler months regular monthly meetings of teachers were held, to which the staffs of aided schools were invited. There were a series of demonstration lessons, of educational films and of general discussions. The Annual Vacation Course is now a regular feature of the teachers' year, and under the Grant-in-Aid Code compulsory attendance was extended to staffs of aided schools; the number of teachers brought in from the Protectorate rose from 20 to 60.

The Teachers' Club is still in existence but was not supported as it should be. Lectures are generally poorly attended, and the library (now containing one thousand volumes) is insufficiently used. The Club tends to be frequented only by those men living nearby. The premises, the gift of an Indian merchant, were completed in 1949 and provide three rooms for games and study, with a compound for social gatherings, and is controlled by an elected committee of teachers.

875 204 The monthly teachers' journal completed its third year and was well run by a small committee of teachers. Its popularity is such that it was increased in size to eight pages, and a considerable number were sold to the public. It contains departmental and professional news, articles and world news.

875 No complaint in general could be made about the enthusiasm of teachers; there was a much better corporate feeling and a growing sense of professional prestige, but their cultural background remains poor.

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871 *Numbers of Schools and Pupils*

875 The number of schools in 1952 were:

Type of School	Boys' *Primary*	Boys' *Intermediate*	Boys' *Secondary*	Girls' *Primary*	Girls' *Intermediate*	Girls' *Secondary*
Government	6	1	2	4	1	—
Aided	8	5	2	7	4	2
Independent (recognised)	7	3	1	4	—	—

As at 31st March, 1952, there were 2,397 boys and 902 girls (with 129 teachers) attending Government schools; 1,844 boys and 699 girls (with 104 teachers) attending aided schools; and 891 boys and 178 girls (with 39 teachers) attending recognised independent schools.

Expenditure on Education

652 658 During the financial year 1951–52 £78,172 was spent by the Education Department of which £68,813 was recurrent expenditure. Grants-in-aid (recurrent) amounted to £7,346 and grants-in-aid (capital) to £8,952.

Studies abroad

658 In March, 1952, there were eight men and one woman studying in the United Kingdom and Ireland at the expense of Government; in addition there were five private male scholars paying their own expenses but sponsored by Government. They are taking the following courses:

	Men	*Women*	*Sponsored Men*
Nursing	3	1	—
Medicine	3	—	—
Teaching	2	—	—
Engineering	—	—	2
Law	—	—	2
Architecture	—	—	1

875 In addition, there were four girls studying at the Training College, Khartoum, two of whom returned during the year to teach.

Teacher Training

In 1952 no more than 12 men were under training of whom only eight were new to the profession; the other four were withdrawn for training from Government or aided schools. The training curriculum was revised and the required standard of education at entry was raised. Girls go into training at a much earlier age direct from the Government Intermediate School after seven years of schooling and are easier to recruit though there is serious wastage through early marriage. One girl was under training during 1952.

To strengthen the local staff two Indian men teachers were employed at the Government Secondary School and three women teachers from Egypt at the Government girls' schools. Some aided and independent schools (notably the Gujrati school) import teachers, mainly from India.

Further Education

Women. Classes were conducted in purdah conditions for Arab 871 teachers and other Arab female adults in school premises. Women of [875] various races also met weekly at a club run by the Women's Voluntary Services.

Men. The annual vacation course for Government men teachers was held ; of the 250 men present for the fortnight's course, 60 came from the Western Protectorate and some 30 from non-Government schools. The emphasis of the course was on craftwork.

Evening classes were again announced by the Education Department but so poor was the response that none came into being. A course for non-Arabs in Arabic was run successfully.

Libraries

The former British Council library of some 10,000 volumes was 658 taken over by the Education Department and membership rose to 189 of whom 38 were Arabs, 52 Indians, 88 Europeans, nine Somalis and two Jews. Attached to the Library is a reading-room visited by some 350 people monthly. A number of Arab and Indian social clubs have [575] small libraries. The library at the Teachers' Club was increased to about 1,500 volumes.

Activities among Teachers

Apart from the usual vacation course, monthly meetings of teachers 875 were held, the theme being the use of the film in education. The monthly magazine, edited by a panel of teachers, reached its 42nd number ; it is most useful as a vehicle for advice and information. The committee of the Teachers' Club was active in promoting entertainments, talks, film shows, games, competitions and tea-parties for distinguished visitors to the Colony. The textbook committee, consisting of selected teachers from the Government primary and intermediate schools under the chairmanship of the Education Officer, met once a month to discuss the preparation of new textbooks suitable for Aden.

Teachers, particularly in the Government primary schools, concentrated much more on the better teaching of handwork ; much notable work was done in modelling and map-making. In the girls' schools the standard of cookery, needlework, dressmaking and flower-making are high.

Parents' Committee

The attendance at the annual meetings of parents to elect the new 871 committees rose and considerable interest was shown in the reports presented. The committee continued to give most valuable assistance to the officers of the Department and constituted a useful means of communication with parents in general.

The Five-Year Plan

With the occupation of Aden College in April, 1952, (although the 658 buildings were not complete and the grounds not ready) and of the